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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Late
Secretary of
State.*

The lamented death of Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, has been the most prominent event of the past month, so far as American public affairs are concerned. Mr. Gresham had for more than thirty years been a man of influence and distinction, having served brilliantly through the civil war, from which he came out a brigadier general. Returning to his Indiana home, he rose rapidly as a lawyer and a Republican politician. Most of the time during the last twenty years of his life he sat upon the Federal bench, first as a district judge and afterward as a circuit judge. In 1883 he left the bench and became Postmaster-General in President Arthur's cabinet, and for a short time in 1884, after the death of Mr. Folger, he held the portfolio of the Secretary of the Treasury. Judge Gresham's friends had long regarded him as peculiarly available for the Republican presidential nomination, and in 1884 his name was much discussed, while in 1888 very powerful organized efforts were made to secure the nomination for him. His candidacy in 1892 was less conspicuous, but not less real. Nothing perhaps could better illustrate the fact that party allegiance has come to be a matter of tradition, association and convenience rather than one of vital principles, than Judge Gresham's position in 1892. The Republican nomination would have filled the cup of his life-long ambition; but it did not come to him, and he was asked to accept a nomination from the Populists, whose convention was held at Omaha. His hesitancy before declining to become the Populistic standard bearer,—a circumstance which kept the Populists anxiously waiting for some time,—showed how lightly the party tie held a man who had all his life been considered one of the foremost of Republican leaders. Later on in that same campaign it was announced that Judge Gresham had concluded to vote for the Democratic candidates, and Mr. Cleveland gave the country a surprise by selecting the "man without a party" as his Secretary of State. Unquestionably Mr. Cleveland's choice of Judge Gresham was the result of his personal conviction that no man in the Democratic party could so well fill the position. But it took courage to make an appointment that was so sure to be unpopular. The Democrats who had placed Mr. Cleveland in office could not be expected to relish the

selection of a life-long Republican as the chief of a Democratic cabinet,—not only because this was contrary to all precedent, but also because it seemed to reflect upon the quality of Democratic statesmanship. On the other hand the Republicans could not find pleasure in the spectacle of high honors heaped upon one who had been a candidate before their own convention, and had then gone over to the enemy because forsooth he would not fight in the ranks.

*Mr. Gresham's
Difficult
Position.*

These circumstances placed Mr. Gresham in a very difficult position. It is true that he enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the President, to whom he was primarily responsible. But the particular cabinet officer who is charged with the control of the country's foreign policy and relations ought to be strong in the confidence of the party in power, and personally unobjectionable to the opposition party. Mr. Gresham had sacrificed Republican confidence and good will by renouncing the party in the midst of a critical campaign, and as a stranger in the Democratic camp he was viewed with distrust by the party in power. His career as Secretary of State began with the unfortunate blunders of the administration's Hawaiian policy; and for more than two years the American people, regardless of party, have evinced a certain uneasiness and anxiety touching the wisdom of the administration's treatment of foreign questions. It is, however, quite too early to pass any final judgment upon the conduct of the state department under Mr. Gresham's headship. His high patriotism and great ability are not open to discussion. Our secretaries of state have been men of very unequal endowments of tact, judgment and knowledge, but happily they have all of them been men true as steel in their devotion to what they deemed the best interests of their country. In his private life and personal associations, the late Judge Gresham was a man of rare gifts and graces, typifying American manhood of the best sort. However much one may be disposed to criticise Mr. Gresham's public policies, it is easy to bestow sincere praise upon his vigor, his fidelity, and his many noble qualities as a man and a citizen. From the point of view of his success in public life it would seem not unjust to express the opinion that he would have been wiser if he had not oscillated

between the career of a jurist and that of a politician and statesman. In both capacities he attained great eminence, but his career might have been rounder and more satisfactory to himself if he had determined to follow one line or the other. His name will always be remembered and honored as that of an American public man of intellect, energy, courage and unspotted character.

*A Secretary
from
Massachusetts.*

With the exceptions of Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Lewis Cass of Michigan, our secretaries of state had always been appointed from the seaboard states until Mr. John W. Foster of Indiana succeeded Mr. Blaine in 1892, with Mr. Gresham of Indiana and Illinois following him in 1893. Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois, it is true, was appointed Secretary of State in 1869, but he chose to go to Paris as minister, and Mr. Fish of New York became secretary. The transfer of Mr. Richard Olney from the Attorney-Generalship to the post made vacant by Mr. Gresham's death, places the portfolio of state in the hands of a Massachusetts man for the first time since Edward Everett laid it down in 1853. Three other Massachusetts men had before Everett's time served as secretaries of state—namely, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and Timothy Pickering. Mr. Olney makes the thirty-third name

in the list of secretaries of state since the establishment of the government. Webster and Blaine each served at two different times of eight or nine years apart. The list of names to which that of Mr. Olney is now added will not take much space, and it is worth reprinting. From 1789 to 1895 our secretaries of state



Bell, photographer.

SECRETARY OLNEY, FROM LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

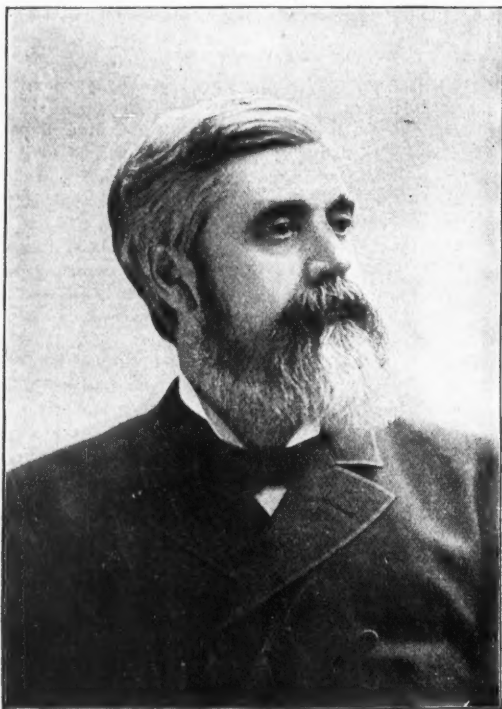


Photo by Bell

MR. GRESHAM AS HE APPEARED SEVERAL YEARS AGO

have been Thomas Jefferson and Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Timothy Pickering of Massachusetts, John Marshall and James Madison of Virginia, Robert Smith of Maryland, James Monroe of Virginia, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Henry Clay of Kentucky, Martin Van Buren of New York, Edward Livingston of Louisiana, Louis McLane of Delaware, John Forsyth of Georgia, Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, Hugh S. Legaré of South Carolina, Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, John M. Clayton of Delaware, Daniel Webster a second time, Edward Everett of Massachusetts, William L. Marcy of New Jersey, Lewis Cass of Michigan, Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, William H. Seward of New York, Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois, Hamilton Fish and William M. Evarts of New York, James G. Blaine of Maine, F. T. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Mr. Blaine a second time, John W. Foster of Indiana, Walter Q. Gresham (assigned to Illinois), and Richard Olney of Massachusetts. When Mr. Cleveland designated Mr. Olney as Attorney-General in March, 1893, the country at large knew little about the appointee. But Mr. Olney's high standing at the Massachusetts bar, and his exceptional qualifications for the position of Attorney-General were speedily made known. As the legal adviser of the administration he has been constantly consulted upon all questions of the government's foreign policy, and it is the prevailing opinion of the country that the President has

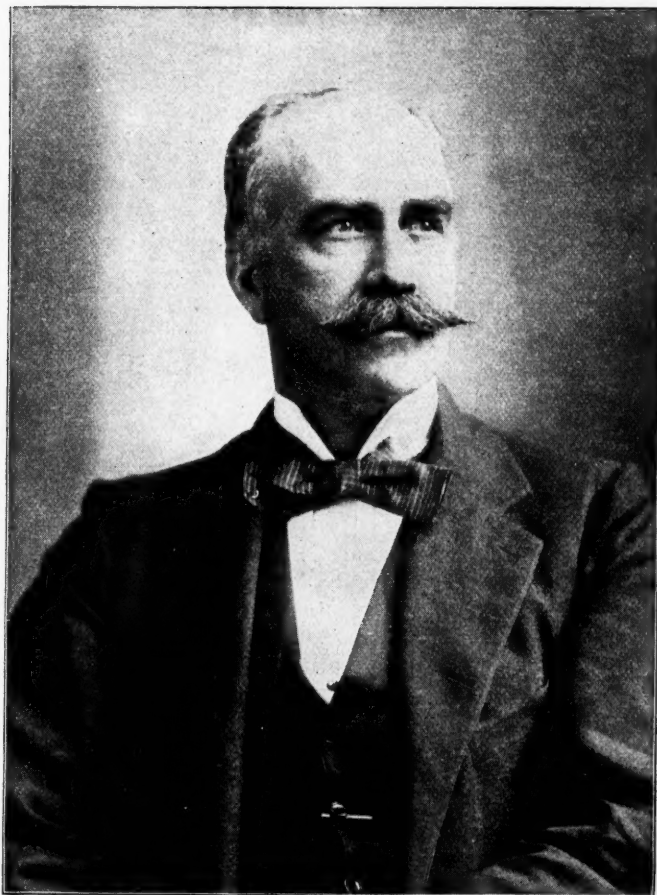


Photo by Landy, Cincinnati.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JUDSON HARMON.

done wisely in transferring Mr. Olney to the vacant post. It is not supposed that the appointment signifies anything new or sensational in the methods or policies of the state department.

The New Attorney-General. Mr. Olney's transfer to the cabinet post which carries with it the highest prestige left a vacancy which was promptly filled by the appointment of Mr. Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as Attorney-General. Mr. Harmon brings to his office an excellent reputation as a lawyer of ability and a man of qualities that make him worthy of the honor conferred upon him. He has been active in municipal reform movements in Cincinnati, and is known locally as a leader of the "better element" of the Democracy. He has acquired wealth as the attorney for several railway corporations, in which respect he resembles his predecessor. No other criticism has been passed upon his appointment.

Carlisle as the Man of the Month.

On some accounts, the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, may be considered as the man of the month. Mr. Carlisle's reputation as a financier has been very considerably enhanced in Eastern commercial circles through the practical success of the treasury operations which have restored the gold reserve of the government and thus helped to inaugurate a hopeful period of business confidence and activity. It is not a usual thing for the Secretary of the Treasury to go out and take the stump for the financial and monetary policies of his administration, but this is what Mr. Carlisle has been doing. Until recently, he was counted as one of the public men of the Democratic party favorable to the free coinage of silver by the United States. But in his present responsible position he has come to a perception of the dangers involved in any radical change of the monetary standard, and he has entered upon the greatest political struggle of

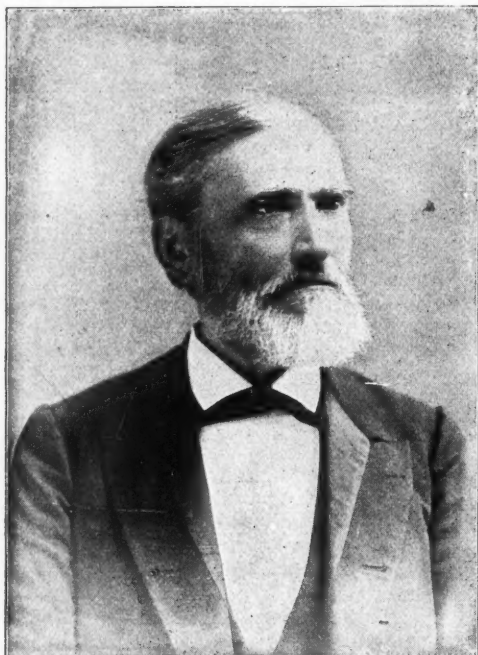
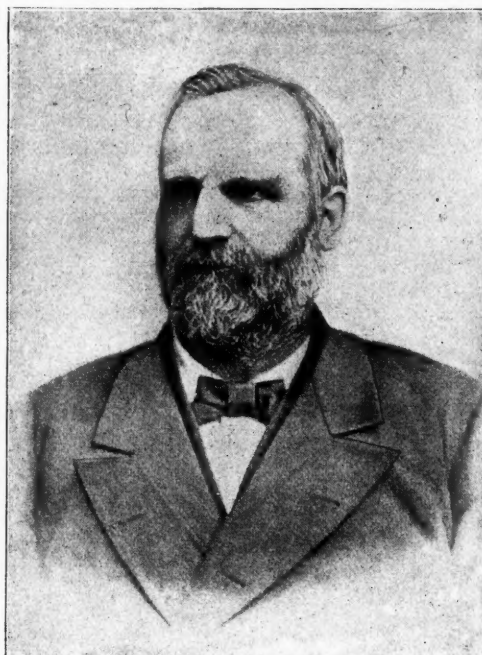


Photo by Bell.

SENATOR DAVID TURPIE, OF INDIANA,
Chairman of Memphis Silver Convention.



HON. A. J. WARNER, OF OHIO,
A prominent leader in the silver movement.

his life in the endeavor to prevent the Democratic party from committing itself officially to the free-silver doctrine. Mr. Carlisle attended the so-called "sound-money" convention at Memphis on May 23, and made the principal address. It was a very powerful speech, and it seems to us that its principal arguments, so far as they dealt with the immediate policy which this country ought to pursue, cannot be overthrown. Mr. Carlisle dwelt much upon the point that many millions of our people of small means have savings-bank deposits, building-and-loan-association shares, mutual-benefit insurance credits, or investments in some other form, and that all these people would suffer severely if there were any cheapening of the money standard.

*The Silver
Issue in
the West.*

The resolutions adopted by this convention, over which Gen. Thomas C. Catchings, of Mississippi, presided, were unusually clear and strong. The convention was composed chiefly of business men. It has since been followed by a pro-silver convention at Memphis, over which Senator Turpie, of Indiana, presided. This event brought together a great array of well-known public men, and as an oratorical occasion it unquestionably surpassed the meeting which Mr. Carlisle addressed. But it served chiefly to mark the firm and aggressive mood of the Western and Southern political leaders who are determined to make the silver question the one sharp

issue in next year's national campaign. The Memphis pro-silver convention was a non-partisan gathering, although Democrats greatly predominated in it. The real struggle of the present season has been between the two wings of the Democratic party. In Illinois the silver men control the state organization, and on June 5 they held a state Democratic convention at Springfield, to commit the party to the doctrine of unrestricted free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of sixteen to one. Attempts have been made by the anti-silver press to minimize the influence and significance of this Springfield convention. It was in point of fact an immensely enthusiastic gathering, and its success seems to have made clear the fact that a large majority of the rank and file of the Democratic voters of Illinois are in favor of free silver. The lawyers and leading business men in the towns are disposed to side with President Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle; but the farmers and working-men, so far as we can learn, are at present under the spell of the cheaper money arguments. As we go to press the contest for control of the Kentucky state Democratic convention is still pending. The Republicans of Kentucky declared against free silver some weeks ago, and Mr. Watterson is quoted as saying that if the Democrats do not take the same position the Republicans will carry the state. In Ohio and Indiana the silver sentiment is exceedingly strong among the Democratic voters, and it would be a great



Photo by Hargrave, N. Y.

HON. ASA BUSHNELL, OF OHIO.

mistake to assume lightly that the silver men may not be able to control the National Democratic Convention next year. In which case there will be a split.

*The
Political
Drift.*

The Republicans of Ohio have held their convention and nominated the Hon. Asa Bushnell for Governor. They have endorsed Mr. Foraker as their candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Brice, the Democratic incumbent, and have duly named Mr. McKinley as their candidate for the presidency. Their declaration on the silver question is somewhat ambiguously worded, but it cannot be contorted into an indorsement of the free coinage position. While the Republicans are declaring themselves friendly in a vague sort of fashion to what they call a "larger use" of silver, they are evidently proposing to stand next year upon a platform which for all practical purposes can mean nothing else than a maintenance of the existing gold standard. The National League of Republican Clubs, at Cleveland, Ohio, took this position. The question of presidential candidates begins to interest the politicians not a little, and the newspapers have printed unmeasurable columns of speculative gossip. If Mr. Carlisle's monetary views should prevail it is quite possible that he will be the nominee of the Democracy. Mr. William C. Whitney is regarded as a promising candidate, and Mr. David B. Hill's aspirations are not considered hopeless. On the Republican side the names most frequently

heard are those of Ex-President Harrison, Ex-Speaker Reed, and Governor McKinley. But Governor Morton, of New York, is now strongly supported by many of the Republican leaders of his own state, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, has some elements of availability which none of the other candidates possess. Mr. Harrison spent a portion of May and June in New York, where he gave sittings to Mr. Eastman Johnson for a portrait to be added to the White House gallery of presidents. The exaggerated political significance attached by the newspapers to every incident in what was a purely private visit of the ex-president, was not creditable either to the good taste or the common sense of New York journalism. The newspapers were, however, quite pardonable in making much of one occasion in which Mr. Harrison played a part. This was the famous Republican harmony dinner given by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, the guests including Ex-President Harrison, Governor McKinley, Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, Mr. Thomas C. Platt, and a number of other Republican party figures of considerable note. Mr. Depew's reputation as a humorist was distinctly enhanced by the giving of this dinner; and when the genial host was compared man for man with his distinguished guests it was impossible to avoid the passing reflection that, in the interests of harmony, Mr. Depew himself might be as desirable a candidate as the Republican party could find. He takes his European summer vacation this year, as usual; and he always spends these vacations as an unofficial ambassador-at-large of the United States of America in the interest of peace and good will.

*Our Duty Toward
Spain and
Cuban.*

Secretary Olney's first important act in the state department was the issue of a proclamation warning American citizens against participating directly or indirectly in the Cuban revolution. This proclamation was evoked by the reports of considerable activity, on the Florida coast and elsewhere in the South, in the fitting out of small expeditions in aid of the patriots who are trying to throw off the Spanish yoke. The action of the state department was immediately followed by a corresponding display of energy in the naval department, and Secretary Herbert forthwith dispatched a vessel to patrol the Florida coast. We are not at war with Spain; and it becomes the duty of our government under the well-known rules of international law, no less than our express treaty obligations, to exercise a reasonable diligence in order to prevent the use of our territory as a base of operations by persons engaged in hostilities against the Spanish government. It must be remembered, however, that having duly abstained from overt acts, we cannot be prevented from entertaining the most lively sympathy for the Cubans. Nor is our government under obligation to incur any great or unreasonable expense in order to help Spain hold in subjection an American community which ought to have its freedom. The moral aspects of this case do not resemble in the faintest degree those of England's

conduct toward this country during our civil war. Cuba is in America, not in Europe. We in the United States are the purchasers of Cuba's entire exports. Cuba's connection with Spain has only been maintained by repression and military force. Whenever the Cubans will have formed a provisional government which can show that it has the support of the people of the island and that it is in tolerably complete control of the local situation, it will be the duty of our government to recognize Cuban independence, no matter how loudly Spain may bluster and protest. We do not believe that Mr. Olney and President Cleveland hold any other than the sound and clear American view of the situation. They must use all reasonable endeavor to prevent the departure of filibustering expeditions from our coast. They may with perfect propriety feel an ardent hope that Cuba will win her independence, but they could not express any such hope without giving offense to a power with which we are on friendly relations.

Cuban News. The news from Cuba has justified our comments and predictions of last month. Spain is more alarmed than ever and is sending many more fresh troops. She is also purchasing a



MARTÍ, LATE POLITICAL LEADER OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

fleet of small steamers, which she will arm and place upon Cuban patrol duty. The hopes of the revolutionists grow higher every day, and if Spain should prevail in the end her victory will have cost her far more than it can ever benefit her. The death of José Martí, which was at first denied, is now confessed to be true by the insurgents. He was a popular Cuban editor, and was the political and intellectual head of the revolutionary movement. His death is bitterly mourned, but his loss only makes the Cubans the more stubbornly determined to persevere.

Russia, China and Japan. Unquestionably Russia has stolen a march upon the other great powers by coming into close and confidential relations with the Chinese government. Russia has made China a large preliminary loan; and the French government, with the aid of the Paris bankers, has found the money for Russia. The Trans-Siberian railway will find a route across China's territory to an advantageous harbor, and it is freely predicted that Port Arthur—which Europe has warned Japan that she must relinquish in due season—will fall eventually and permanently into Russia's hands. But this *dénouement* is highly disturbing to England and Germany. As for Japan, she is busily engaged in securing possession of Formosa, and in the end will surely find herself the stronger and safer for abandoning the idea of holding territory upon the mainland. She will increase her navy as rapidly as possible, and will aim at nothing short of becoming the dominant naval power of the Pacific. With the extra fifty million dollars of indemnity money which it is expected that she will obtain for consenting to evacuate Port Arthur, Japan can build or purchase a fleet which would enable her to capture Port Arthur or any other fortress on the coast with considerable ease, whenever she might find it desirable to do so.

Australia's New Apprehensions. The Australians, who until lately had never looked upon the progress of Japan as anything that could disturb their equanimity, are now becoming not a little apprehensive. England may soon come to the conclusion that she made a mistake in refusing to join the continental powers in their protest against the original terms of the treaty between Japan and China. Altogether the situation is an extremely interesting one. Our Australian colleague, Mr. Fitchett, writes as follows on these new international topics: The close of the war in the East may affect Australia very powerfully, and in two very unlike directions. Both Japan and China offer markets of unexplored vastness to the chief products of these colonies, and as one clause in the new treaty stipulates that China shall be open to Western commerce, it is clear that commercial possibilities of a very golden sort are unfolding for all the chief Australian products. Neither China nor Japan, for example, can hope to grow the fine wools of Australia, yet they offer an almost limitless market for them. Japan, in addition, promises to become an extensive purchaser of leather and butter, wines, etc., and the Japanese, with that same mental alertness which has made them victorious in the field over an empire ten times greater in bulk than their own, are clearly awake to the commercial value of Australia. The Japanese Diet on February 7 adopted a report in favor of subsidizing great lines of communication with Europe, America, and Australia, but these lines are to be subsidized in the order of their importance, and the Lower House declared the Australian service to be of the greatest immediate urgency, and recommended the expenditure of \$300,000 in the establishment of a direct service with Australia.

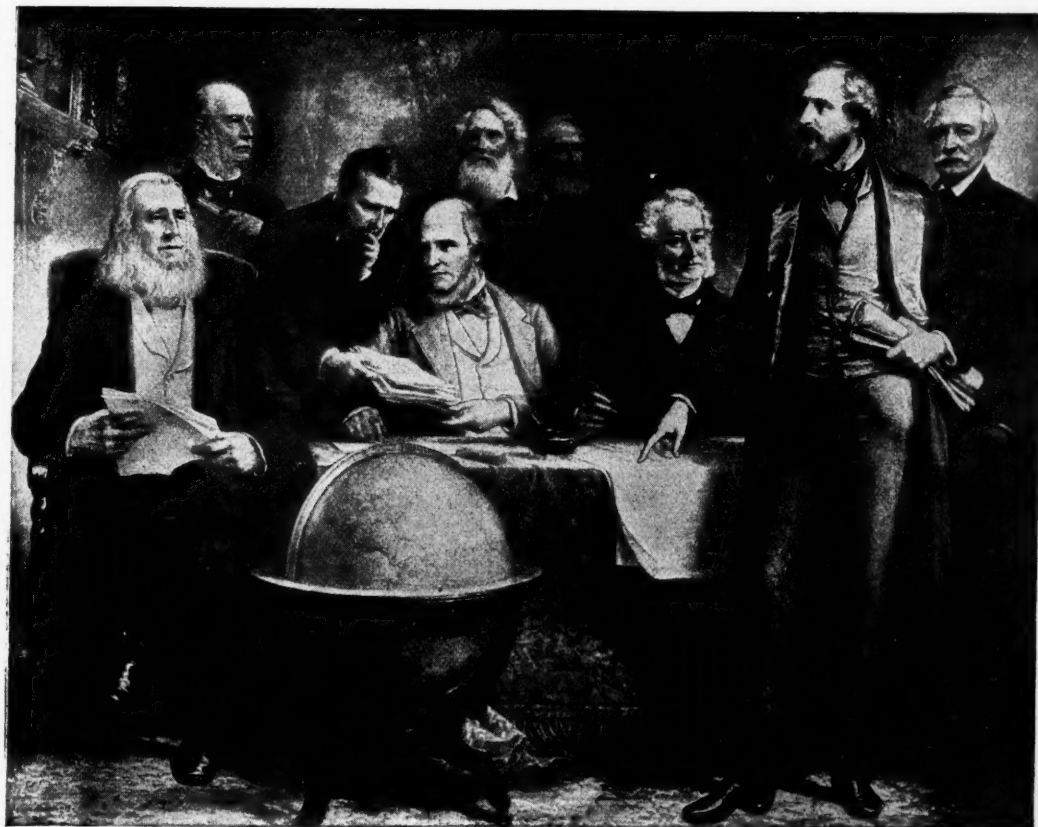
Unpleasant Possibilities.

On the other hand, the startling triumph of Japan has some ominous possibilities for Australia. Experts like Colonel Maurice and Lord Wolseley hold that if Japan has secured the right of controlling the development of China she will quickly become "one of the most formidable powers in the world," both by sea and land. Victory, too, will quicken the pulse of a new pride, and a quite new passion for adventure in Japanese blood. Japan will be tempted to regard herself as the dominant power in the East, and will, in that event, come into conflict with the Western powers, and with England, perhaps, first of all. In the case of war with Great Britain, Japan would almost certainly strike at the Australian colonies. They are rich; they lie near; they are supposed to be weak; Japan is nearer to strike than Great Britain to defend. If the prospect of war and the chances of hearing the thunder of Japanese guns in Australian waters seem wildly remote, yet an authority like Colonel Maurice warns us that "if Japan insists on

the Chinese receiving the same right of entry into Australia as the Japanese, her navy, which has been greatly increased as a result of the war, will be a very powerful one with which to enforce the claim." It is clear that a quite new force has suddenly become visible in the political horizon of these Australian colonies, and no one can as yet be sure how that force may affect them.

Concerning Ocean Cables.

The Japanese,—as we predicted many months ago would be the case,—are now expressing a lively interest in the construction of a cable directly from their islands to our own coasts, and they are willing to subsidize the scheme quite handsomely. This does not harmonize with the plans of the Australians and Canadians, who are doing all that they can to promote the construction of a submarine line which will give the British empire a telegraphic system around the entire globe without touching other than British soil. The famous beginnings of submarine telegraphy have been brought



D. D. Field. S. F. B. Morse. Daniel Huntington. Wilson G. Hunt.
Peter Cooper. Chandler White. Moses Taylor. Marshall O. Roberts. Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROJECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—*From the Chamber of Commerce Picture.*

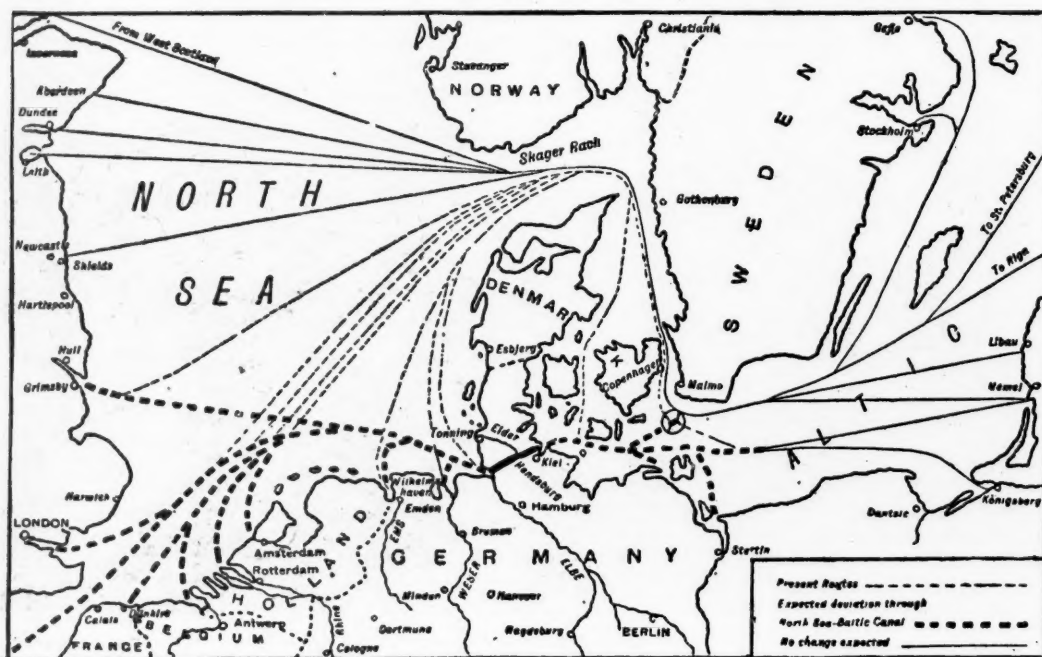
newly to our minds by a recent ceremony in the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the occasion being the formal presentation to the Chamber of a fine painting of the late Cyrus W. Field and his fellow promoters of the Atlantic cable. Those were men of large conceptions. Let us hope that new opportunities may not find our country lacking in men of creative force, breadth of view, and bold initiative. With our increased resources it ought to be possible for us to dig a Nicaragua canal, lay a cable across the Pacific, or carry out a dozen other enterprises of equal magnitude.

*The Opening
of the
Kiel Canal.*

Notwithstanding the questions that are threatening the peace of states, international animosities have been apparently less acute. The most notable event of the month of June has been the opening of the Kiel canal, at which all the powers were represented, including France. The hotheads of the *Revanche* objected to the presence of French men-of-war at a German function, but M. Hanotaux defended this act of international civility; and the tricolor was not absent at the opening of a canal one of whose objects is to increase the naval strength of Germany in any future war. The canal is a great engineering work which, as is well shown by the map, will enormously reduce the distance between London and the Baltic ports. To spend millions in expediting the shrinkage of the world is a piece of work eminently characteristic of the end of the century, which is becoming quite intolerant of time and space. The Nicaragua canal is the one most needed.

*American Ships
at Kiel and
Elsewhere.*

Our new American navy was suitably represented in the pageant at Kiel, by the participation of four cruisers, namely, the *New York*, *Columbia*, *San Francisco*, and *Marblehead*. Before proceeding to the German coast these handsome men-of-war had been much admired by Englishmen who visited them at Southampton. The port of Southampton, by the way, is becoming quite strongly American in the feeling of its townspeople, because it owes so much of its new prosperity to the enterprise of the American line of steamships which has preferred Southampton to Liverpool as a terminus. Since our last number was published, the American line has increased its active fleet of ocean cruisers by the addition of the *St. Louis*, built by the Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia. This new steamer, while not so large as the *Lucania* and *Campania* of the Cunard line, is one of the most beautiful and comfortable passenger steamers ever constructed. Her maiden trip was a brilliant success, and it is to be hoped that she may be the forerunner of a long list of American built steamers which can compete in every respect with the finest ships of Europe. Now that Japan and China are about to order a considerable number of new vessels it is expected that the recent achievements of American shipbuilders may win for them a fair share of these oriental orders. Americans will not for a moment admit that any nation can build better ships than we can, when once we have fairly given our attention to the subject of shipbuilding.



THE NORTH SEA—BAL TIC CANAL.

The Harlem Canal and the "Greater New York."

While the Germans were celebrating the completion of the Kiel canal, New Yorkers were having a small and local holiday of their own in honor of the opening of the so-called "Harlem River Ship Canal." The upper end of Manhattan Island is bounded by the Harlem river and the Spuytën Duyvil creek, the one flowing into the East river which opens into Long Island Sound, and the other into the Hudson. A shallow natural waterway has long connected these two abbreviated steams. The object of the Harlem ship canal has been to convert the connecting link into a navigable passageway, thus not only facilitating the movement of freighting and coast-wise shipping, but also increasing by a number of miles the water-frontage and dockage of New York city. The new passage is not really completed as yet, for it will ultimately be about twenty feet deep, whereas it is now only nine or ten feet. The railroads also are to cross it on bridges much higher than those in use at present, and it will be several years before these improvements are all completed. It is along the south shore of the Harlem river that the Park Commissioners of New York are now engaged in the construction of the famous speed-way, which is to cost several million dollars and which will be one of the notable drives of the country. New York city extends a long way to the north of the Harlem river, but the population in the so-called annexed district is as yet very much scattered. Great parks have been reserved in this upper district by the exercise of a forethought which after generations will highly extol. A considerable further slice of country has been added to the municipal limits of New York by new legislation, and the municipal authorities took possession in

June. Under the new dispensation inaugurated by Mayor Strong, with good business men at the head of working departments, much in the way of external municipal improvement may be expected in the next two or three years. The Park Board and the other new boards are entering with zeal and efficiency upon their work, and a wholly new spirit is manifest everywhere. In spite of the reluctance of the last Legislature to promote at all points the programme of the New York municipal reformers, the city has begun to reap most substantial rewards from the victory gained at the polls last November. The reformers are determined to take an aggressive hand in the election next fall of a new Legislature, and the general outlook for municipal advance in America's greatest population centre is better than it ever was before. Among material signs of progress, apart from matters of municipal progress, are the prospects of an early construction of the long-mooted railway bridge across the Hudson, and the talk of electricity as a motive power for the elevated railways.

The Season of Amateur Sports.

The past weeks have been full of interesting events for lovers of amateur sports and athletic contests. In collegiate athletics the centre of attraction moves steadily westward. A great intercollegiate field day at Chicago on the first of June was participated in not only by the institutions of the Mississippi valley, but even by the University of California. The highest number of points was won by the California University, second, third and fourth places having been gained respectively by Michigan University, Iowa College, at Grinnell, and Illinois University. In the East, the great event in college sporting circles was the departure of the Cornell crew to row in England against the



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THE CORNELL CREW.

University crews of Oxford and Cambridge. Through the spring and early summer, England was far more deeply absorbed in cricket than in politics or anything else. The central figure of the cricketing field was Dr. W. G. Grace, who had returned like a giant refreshed to the scene of his old exploits, and proceeded to show his juniors how to score. The letter which the Prince of Wales addressed to the veteran champion of English cricket may cause some people to sneer, but it is a frank and manly expression of

the sentiments of the British public. Dr. Grace will probably prize it as much as a knighthood. The Prince's letter is as follows:

"Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W., 1st June, 1895.
—Dear Sir.—The Prince of Wales has watched with much interest the fine scores which you continue to make in the great matches this year. He now learns that you have beaten all former records by scoring 1000 runs during the first month of the cricket season, as well as completing more than 100 centuries in first-class matches. His Royal Highness cannot allow an event of such interest to all lovers of our great national game to pass unnoticed by him, and he has desired me to offer you his hearty congratulations upon this magnificent performance.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly, FRANCIS KNOLLYS."

The interest which is taken in cricket is healthier than that taken in any other outdoor sport in England, and Dr. Grace, as the Archbishop of the cricket-field, has well deserved the Prince's commendation.

Rosebery and the Derby. While the Prince of Wales was thus setting the seal of his approval upon the pre-eminent national pastime, the Prime

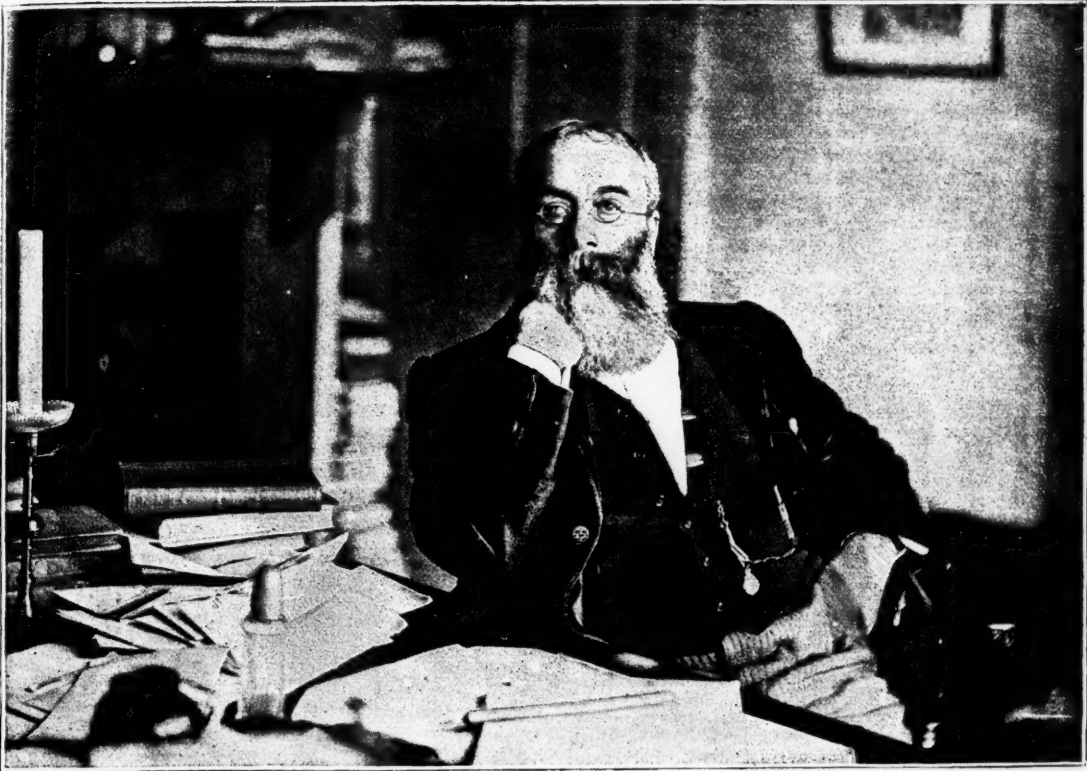
Minister in a still more practical fashion was promoting the national vice of betting by participating in the Epsom races. His horse, Sir Visto, starting with the pools selling at nine to one against him, surprised every one by carrying off the Derby, which his stable companion Ladas had won in 1894. Lord Rosebery

has thus won the Derby twice in succession while he was Prime Minister, an achievement hitherto without precedent, and one which will probably have no parallel. As a double-Derb'ed Premier he is the first and last in history.

Birthday Honors in England. The distribution of honors on the Queen's birthday excited some remark. The Ministers, having a difference with the Upper Chamber, have passed a self-denying ordinance by virtue of which they make no Peers—to the no small disgust of the few Liberals and their wives who feel that they have deserved a peerage. The most notable political honor was the G.C.B. which Lord Rosebery offered to Mr. Stansfeld in a letter the perfect good feeling of which was in marked contrast to the extraordinary epistolary affront with which Mr. Gladstone thrust a peerage at the new G.C.B. But the honors



DR. W. G. GRACE.



SIR WALTER BESANT, NOVELIST AND PHILANTHROPIST.

which excited most remark were not political. Knighthoods were bestowed upon Henry Irving, W. H. Russell, Walter Besant and Lewis Morris. Some future Prime Minister, improving upon this precedent, will be knighting J. L. Toole, G. A. Sala, Rider Haggard and William Watson. English knighthoods are becoming like the French Legion of Honor, and it will soon be as indispensable for journalist, author or artist to be a knight as it is for a notable Frenchman to have the red ribbon. Note among the minor honors Mr. Edward Fairfield, of the Colonial Office, who has his C.B. Mr. Fairfield, the second in command at the Colonial Office, is one of the ablest men in the Civil Service, and as a journalist one of the crispest and cleverest writers of the day. David Dale, of Darlington, one of the uncrowned kings of British commerce, receives a baronetcy, and Sir H. B. Loch becomes a Right Honorable.

The General Election in Italy. While England was amusing herself with cricket and racing, Italy was passing through the throes of a general election. The appeal to the people resulted in an overwhelming victory for Signor Crispi. The socialist vote showed an increase, radicals voting for socialists whenever

the socialists had the best chance of defeating the ministerial candidate. But, as the net result, Crispi will have in the new parliament 328 supporters and 150 opponents, of whom 19 are radicals, and 18 socialists. Friends of the Prime Minister treat this majority as a triumphant vindication of Crispi from the accusations brought against him of malversation and corruption. But universal suffrage in a country where the Pope's policy sterilizes half the electors is a very one-legged affair, and as such is capable of being swayed from one side to the other by considerations which have little to do with the merits and demerits of any particular case against the ministry of the day. The result does not prove Crispi to be innocent; it does not even prove that the electors believe him to be innocent. What it does prove is that Crispi is still the man on horseback, and that no one can as yet snatch the bridle rein from his hand. Italy therefore for another term of years will continue to be Crispi.

The Fall of Count Kalnoky.

North of the Alps, where Italy's next-door neighbor has made a change in her chief minister, there is little prospect of political repose. Count Kalnoky, who has occupied the position for fourteen years, fell, owing

to the difference of opinion between him and Baron Banffy, head of the Hungarian government, as to the degree of liberty which should be allowed to the papal nuncio. Mgr. Agliardi had allowed himself considerable latitude in expressing his sympathy with the opponents of the policy of the Hungarian Cabinet; and although Count Kalnoky did not approve of the nuncio's indiscretion, he did not take so seri-



COUNT KALNOKY,

Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria-Hungary.

ous a view of it as did Baron Banffy. Personal differences and misunderstandings, aggravated by indiscreet communications to the press, precipitated the crisis; and Count Kalnoky found his second resignation accepted by the Emperor. It is difficult to follow intelligently the movement of affairs in Austria-Hungary. But if we remember that Count Kalnoky is Austrian and strongly Catholic, while Baron Banffy is Hungarian, Liberal and anti-Clerical, it is easy to understand how the indiscretion of a papal nuncio could embroil the situation so as to necessitate resignation on one side or the other. Count Kalnoky's successor is Count Goluchowski, a Catholic and a Pole. He is not much over forty years of age and has a large private fortune. His policy is like his predecessor's, *plus* a shrewd eye to the risks of collision with Magyar anti-Clericalism.

Anti-Semitism in Vienna. For the moment there is victory all along the line for the Liberals of Hungary. But as these Liberals are strongly pro-Jewish in their sympathies, the discomfited Clericals seeking for support against the enemy have naturally bethought themselves of an anti-Semitic alliance. The anti-Semitic movement which prevails wherever German is spoken—it may be found elsewhere, but it is strongest among German-speaking men—is strong in Vienna, where Dr. Luger, the leader of the anti-Semitic party, was in May elected Burgomaster. He refused to serve, but his election led the government to dissolve the municipal coun-

cil, and appoint a commissioner to govern the city until the new elections, which will be held in September. As the result of this, the anti-Semitic propaganda—which in its essence is directed not against Hebraism but against the man with the Shekels—has received a fierce stimulus, and it is expected the party will win numerous seats when the ballot-boxes are open. The Catholics are not indisposed to support the anti-Semites, for the sake of embarrassing the Liberals. The outlook is threatening, but the Emperor King, who has ridden two horses all his life, is not likely to lose his footing now.

"Hep! Hep!" in Paris. The anti-Semitic movement, which threatens such mischief in Vienna, has recently made itself felt in Paris. The Chamber of Deputies spent a day over an anti-Semitic interpellation, apropos of a Jewish scamp who had been dismissed as delinquent from the office of departmental treasurer. Anti-Semitism in France is merely the cloak under which the socialist stalks his prey. In England the socialists do not seem to have discovered the possibility of exploiting race hatred and religious rancor in the interests of a policy of plunder. But the anti-Semitic movement is making the promenade of Europe, and it will before long take the steamer for Dover. Since the Barings failed the Jews are supreme in London finance, and who knows how long it will be before Mr. Hyndman or Mr. Keir Hardie discovers that the sacred cause of the disinherited people may compel the raising of the ancient cry, "Hep! Hep!" New York, too, is fast coming under the pecuniary dominance of the Sons of Israel, but happily America has thus far escaped the disgrace of anti-Semitism as a movement.

France and the Maid of Orleans. The Bonapartists in France have lately professed to find encouragement in the revival of interest in the memoirs of the epoch of the great Napoleon; but they will find this passing fashion to be very barren of political capital for imperial pretenders. It is not the memory of Napoleon but that of Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, which has now gained firmest hold upon the French imagination. The Orleans *fête* this year has afforded evidence as to the increasing influence of the cult of Jeanne d'Arc. These *fêtes* were celebrated with their usual magnificence. The new feature this year was the presence, conspicuous among the stately figures in the great procession, of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who attended to express in his own person the homage of Catholic England to the memory of the Maid. Meanwhile, the movement grows apace in France itself. Monuments are rising to the memory of Jeanne the Deliverer all over France. Her marvelous career gives inspiration to French art, and the memory of her achievements combines with the lustre of her character to renew the faith of France in the Unseen. Cardinal Vaughan returned from Orleans full of admiration for the magnificence of the pageant by



THE MAID OF ORLEANS AND HER STANDARD.

which the good people of Orleans have for centuries commemorated with pious zeal their deliverance by the Maid. He preached at Paris upon the reunion of Christendom—for which Jeanne prayed so earnestly—and paid public and eloquent homage to the memory of the girl whose Voices drove the English out of France. It is a great thing and marvelous withal that the life and death of a simple peasant maid of the fifteenth century seems likely to have more to do with the revival of the faith of skeptical and materialized France of the age-end than all the labors of all the churches. But so it is. The stake at Rouen is becoming a modern variant of the Cross of Calvary, and many to whom the Man of Nazareth is more or less of a myth are learning the lesson of His life from the Maid of Domremy. Among all the influences which seem hopeful in the future of France, the growing realization of the adorable beauty and divine splendor of the Maid of Orleans is the most notable. They are the miracle incarnate in the annals of France. The supersession of the worship of Napoleon by the cult of Jeanne d'Arc, is as beneficent a change as when Telemachus planted the cross in the bloody arena of the Colosseum.

*Bismarck on
Women in
Politics.*

The German Reichstag closed its session after having achieved an almost unexampled record. Of all the measures announced from the throne not a single one has become law. The chief disappointment of the session from the ministerial point of view was the rejection of the anti-socialist bills. On this point Prince Bismarck expressed himself in a fashion which somewhat surprised those who are accustomed to regard him solely as a man of blood and iron. He said he was not sorry that the anti-socialist bill had been rejected, "for if it had not, those to whom we look for remedies against the evils of the land would have arrived at the conviction that they had achieved something, and could now rest on their laurels. This conviction would have been erroneous, and I am therefore glad that the pillow of rest which those gentlemen intended to prepare for themselves has been taken away." For his part, he relied much more upon the influence of women than upon the defeated bill. Here is what Prince Bismarck said to a deputation of Silesian ladies on May 13:

I always regret that so little influence in politics is allowed to the better half of the human race. I do not expect ladies to deliver speeches in Parliament, but I believe that the results of our elections would be more national and more satisfactory if they were more under female influence than now. Honest German women, wives and mothers, do not appear in public as socialists, and I therefore believe that female sympathy with our political institutions is a much stronger bulwark against Social Democracy than our Revolution bill would have been if it had been passed.

Really, after this Prince Bismarck ought to be elected honorary president of the woman's franchise association.

*And as a
Bimetallist.*

Meanwhile the Prince is said to be preparing to qualify himself for the presidency of another struggling cause. Herr von Kardorff last month told the German Bimetallist League that Prince Bismarck told him the other day that in reality he had always been a bimetalist from the bottom of his heart, but that when he was in office he was so occupied that he could not devote the necessary attention to the matter. Herr von Kardorff added that Prince Bismarck would shortly express himself publicly in favor of bimetalism. Without waiting for Prince Bismarck's plunge, the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, after two days' debate, passed the following motion by 187 votes to 92:

The House urges the government to request the Chancellor to take immediate and energetic steps calculated to lead to an international regulation of the currency question, with the final object of securing international bimetalism with the participation of England.

England, however, at present shows only slight indication of any approximation to bimetalism, international or otherwise. As the great creditor of the world, John Bull naturally shrinks from receiving

his interest in depreciated silver, which he thinks is what the debtor nations are aiming at; and he agrees with the writer in one of the reviews that bimetallism with many people is simply a new way to pay old debts. Sir William Harcourt last month expressed the attitude of the present English Government with the most unequivocal firmness. Bimetallism has strong friends in England, but they are in a small minority as yet. The latest news from Germany, also, is not encouraging to the silver men. The several states which make up the German empire have been asked by the imperial government to express themselves on the question of an international monetary conference, and they have not shown much zeal for the proposition. It is our opinion that world conditions are tending towards the point where an international monetary union will be demanded as a commercial necessity. But that end will not be realized this year or next.

*British Politics
and Trade.*

English politics have been rather dull and uninteresting. The Welsh disestablishment bill drags its slow length along, proceedings in committee being protracted by the obstructive tactics of the opposition, and also by the reluctance of the Liberals to clear the decks for the decisive and possibly fatal struggle over local option. There seems not to be a strong enough majority in its favor to give it much chance of passing even through the House of Commons. The Irish land bill has now been passed, and many Liberals are asking the ministers to hold over local option and

press on with necessary legislation. It is no doubt very heroic to propose to die for the cause of local option, but suicide is not a virtue, even in governments. The new British budget, which is based upon the most careful estimate by the best



THE NEW EARL OF SELBORNE.

informed financial authorities in the country as to the probable course of business, does not encourage too sanguine hopes. England is paying her way. She is paying off debt at the rate of six million pounds a year, and notwithstanding the heavy expenditure on the navy, is reducing taxation—to an infinitesimal extent, it is true, but still reducing it. The extra sixpence a gallon on the spirit duty has been repealed as a sop to the Irish members, but the temporary duty on beer is maintained. The budget was commonplace to the last point, but evidently did not indicate any sanguine confidence at the Treasury as to a great or early revival of trade. The rise in the price of wheat has given some gleam of hope to England's forlorn agriculturists, and Sir William Harcourt says he believes that better times are at hand. The best evidence procurable, however, is that which the president of the London Chamber of Commerce read before the chamber at its thirteenth annual meeting. He said that—

In order to get at both the foreign and home trades he had taken the opinions of the chambers of commerce throughout the country, with the following results: Twenty-eight of them replied that their trade was good, 22 that it was moderate, and 23 that it was bad; 32 said that the prospects of trade were good, 23 that they were moderate, and 13 bad. The prospects were said to be bad in the cotton, coal, iron, glass, lace and hosiery trades; moderate in shipping and shipbuilding; and good in the woolen, engineering, building and leather trades.

As a whole, in his opinion, the causes adverse to trade were decreasing, and those favorable to it were increasing—which is satisfactory if it be correct.



THE LATE EARL OF SELBORNE.

*A Peer in Spite
of
Himself.*

One of the most interesting of the minor episodes of the month in Parliament was the strenuous attempt made by Lord Selborne to escape his banishment to the House of Lords. Lord Selborne's death made Lord Wolmer an Earl and a peer of the realm. The new Earl contended that, although a peer of the realm, he was not necessarily a peer in parliament. He therefore maintained that he had a right to retain his seat in the House of Commons. That contention being supported by other sons of peers eager to have the chance of avoiding exile from the popular house, a committee was appointed to examine into the question. This they did, and reported by a majority of five to three that a peer of the realm must also be regarded as a peer in parliament, and therefore incapable of sitting in the House of Commons. It is singular to note the reluctance of these young peers and heirs of peers to migrate to the chamber which, at this present moment, is more powerful than the House of Commons. Possibly the deadly dullness of the House of Lords more than counterbalances the advantage of being the predominant partner in the legislature.

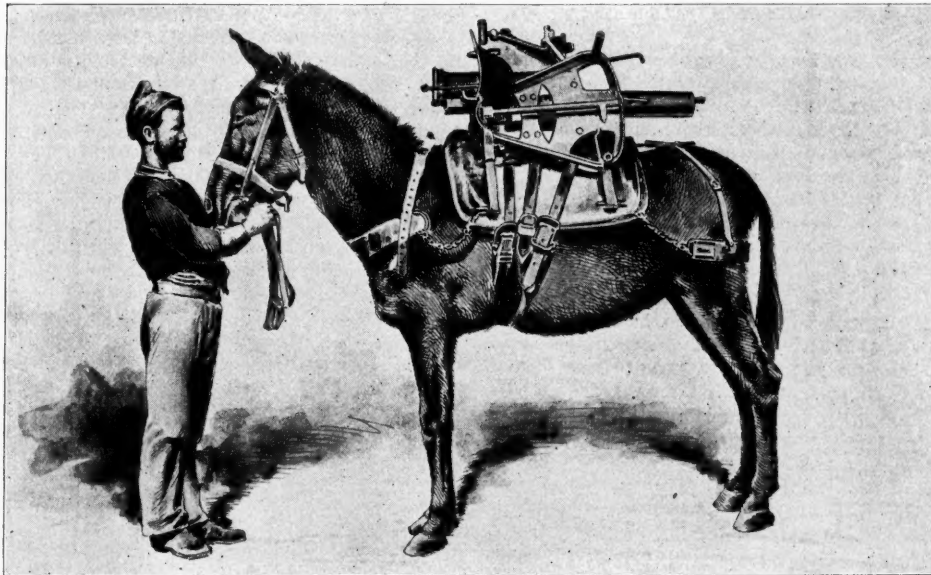
*The Future
of Chitral.*

It is announced that England has decided to keep control of Chitral. It is her habit to stay wherever she gets a foothold, and everybody was surprised at the speed of her withdrawal from Coriñto. But in that case she made a virtue of obvious necessity. As for Chitral, away in the mountain frontiers of India, to hold the outpost will be ruinously expensive, as Sir Lepel Griffin takes

care to point out in one of last month's magazines. The capture cost England heavily in the lives of brave men; it will cost her still more heavily to keep a permanent garrison at that out-of-the-world station, among tribes whose pastime is war, and whose special science is the attack of fortified places. But although they feel this strongly in England, it is not a question in which the public at home cares to interfere with the discretion of the authorities in India. Too much is at stake.

*The Ameer's
Son in
London.*

London society has been enlivened this season by the visit of the heir apparent to the throne of Afghanistan. Nasrullah Khan, the first Afghan prince of note to visit Europe, the son of the Ameer Abdur Rahman, has been royally entertained by prudent hosts who shrewdly imagine that there will be less likelihood of any necessity for repeating the march to Kabul if the heir to the Afghan throne is adequately impressed by the might and majesty of the British Empire. Her Majesty, with a salutary dread of the consequences of lodging Oriental princes in royal palaces—the Shah, it will be remembered, used to make handkerchiefs and towels of the costly curtains of Buckingham Palace—farmed out her guest at Dorchester House, the most magnificent private palace in London. Nasrullah Khan was taken to see the Queen, and the Zoo, and the Derby, and he has, besides, been entertained with an endless round of visits and reviews and amusements until his head ached, and he must have wished himself back at Kabul. It is



THE REAL HERO OF THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

A Mule with the Maxim Gun Carriage which Captain A. L. Peebles invented.



(From the picture by Dr. J. A. Gray.)

SIRDAR NASRULLAH KHAN,
Second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

all well enough to try to impress Nasrullah, but it may be wasted. No man succeeds in Afghanistan merely because he is the son of his father. Succession to the throne among these tribes is settled by civil war, in which heirs and pretenders enter for a go-as-you-please race, and none can say who will come out first. Nasrullah's chances will depend far more upon his capacity for rough-and-ready generalship than upon his sonship to Abdur Rahman; and of his skill in war no one can as yet form any idea.

Armenia and the Powers. The policy of England in Armenia, which is that of active co-operation with Russia and France, seemed for a time to make no impression at Constantinople. The Grand Turk never travels post haste when reforms are concerned, and was about as prompt in considering the note of the three powers as if he were invited to submit to the extraction of his eye-teeth by a syndicate of enterprising dentists. He tried, of course, to shuffle and dawdle, and throw dust in the eyes of Europe by bogus reforms and sham concessions. But if he protracts this beyond a given point it is expected that the three powers will invoke the concert of Europe, and we may see a repetition of the events of 1876-8,

when the Berlin memorandum of the three powers—Austria, Germany and Russia—was followed by the Conference at Constantinople, which in turn gave way to the armed intervention of Russia. For the sake of Armenia it is to be hoped that this will be the case. But if Russia intervenes in Armenia, England this time will also bring effective pressure to bear at Constantinople. Her ironclads may thread the Dardanelles once more, but this time they will menace, not the Russian army of liberation, but the Turkish oppressor. Late in June, when England's attitude became threatening, the Sultan, who had meanwhile changed his cabinet, sent word that he would allow the powers to supervise reforms in Armenia for three years. But it is doubtful whether he really means what he says.

Fresh Air for City Children. The season of exodus to the woods, mountains and seashore has arrived; and thousands whose circumstances permit a free indulgence for themselves and their families in the luxury of outdoor life and recreation, may well bestow some thought upon the children of the poor in the crowded tenement houses. If they would know something of the circumstances of the children in the poorer parts of New York, let them read Mr. Jacob Riis's books. For many years the New York Tribune has collected and expended a Fresh Air Fund, under the management of the Rev. Willard Parsons, in the interest of children who live in the tenement districts. Forty thousand persons each summer, for several years past, have enjoyed the benefits of this beautiful charity. From ten to fifteen thousand children are sent into the country for a two weeks' vacation. A great number are sent out for single-day excursions. Vacation parties are located in half a dozen states accessible from New York city, and hundreds of lives have undoubtedly been saved every year as a result of these outings. The sum of three dollars contributed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund will suffice to give one child a happy two weeks in the country. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Dr. W. H. Tolman has now become the general agent, is also engaged in a most interesting fresh-air work. It maintains a free home for convalescent children at West Coney Island, and a people's seaside home at the same place; and its special solicitude in its fresh-air work is for poor people whose physical condition requires a change from the tenement houses. Its ocean parties are taken to Coney Island every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, where a dinner and bathing facilities are provided. In Chicago the *Daily News* is entering upon the sixth season of its fresh-air work. The report for last summer is a gratifying one. More than ten thousand sick babies, more than fourteen thousand mothers, and other children enough to bring the total up to 62,374, were entertained at the Sanitarium of the *Daily News* in Lincoln Park, on the lake shore. This charity, like those of New York, is well organized with suitable

medical attendance and various facilities for recreation and enjoyment. In several other American cities similar fresh-air funds are in operation every summer, and we invoke for all of them a season of special activity. On account of the hard times the New York donations fell off somewhat last year. They ought this year to show a decided gain.

University Progress. Mention was made in these pages last month of President Seth Low's great gift to Columbia College of a million dollars for a library on the new University grounds. Another great gift to the cause of higher education, showing similar zeal and devotion on the part of a university executive, has been announced in Philadelphia. Mr. Harrison, who had been the president of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and who had, upon the resignation of Dr. Pepper, reluctantly consented to serve as Acting Provost, has been prevailed upon to remain as the permanent head of the institution, and has now been formally installed as Provost. His gifts to the University had already been very generous, and he has now made a further donation of half a million dollars to the endowment funds. The proceeds of this magnificent gift will be used in several specified directions for the furtherance of an admirable programme. The University of Pennsylvania has a brilliant future before it. Professor Edmund J. James of that University, after several years of successful work as the head of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, has resigned from the presidency, having left the Society firmly established. The series of Western state universities have had a year of exceptional growth and prosperity. The University of Wisconsin is rejoicing in the generosity of the last legislature, which decided to erect on the University campus a fine new library building which will house at the same time the University's collections and also those of the Wisconsin State Historical Society.



PROVOST CHARLES C. HARRISON.

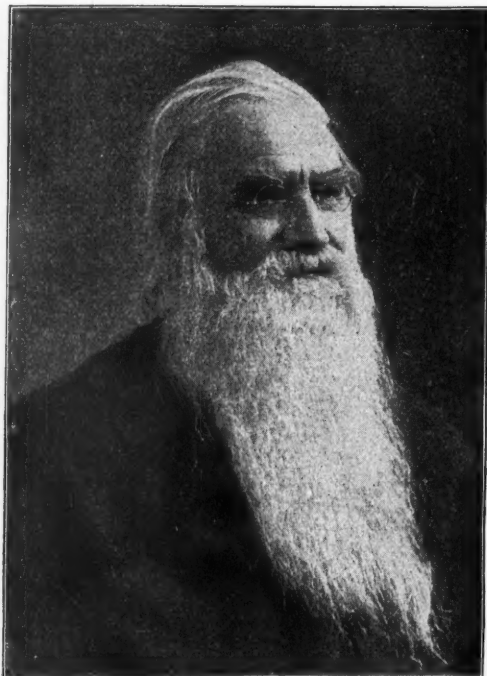
There will thus be brought together and made available, practically as one library, an aggregation of volumes great not only by the numerical standard but also great by reason of special excellence.

Three Anniversaries.

The University of North Carolina has been celebrating its centennial anniversary, and its friends have dedicated it anew to growth and progress. The cause of higher



THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, AT CHAPEL HILL.



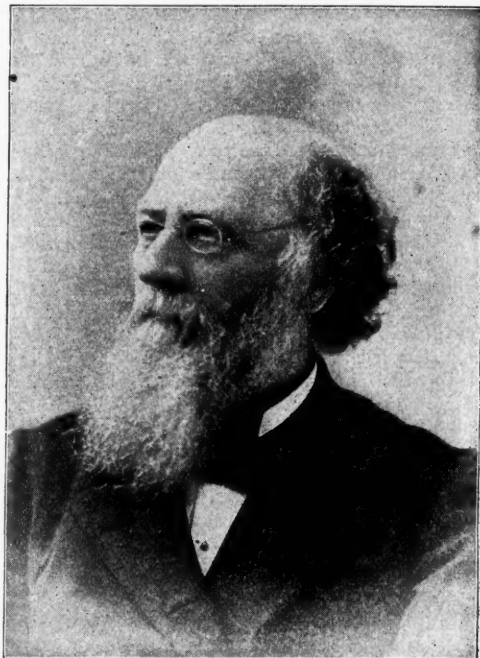
FATHER SORIN, C.S.C., FOUNDER OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.

education in the South has had much to contend with, but brighter days are now in store for it. Union College, at Schenectady, New York, was also founded in 1795, and its centennial was celebrated



MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

late in June with Bishop Potter as the chief orator of the occasion. Union has educated a long line of statesmen and men of professional eminence, and it well deserves the kind greetings and congratulations that have been showered upon it within the past few days. In Indiana the Catholic Church planted a college fifty years ago at Notre Dame, which has taken high rank among educational institutions and has sent forth many men of learning and influence. The half century was celebrated in June with much impressiveness—numerous dignitaries of the church joining in the commemorative exercises.



JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD.

*Full of Years
and Honor.*

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, has celebrated the fiftieth year of his admission to the bar. This long professional career has been one of honor and usefulness. We do well to pay especial homage to those who grow old in the service of the country. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday, surrounded by admiring friends in her Hartford home and remembered by others scattered across the country and throughout the world. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose pen has been so active in recent years, is just one year older than Mrs. Stowe, and Brooklyn has remembered to celebrate her eighty-fifth birthday. Mr. Gladstone, who stands for octogenarian vigor in England, was well enough to join a yachting party which attended the opening of the Kiel canal, and he was the recipient of enthusiastic attention in Hamburg and else-

where. It was expected that he would on this visit make the personal acquaintance of Bismarck. These two pre-eminent statesmen had never seen each other.



GEN. LONGSTREET, FITZHUGH LEE AND REV. DR. BOLTON.
From photograph loaned by the Arkell Company.

Confederate
Veterans
at Chicago.

It is not generally known that six thousand men who fought on the Confederate side in the civil war are buried in the Oakwood Cemetery at Chicago. On Memorial Day



GEN. WADE HAMPTON AT CHICAGO.

From photograph loaned by the Arkell Company.

the United Confederate Veterans erected a noteworthy monument at Chicago to their comrades who are interred in this Northern cemetery, and the most distinguished surviving leaders of the Southern armies were present on the occasion. Everything that was said and done tended to promote rather than to disturb the sentiment of national union and harmony. The dedicatory oration was delivered by General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, in the presence of a great audience, and Generals Longstreet, Fitz Hugh Lee and many other distinguished Southerners were present. The whole affair was exceedingly impressive.



NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, INDIANA.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



COUNTRY BOY HOME FROM COLLEGE.
And the Three Wise Men Inquire: "Is Education Really a Failure?"
From the *Chicago Times Herald*.



ON THE POLITICAL BOWERY
"They say such things and they do such things, on the Bowery;
That we'll never go there any more."
From *Judge* (New York).



A BACKHANDED BLOW.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



A DOUBTFUL "STAYER."

LABOUCHERE: "You ain't got much of a mount, Guv'nor."
ROSEBERY: "P'raps not,—but I'll ride him for all he's worth."
From *Punch* (London).



THE OLD CRUSADERS!

The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone "Brothers in Arms" again.
Bulgaria, 1876. Armenia, 1895.
From *Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL (to Rosebery and Harcourt): "Get down, you two—get down and carry the donkey!"

From *Moonshine*.



A GERMAN VIEW OF THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

JOHN BULL: "I want diversion."

From *Der Wahre Jacob*.

JAPAN AND CHINA.—ANOTHER GERMAN VIEW.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

MR. RUSSIA: "You've met my friend, Mr. Germany, before, Miss France?"

From *Judy* (London).

THE FAR EAST.

JAPAN: "Does that hurt you up there?"

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE MISSING CARD.

PREMIER REID: "I don't feel so comfortable now. I really thought I had a dissolution about me."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



SIR HENRY PARKES MAKING MORE AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



LONG-LOST MOTHER (SIR HENRY PARKES): "Gimme back my che-ild."

THE FOSTER MOTHER (PREMIER REID): "Your child Why I took 'im out of the gutter, where you left 'im to starve, an' now that I've washed 'im an' fed 'im, an' made 'im respectable like, you want to claim 'im."

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).



THE NEW FEDERAL PARTY, WITH SIR HENRY PARKES AT THE HEAD AND MR. REID AT THE TAIL.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

A PAGE OF AUSTRALIAN CARTOONS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 21.—Five white men and nine Chinamen are killed by a nitro-glycerine explosion at Pinole, Cal....A mine explosion near Fairmount, W. Va., causes the death of four miners....Severe frosts are reported in the eastern and interior States....The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers meets in annual convention at Cleveland....The fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans is opened at Houston, Texas....The Pennsylvania Legislature passes a bill prohibiting pool-selling or the transmission of bets on races....A committee of the British House of Commons reports against the right of Peers to sit in the House....The Korean Prime Minister resigns and foreign diplomats are asked to aid in preserving order.

May 22.—The Florida Legislature passes a stringent anti-prize-fight bill....A strike closes the brickyards of Chicago....Diplomatic relations between Japan and China are resumed....Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at London, denies that there is any prospect of a severance of the alliance between Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists....Conference on the Manitoba Schools question held at Ottawa....German Reichstag passes second reading on the Spirit Taxation bill.

May 23.—The Presbyterian General Assembly decides that students of the Union Theological Seminary cannot be permitted to enter the Presbyterian ministry....The Kickapoo Indian reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, is opened to settlement....Secretary Carlisle addresses the "Sound Money" Convention of the Southern States at Memphis....Premier Whiteway, of Newfoundland, announces the probability of the colony being able to meet all obligations on and after June 30....Premier Crispi, of Italy, in a speech at Rome, makes a plea for national unity and the defense of the social order....Deputation to Lord Rosebery on the Armenian question....Sir H. Parkes' motion of want of confidence in the Reid Ministry defeated.

May 24.—The Presbyterian General Assembly resolves to raise a "reunion fund" of \$1,000,000....Ex-President Harrison reviews the Brooklyn Sunday school parade of 80,000 children....The German Reichstag closes its session....Henry Irving, the actor; Walter Besant, the author; Lewis Morris, the poet, and W. Howard Russell, the war correspondent, are knighted on the occasion of Queen Victoria's birthday....Nasrullah Kahn, second son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrives at Portsmouth....Portuguese Government announces the suppression of the native revolt on the Incomati River.

May 25.—The extraordinary session of the Missouri Legislature adjourns....A mob takes two men from the jail at Danville, Ill., and lynches them....Indictments are found against bank officials at

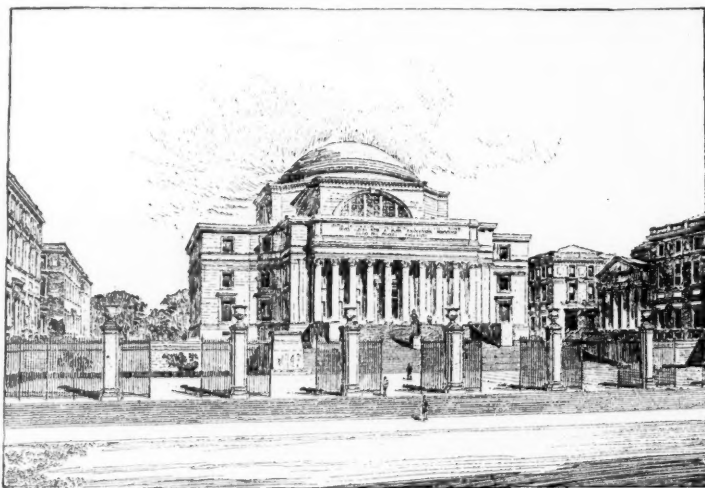
New Albany, Ind....A republic is proclaimed in Formosa....The celebration of the Queen's birthday is continued in London....Sir C. Boyle's award with regard to disputed terms of the Board of Trade settlement in the boot industry issued....Conference of delegates in Paris from Armenian Associations in Europe.

May 26.—In the elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies the socialists gain several seats; Premier Crispi is returned....*Valkyrie III* is launched at Glasgow....In a battle between a French expedition in Guiana and a band of Brazilian adventurers, sixty-one of the latter and five of the Frenchmen are killed.

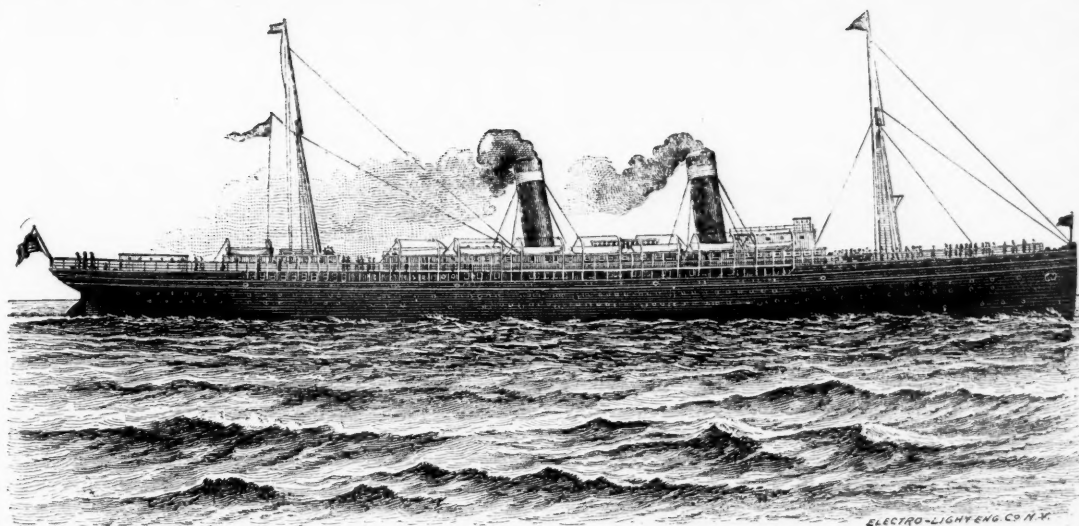
May 27.—The United States Supreme Court declines to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for E. V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union; the Court also affirms the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion law....Chief Byrnes, of the New York City police force, is retired on his own application; Inspector Conlin is detailed as acting chief....The Pacific Mail steamship *Colima* founders off the west coast of Mexico, and more than 180 persons are believed to have been lost....The United States war ships *San Francisco* and *Marblehead* arrive at Southampton, on their way to Kiel....By the wrecking of the French steamer *Dom Pedro*, off the Spanish coast, more than eighty lives are reported lost.

May 28.—The Michigan Legislature adjourns....Ohio Republicans in convention at Zanesville nominate Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, for Governor; Senator Sherman makes a speech opposing the free coinage of silver....Charles Warren Lippitt is inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island....Anniversary meetings of the American Baptists at Saratoga, and the American Unitarian Association at Boston... Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, defines the policy of Great Britain as opposed to bimetalism.

May 29.—The funeral services of the late Secretary



THE PROPOSED LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.



THE NEW AMERICAN-BUILT OCEAN LINER "ST. LOUIS."

Gresham are held in the White House at Washington; President Cleveland and his cabinet accompany the body to Chicago....The National Municipal League meets at Cleveland, O....Governor Morton signs the bill providing for a blanket ballot in New York State....A mob storms and occupies the Vienna city hall because of a disputed election of Burgomaster....The French Republic decides to observe the anniversary of President Carnot's assassination....Lord Rosebery's colt *Sir Visto* wins the English Derby....Japanese Imperial Guards defeat a large body of rebels in Formosa....Melbourne Legislative Assembly opened....Fifty Armenians arrested at Constantinople for crying "Long live Armenia!"

May 30.—In the Memorial Day exercises held at Grant's Tomb, in New York City, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, is the orator of the day; Governor Morton is overcome by the heat while reviewing the parade at Madison Square; a monument to the Confederate dead is dedicated in Chicago, Gen. Wade Hampton making the dedicatory address....The Canadian House of Commons rejects an amendment to the budget proposing a tariff for revenue only....The Mikado of Japan enjoys a triumphal return to Tokio....Newfoundland loan ratified in London....Attack on Consuls at Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, by Bedouins; British Vice-Consul shot dead....Arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson, the new Governor, at Cape Town.

May 31.—The Florida Legislature adjourns....President Cleveland and most of the members of the cabinet return to Washington from Chicago....Needed rains fall over large areas of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Missouri....Three British war ships are ordered to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to protect the lives and property of foreigners....Japanese troops are landed in Formosa....M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber, makes an important statement on the foreign policy of France....Earthquake shocks in Greece....The Armenian Commission closes its sittings at Mush, the European members declining to have further relations with the Turkish members, because of the refusal of the latter to examine important witnesses.

June 1.—In the suit brought by the Attorney-General

of Illinois against the Pullman Palace Car Company for alleged violation of charter, the court sustains two of the minor charges only....Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, signs the bill making important amendments to the Boston charter....Prostrations from the heat are reported in New York, Baltimore and Pittsburgh....Ohio coal miners accept operators' offer of 9 cents under Pittsburgh rates for the coming year....Extensive forest fires are reported in Western Pennsylvania....Cholera makes its appearance at Tarsus, Asia Minor....Count Ludwig Douglas, Governor of Upsala, is appointed Foreign Minister for Sweden and Norway, to succeed Count Lewenhaupt, who recently resigned.

June 2.—The fifteenth anniversary of Garibaldi's death is observed at Rome.

June 3.—The United States Supreme Court adjourns to the second Monday in October....Opening of the Salvation Army's new building in New York City....Chili returns to the gold standard, after seventeen years of paper money....The British Mediterranean squadron, consisting of seventeen war ships, arrives at Beyrout, Syria....The *Britannia* defeats the *Ailsa* in the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club....General Primo Rivera, Captain-General of Madrid, is shot and seriously wounded by a major of infantry.

June 4.—The New Jersey Legislature meets to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges of extravagance in the conduct of state affairs....Disastrous forest fires in McKean and Elk counties, Pennsylvania, are quenched by rains....New York Republicans form a club to unite the forces of the party in that State....The Sultan of Morocco informs the foreign representatives at Tangier that the safety of travelers in that country cannot be guaranteed by the Government....General Duchesne sends from Madagascar for more French troops....The *Britannia* wins a second time in the Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta.

June 5.—The Massachusetts Legislature is prorogued....Kentucky Republicans nominate W. O. Bradley for Governor, and adopt a platform opposing free silver coinage....Illinois Democrats hold a free-silver conven-

tion at Springfield....The steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, leaves New York on her first transatlantic voyage....Centennial of the University of North Carolina....The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church holds its biennial meeting at Hagerstown, Md....The city of Guayaquil, Ecuador, is taken



PAUL BOURGET,
New French Academician.

by insurgents....A woman suffrage resolution is defeated in the Canadian House of Commons by a vote of 47 to 115...The Republic of Formosa fails of support....Major Clavijo, who shot the Captain General of Madrid, is executed....An expedition commanded by Gen. Roloff lands on the north shore of Cuba, and is joined by 2,000 insurgents under Zayas, Castillo and Reyes....The Kaiser's yacht *Hohenzollern* makes a trial passage through the new North Sea and Baltic Canal.

June 6.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, announces the appointments of five justices of Special Sessions and nine City Magistrates, to reform the police courts....A statue of the late Sir John Macdonald is unveiled at Montreal....The International Miners' Conference at Paris resolves in favor of an eight-hour day...A cloudburst in Würtemberg destroys much property and many lives.

June 7.—President Cleveland appoints Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon, of Ohio, Attorney-General....The Illinois Legislature passes a bill taxing inheritances....Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York City, is found guilty of extortion....The Norwegian Storting adopts a resolution proposing negotiations to settle the dispute with Sweden....General Eloy Alfaro is proclaimed provisional president of Ecuador.

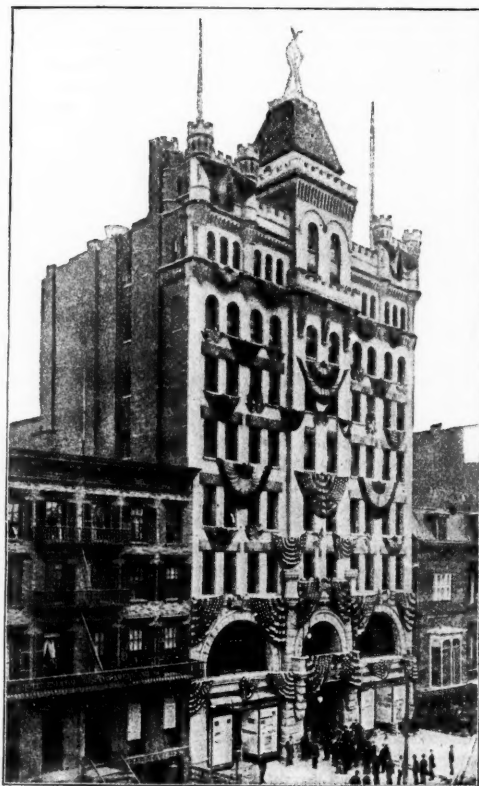
June 8.—The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns....The first tests in the United States of the Maxim rapid-firing gun are made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds....Two Princeton students are shot and seriously wounded by a negro....The Turkish Ministry resigns; a new ministry is formed with Said Pasha as Grand Vizier in place of Djavad Pasha, and Turkhan Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Said Pasha....The anti-Semites of Germany form a new organization with a

radical platform....The *Britannia* wins the Channel regatta.

June 9.—Vienna police prevent a meeting of ten thousand workmen on the Prater, and arrest the leaders....The race for the Grand Prix de Paris, at Longchamp, is won by Edward Blanc's bay filly *Andrée*.

June 10.—Secretary Herbert issues orders to the *Raleigh* to proceed to Key West, Fla., to prevent the leaving of filibustering expeditions for Cuba....The Louisiana Bimetallic League is formed in New Orleans; 200 delegates are elected to represent the State in the Memphis convention....William Castle is appointed Hawaiian Minister to the United States....Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, introduces a Bering Sea seal fishing bill, practically a re-enactment of the act passed in 1893, which expires in July of this year....The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the policy of the government, 362 to 105....The Greek Ministry resigns; Delyannis is summoned to form a new Ministry....The new Italian Parliament is opened by King Humbert, who urges fiscal reform....The Twentieth Division of the Russian Army of the Caucasus is ordered to the frontier of Turkey; one thousand men go to Batum.

June 11.—Judge Goff's decision in the South Carolina registration case is reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals....Additional measures are taken by the



THE NEW SALVATION ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK.

United States to prevent filibustering expeditions leaving this country for Cuba....The Japan-Russian treaty is signed at St. Petersburg....The British, French, and Russian ambassadors to Turkey formally demand that the Porte shall disarm the Bedouins at Jeddah, and pay indemnity for the attack on the foreign consular officers at that place....The Assembly of Cape Colony, Africa, by a vote of 44 to 23, adopts the resolution introduced by Premier Rhodes to annex Bechuanaland.

June 12.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation forbidding citizens of the United States to aid the Cuban insurgents....The Silver Convention of the Southern and Western States meets in Memphis....The Government of Württemberg declares against an international monetary conference....Discussion of the murder of Deputy Ferrari causes disturbance in the Italian Chamber.

June 13.—President Cleveland signs an order placing the employees of the Government Printing Office under the civil service rules....The Illinois Supreme Court declares the Whiskey Trust illegal....The New Jersey Legislature adjourns....President Cleveland appoints Allen Thomas United States Minister to Venezuela....The Canadian "Soo" Canal, giving Canada independent communication between Lakes Huron and Superior, is opened....The Province of Manitoba refuses to comply with the Dominion Government's order that separate school system be established....Great Britain announces a protectorate for Uganda, Central Africa.

June 14.—The Grand Jury at Trenton finds sixteen indictments against New Jersey officials and contractors as a result of the legislative investigation....The Illinois Legislature adjourns....General Baratieri, the Italian Governor of Erythrea, East Africa, notifies his government that war with Abyssinia is inevitable, and asks for several thousand rifles to arm the native allies under Sultan Aussa; the government will comply with the request.

June 15.—The United States Government details three revenue cutters to prevent the importation of yellow fever from Cuba....Governor Morton, of New York, signs the bill providing for additional temperance instruction in the public schools....The American delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention are received in London....The U. S. cruisers arrive at Kiel....It is announced that the amount required to buy Carlyle's house in Chelsea has been subscribed.

June 16.—Baccalaureate sermons are delivered at Cornell, Lehigh, Rutgers, Lafayette, and other colleges....The World's Womens' Christian Conference is opened in London.

June 17.—The Harlem Ship Canal, New York City, is opened, with a great celebration....President Cleveland goes to Buzzard's Bay, Mass., for the summer....A monument is dedicated commemorating the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton....Russia decorates President Faure, of France, with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, the highest Russian order.

June 18.—Ex-Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, returns and gives himself up as a defaulter....A verdict of \$40,000 is found against Russell Sage for damages to Laidlaw....Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, calls an extra session of the Legislature....The Austrian Cabinet resigns.

June 19.—The festivities in connection with the opening of the North Sea canal begin at Kiel.

OBITUARY.

May 21.—Dr. Mary Harris Thompson, founder of the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children....Pay Director Augustus H. Gilman, U. S. N....James W. Scott, of Monmouth, Ill., a veteran of the war of 1812....Franz von Suppe, the Austrian composer....Rt. Rev. C. M. Dubois, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Galveston, Texas....Admiral Sir Charles Gilbert John Brydone Elliot, of the British Navy....Representative William Cogswell, of Massachusetts....Hon. G. C. Hawker, late Speaker of the South Australian House of Assembly.

May 22.—Rev. Julius Seneca Pattengill, a well-known Presbyterian minister of central New York.

May 23.—Louis A. Bagger, Consul of Denmark and of Sweden and Norway at Washington, D. C....Dr. William Thornton, of Boston, Mass., a writer on medicine and allied sciences....Henry Abel Chittenden, a pioneer in the anti-slavery movement.

May 24.—Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury....Ex-State Senator James A. Bell, of New York.

May 25.—Ex-State Senator Richard Smith Leaming, of New Jersey....Col. John Thomas Salter, of Connecticut.

May 26.—Gen. M. T. Donohue, president of the reformatory at Rainsford Island, Boston, Mass....John A. Morris, the noted turfman and lottery owner....Henry Truelsen, a pioneer resident of Duluth, Minn.

May 27.—Ex-Congressman Goldsmith W. Hewitt, of Alabama....Gen. James B. Swain, who was associated with Greeley and Raymond in New York newspaper work....Ex-State Senator Eli W. Brown, of Indiana....Prof. Harold Whiting, of the University of California.

May 28.—Hon. Walter Quinton Gresham, Secretary of State....Frederick Locker-Lampson, a London writer....Vicomte de Dampierre, of France....Judge E. M. Harris, of Cooperstown, N. Y....Rev. Dr. Thomas Lewis Prestoff, of Lexington, Va.

May 29.—Cardinal Luigi Ruffo-Scilla, of Rome....Thomas B. Atterbury, head of the widely known Pittsburgh glass firm.

May 30.—Ex-Congressman John Forrester Andrew, of Boston, Mass....Louis N. Van Antwerp, the Cincinnati publisher....Chief Engineer William W. Heaton, U. S. N....Prof. Benjamin Constant Martha, a well-known French litterateur and member of the Institute.

May 31.—Captain William Smith, who equipped Confederate naval vessels at New Orleans during the Civil War....George Stephens Gough, second Viscount Gough, of Dublin, Ireland....Rev. J. H. Shedd, D.D., senior American missionary in Persia....Judge Vincent D. Markham, of Denver, Col....Rev. Dr. Henry A. Miles, a Unitarian clergyman of Hingham, Mass.

June 1.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Bacon, of London....M. Pierre Legrand, Deputy and formerly Minister of Commerce of France....Col. Philip Worthington Downes, a leader in Maryland politics.

June 2.—W. G. H. Ballard, U. S. Consul at Hull, Eng....George W. Brown, of Galesburg, Ill., inventor of the corn planter in 1853....Judge Earl Martin, of Connecticut.

June 3.—Miss Emily Faithfull, the economist and philanthropist....Herr Friedberg, formerly Prussian Minister of Justice....Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K.C.B., British diplomatist....Major William A. Shepard, for twenty-five years professor of chemistry in Randolph-Macon College, Virginia....Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, of Minnesota....Judge Gilbert J. Wright, of For-



THE LATE REV. DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER.

syth, Ga... Samuel Washington Fuller, artist, of Saratoga, N. Y.

June 4.—Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D.D., an eminent missionary and clergyman.

June 5.—Rev. Dr. T. C. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Record*, of Raleigh, N. C.... Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore.... Dr. Henry J. Edwards, of Evanston, Ill., who clerked with Grover Cleveland when a boy.

June 6.—Baron von Richthofen, prefect of the Berlin police.... Hiram Lott, U. S. Consul at Managua, Nicaragua.... Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia, a well-known archaeologist, philologist and numismatist.... Vice-Admiral Louis Narcisse Chopart, retired, of the French navy.

June 7.—Rt. Rev. Patrick Moran, Roman Catholic bishop, of Dunedin, New Zealand.... Dr. William B. Wallace, a prominent Land Leaguer, of New York City.... Ralph Swinburne, an engineer who was associated with George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive.

June 8.—Ex-Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama.... Rev. Dr. Edwin Halley, of Troy, N. Y.... Mrs. Marion White-law Reid, of Xenia, Ohio.

June 9.—William B. Isaacs, of Richmond, Va., Grand Secretary of Knights Templar of the United States.... William Marshall, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 10.—Count Luigi Ferrari, member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.... Charles H. Benedict, U. S. Consul at Cape Town, South Africa.... Herr Zubeil, Social Democratic member of the German Reichstag.... Silas S. Putnam, inventor of nail machines.... Comte Paul Chandon de Brailles, of France.... Dr. Horace Kimball, of

Plainfield, N. J., for many years a prominent dentist in New York City.

June 11.—Capt. William C. Rawolle, U. S. Army.... Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, late of the Indiana State University.... Chancellor William M. Bradford, of Tennessee.... Allan Norton Leet, a well-known newspaper writer.

June 12.—Major Richard Oulahan, of Washington, D. C., a supporter of the Irish Home Rule movement.... Dr. Aristide Auguste Stanislas Verneuil, a distinguished French physician and surgeon.

June 13.—Rev. E. D. Willson, Unitarian clergyman, of Salem, Mass.... Señor Manuel Ruiz Zorrilla, the famous Spanish politician and Republican agitator.

June 14.—Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, leader in the Universalist denomination of New England.... Thomas F. Shepherd, for many years a Republican leader in Maryland.

June 15.—Isaac B. Gara, a veteran Pennsylvania journalist.... Richard Genée, Austrian composer and poet.... James Henry, president of the Moravian Historical Society.... Don Maximo Du Bouchet, a distinguished Havana journalist.... Samuel B. Shoemaker, ex-secretary of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee.

June 16.—Lieut.-Gen. Baron Van Der Smissen, retired of the Belgian army.... M. Nicholas de Bunge, president of the Russian Committee of Ministers.... Judge Felix Poche, formerly of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.... Col. Richard Irving Dodge, U. S. A., retired, author of several works on the great West.... Prof. Valentine Ball, director of the Museum of Science and Art of Dublin, Ireland.... Countess Fitzwilliam, of County Wicklow, Ireland.

June 18.—Lord Colin Campbell.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

EDINBURGH SUMMER MEETING.

The ninth session of the Edinburgh Summer Meeting is arranged to take place in August, the customary time for the gathering.

The prospectus gives a series of studies showing a distinct advance in interest and variety upon last year. Professor Geddes and Mr. William Sharp lecture on "Life and Thought" and "Life and Art" respectively, in the section of Philosophy, Social Science and Anthropology; and this also includes the names of M. Demolins, editor of the "Science Sociale" (whose lectures "La Société Française" were so popular last year), of Dr. Wenley, Dr. Delius and others. Under Civics and Hygiene are the names of Dr. Dyer, M. Elisée Reclus, Dr. Irvine, Miss Jane Hay and Dr. Stephens, while the section of history, literature and language includes lectures from Mr. V. Branford, Mr. S. H. Capper, M. L'Abbé Klein and Mr. Cecil Wyld. M. Elisée Reclus, Mr. Goodchild and Mr. Herbertson undertake the department of geography in its widest sense; Mr. J. Arthur Thomson and Mr. Turnbull having charge of the biology. Among other features of interest, one is expected to be especially useful and attractive, a series of conferences on various subjects of current educational interest. Others are the Sloyd course of wood work, musical recitals, excursions, etc. Additional information may be obtained by addressing Mr. Ricardo Stephens, Secretary Edinburgh Summer Meeting, University Hall.

WALL STREET AND THE CREDIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BY THE EDITOR OF "BRADSTREET'S."



WALL STREET.

I PERIOD OF DECLINING CREDIT.

THERE are, unfortunately, too many honest and in some respects well-informed people who are not aware that Wall Street, except in a very limited sense, no longer refers exclusively to the thoroughfare of that name, but to the financial influences and collection of capital found in the New York Clearing House Association, which holds the threads of all but the local business of more than two thousand banks scattered throughout the principal cities of the country; in the large domestic and foreign private banking houses; in the New York Stock Exchange, the function of which is to fix present and future values for railroad and other properties based on existing and probable conditions, together with other legitimate speculative markets which perform an economic function in the commercial and industrial life of the country quite as important as that of the railroad, the steamboat or the telegraph.

Representatives of these interests have much to do with foreign exchanges, and as nearly all important foreign banking houses are represented by branches or agents in Wall Street, the international trade balances, so far as the United States are concerned, can be settled within half a mile of "Old Trinity," which stands a solemn sentinel facing down the street. Very briefly, too briefly it is to be feared, the foregoing explains the generic term "Wall Street," which,

on the whole, represents that which is the product of evolution, education and skill in the theatre of finance.

The credit of the United States unfortunately has not always been as high within the ten years as it had been or as it might have been. The writer will not attempt to draw any hard and fast line on this point, but the fact is that this is what some would call a debtor nation, and that those who have held it in high esteem have been sending back our securities for redemption in an almost steady stream for nearly ten years. Sooner or later, no matter how rich in "natural resources," this must have an effect. It had one, a striking one, in intensifying the business disturbance known as the panic of 1893. When to agitation for free silver coinage ever since 1879 is added the noteworthy increase in the strength of the "silver party" in Congress, the inability to retire legal tenders after redemption and a prolonged period of business depression, then the question of the public credit becomes pressing.*

In order to show what Wall Street—i. e., the greater Wall Street, in which sense the word is properly used—has had to do with sustaining the credit of the Government during the past two years, it is only necessary to call to mind what has happened in that period and supplement such facts with data specially obtained for this paper.

In order to render the movement of the Treasury gold reserves from early in 1893 to date quite clear,

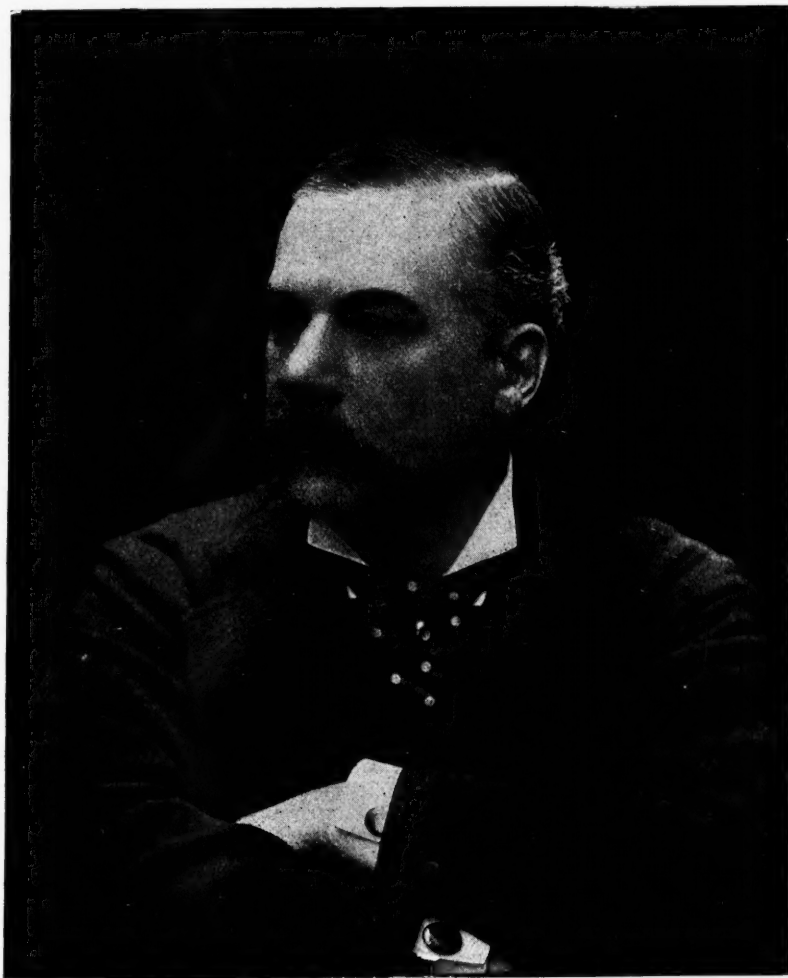
*In his message to the LIII Congress, January 28, 1895, President Cleveland wrote as follows:

"We may well remember that if we are threatened with financial difficulties all our people in every station of life are concerned; and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions, to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection. The real trouble which confronts us consists in a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the Government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the Government under existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the Treasury or canceling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained. . . .

"The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the Treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without canceling a single Government obligation, and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears induce them to hoard it at home. We have outstanding about five hundred millions of currency notes of the Government for which gold may be demanded, and, curiously enough, the law requires that when presented and, in fact, redeemed and paid in gold, they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the Treasury: nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties, for profit or otherwise, see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 in these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding. Since January 17, 1894, our bonded interest-bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve."

fore, that New York bankers decided to take the emergency in charge and create a little of that healthful and patriotic business sentiment which seemed so woefully lacking. Then it was that Mr. John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, aided by Mr. Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, Mr. James Stillman, of the City National, and Mr. James T. Woodward, of the

gentlemen named, and others, with five or six millions more in sight which were sent forward the next day. Within two days, therefore, New York financiers, bankers, trust companies and other investors—"Wall Street," if one pleases—had filled the depleted gold vaults in the Treasury, restored public credit and confidence in the outlook for the general trade situation.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

Hanover National Banks, determined to do what seemed almost impossible—make a success out of apparent failure of the attempt to float the bonds and rehabilitate the Treasury gold reserve. There were not two days remaining in which to bring this about, and revival of panic promised to be the penalty for failure. Within twenty-four hours subscriptions to the amount of \$43,833,250 had been secured by the

The Treasury gold continued to decline during January, and by February 1 amounted to only \$65,650,175, and, prior to the actual covering into the Treasury of the proceeds of the bonds, to only \$65,400,000. By March 1 the full effects of the loan were shown in a total of \$106,527,069. During March exchange rates weakened under the temporary revival of confidence in the ability of the Government

to continue to meet its obligations in gold, and exports of the yellow metal fell away sharply.

By April 1 the Treasury reserves had fallen off about \$400,000, but during that month they suffered from a revival of gold exports, from two to three millions a week going out during the second and third weeks, about \$9,500,000 in all, bringing the total down almost to the \$100,000,000 mark by May 1.

This was the year following the late panic, the period in which great restriction, shrinkage and economy in business makes itself felt. Continued withholding of Europe from American investments, further sales of American securities which had been held abroad, and a reduced volume of foreign trade resulted in four months of very heavy exports of gold, and another and still worse depletion of the Treasury reserves. In May the reserves again dropped below the \$100,000,000 mark, the loss being \$21,500,000, net, between May 1 and June 1, leaving the total, which had been \$106,500,000 on March 1, only \$78,700,000 on June 1. The ensuing month brought the Treasury gold down \$13,900,000, or to \$64,800,000, continued heavy exports of the same serving to excite talk of the necessity for another bond issue.

Some notion of the strain may be gathered by recalling that New York banks volunteered to furnish the Treasury with gold from their vaults, and actually did transfer some \$9,000,000. The mere fact, also, that the President (June 25) declared his appreciation of the action of the banks and reiterated the determination of the administration to protect the national credit at all hazards, is further evidence of the inroads made on the confidence of the general public in the ability of the Government to redeem its obligations in gold. The month of July brought further heavy foreign shipments of gold, and by August 1 reserves in the Treasury had fallen to \$54,975,607 and by August 8 to \$52,189,500, the lowest point they had reached since the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The passage of the tariff bill in August, coming as it did after an extraordinary delay and consequent aggravation of commercial and industrial interests, served to revive general trade. Merchants and manufacturers had been delaying purchases and



AUGUST BELMONT.

production until the tariff was so far settled as to enable them to calculate with some degree of accuracy on questions involving probable amount of sales, cost and competition, and now appeared a moderate but distinct revival of business, accompanied by a cessation of gold exports and a slight expansion of the Treasury gold balance, more than \$3,100,000 during the latter two-thirds of the month, as the total on September 1 was \$55,200,000. A natural outcome of the enlarged home and foreign trade was an increasing volume of Government revenues, heavily expanded during the period under discussion because of the rush of importers to take goods out of bond, pay the new and in many instances smaller duties and get the merchandise into the market promptly.

This improvement continued during September, during which month the Treasury gold balance increased a little more than in August, about \$3,700,000, with a weak or declining market for foreign exchange during the whole of the period. There was even talk of importing gold. But the Treasury statement was somewhat disappointing at the close of the month,

the revenues falling below those for August. The gold reserve on October 1 was \$58,875,317.

October showed plainly that the stimulus to trade due to the final disposition of the tariff bill in Congress was short lived and former conditions were quick to reassert themselves. Foreign exchange rates had advanced rapidly to the point at which it is profitable to export gold. There was much uneasiness manifested in financial circles, and as the expenses of the Government remained heavy and revenues relatively small, available cash in the national Treasury continued to run down, the gold reserves on November 1 being \$61,300,000, about \$2,400,000 less than on October 1.

The results of the national election in November, 1894, were hardly made known when another issue of Government bonds was suggested to replenish the reserves. By this time the reduced total plainly showed the necessity for such action, and a Treasury circular was issued on November 13, inviting proposals for another block of \$50,000,000 ten year 5 per cent. bonds.

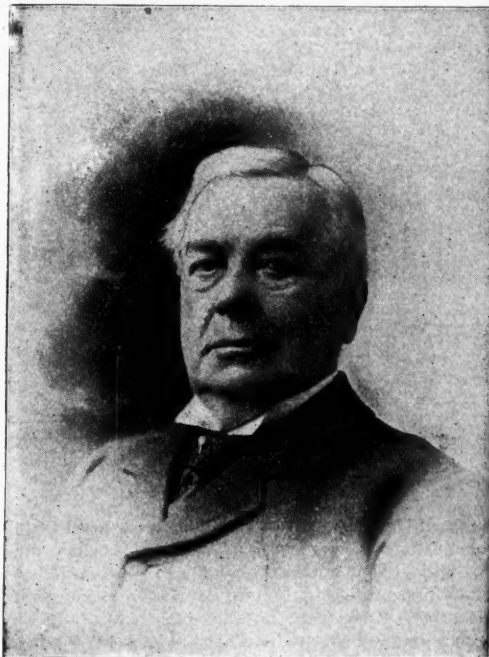
The bid of what has been called the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan syndicate, nearly forty private, national and savings banks, insurance and trust companies, and individuals and firms, for the bond issue of November 24, 1894, was signed by John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company; Drexel, Morgan & Co. (now J. P. Morgan & Co.), bankers; Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company, and by Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, for the First National Bank, the price paid being \$1,170.70 and accrued interest, the amount being \$50,000,000, the time ten years and the rate of interest 5 per cent., pointing to a net interest rate to the syndicate of 2.878 per cent. The loan was regarded as a great success, fully four hundred and eighty-seven bids being received aggregating \$178,341,150, the Treasury receiving \$58,500,000 in gold. Prior to the receipt of the proceeds the lowest point reached by the gold balance was \$57,800,000. On December 5 the reserves had been expanded to \$111,142,021 and the Treasury cash balance, which had dropped to \$99,606,765 early in November, had advanced to \$156,424,066.

The few sales of gold at a premium just prior to this second loan had no significance, and the immediate effect of the bond issue on general trade was good, money dropping within a week from 3 to 1 per cent. at New York. But this was not to last long, for not only was gold exported again, but it was withdrawn from the Treasury on legal tenders in order to return gold borrowed with which to buy the bonds.

December brought a hurried revival of almost all the preceding unfavorable features, the single exception being the Government revenues, which held up well. Before the syndicate had placed that share of the bonds which it was expected to offer the public the new currency scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury was brought forward and attracted a great deal of attention both in and out of Congress. As it proposed in part to cause banks to sell bonds

given as security for circulation, and as it was proposed at the time to push the question of currency reform in Congress, the price of and demand for the last issue of bonds was weakened, and on December 27 the syndicate announced its dissolution with some bonds unsold.

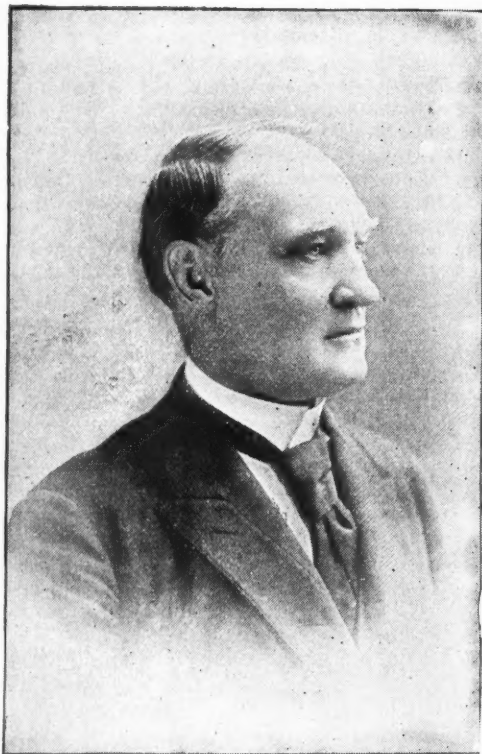
The President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the LIII Congress, December, 1894, leave no doubt of the firm hold questions involving the payment of Government obligations in gold, bank circulation and its basis and the retirement of the legal tenders had taken on the public mind. The declaration of the President, for the



MR. JOHN A. STEWART.

second time within a year, that all the power of the Government would be used to maintain gold payments was timely, and had a visible but only a brief effect in stimulating quotations for securities. But the month and year ended with an outward rush of gold and a downward turn of quotations generally.

The opening month of the current year brought out all the remedies of the financial specialists, and in and out of Congress discussion appeared to centre about currency reform and the gold reserve. First came the Springer substitute for the Carlisle currency bill, which was finally killed, and then Senator Sherman's futile proposition for a low rate bond certificate of indebtedness for a redemption fund with which to meet deficiencies in the revenue, which included the privilege to banks to issue circulating notes up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure them, but



SECRETARY CARLISLE.

which did not provide for retiring redeemed legal tender notes. Exports of gold were quite heavy during January, but withdrawals of gold from the Treasury by presenting legal tenders for redemption, as in December, 1894, were not all made to supply the foreign demand for gold. That the last like the first of the two special bond issues had failed to accomplish its purpose was becoming more and more evident. It was like trying to stop the leak in a dam with one's finger; at best the relief, the check to the outflow, is only temporary. Many drew gold and locked it in vaults of deposit or other safe places, knowing well that unless prompt measures of relief were taken by the Treasury that gold would go to a premium. Between January 1 and 18 \$12,000,000 were withdrawn from the Treasury and in the following week the total drawn out was in excess of \$11,000,000.

The Treasury gold reserve, which on December 5 had risen to \$111,000,000, had fallen to \$86,200,000 by January 2, 1895, to \$70,000,000 by January 18 and to \$60,000,000 by the 25th of that month. It was, therefore, not surprising that within 60 days after the bond issue of November, 1894, there was something more than talk of the necessity for the Treasury to resort to the loan market again. The position of the

Government at that time was lamentable. Considerable sums of the gold received on the last issue of bonds were of worn coin; very large withdrawals were made by presenting legal tenders, some for export and some for storage, no less than \$11,000,000 in the week ending January 26.

It was declared by those familiar with financial affairs that after the outcome of the preceding bond issue it would be a matter of great difficulty to float another \$50,000,000 worth of 3 per cent. bonds unless their repayment in gold was authorized by Congress. Meanwhile gold was continuing to go abroad, the Treasury reserve falling to \$41,000,000 on February 1. There were more frequent evidences of hoarding gold, notably offers of a premium for a "call" on gold.

II. THE TURN IN AFFAIRS.

President Cleveland sent a message informing Congress of the necessity for improving the public credit as made plain by the financial condition of the Government and the apprehension and anxiety in business circles, and to that end he proposed to maintain an adequate and safe gold reserve in the Treasury, particularly in view of the critical situation in trade circles and the unpromising outlook for remedial legislation. He had made an arrangement "with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking," to float \$62,317,500 worth of 4 per cent., thirty year bonds, for the purchase of \$65,117,500 worth of gold (under the act of July 14, 1875), at such a premium as to make the rate of interest $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. Not the least favorable feature was that at least one-half the gold to be obtained was to be supplied from abroad, but the most significant provision of the contract was the privilege reserved to the Government to substitute at par, within ten days, similar bonds made payable in gold bearing only 3 per cent. interest (promising a saving within the life of the bonds of \$16,174,770) "if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by Congress." The effort in Congress to comply with the suggestion of the President and authorize the substitution of a 3 per cent. "gold" for a $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. "coin" bond was unsuccessful, "a decisive majority of the House" adopting a minority committee (Ways and Means) report that there was no necessity for a depleted gold reserve beyond the preference of the administration to translate "coin" to mean gold; in short, if there was not gold enough to pay out the administration had the option of using silver and it was explicitly declared the holder of legal tenders could not elect to receive gold.*

* On the attempt to save this sum of money by merely declaring officially that payment in "coin" meant "gold," as it thus far has meant in our practice, the *Financial Chronicle* said (February 9, 1895): "The wish in desiring a security promising gold in payment was to improve the Government credit, to establish the fact beyond the reach of future doubt that our currency, gold and silver, should be kept convertible."

III. PERSONNEL OF SOME OF THE LEADERS IN THE SILVER AND ANTI-SILVER FIGHT OF 1894-5.

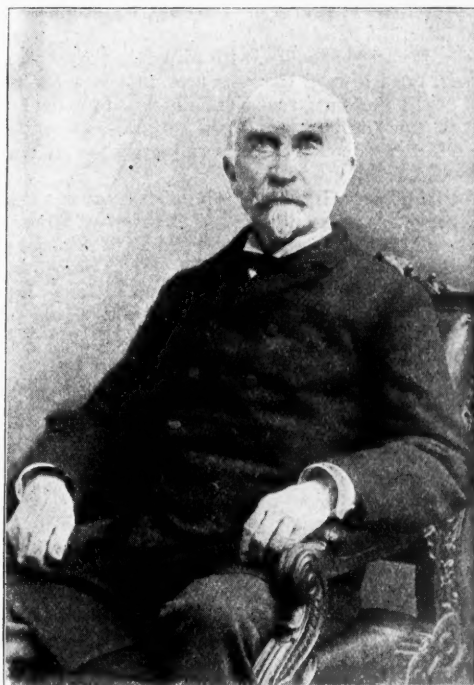
The special message of the President, January 28, 1895, set forth clearly and forcibly the reasons for the passage of the bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes and for other purposes" (H. R. 8705), and Mr. Springer, from the majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill on February 1.

The report of Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Ways and Means, February 13, 1895, on a proposed issue of gold bonds to meet a provision of the Government's contract with the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate, and save some \$16,000,000 to the Treasury, was accompanied, as was the Banking and Currency Committee report, by a dissenting opinion from the minority of the committee, and as may be easily recalled, Congress refused to co-operate with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is of more than passing interest to know who were the members of both Houses who led in this struggle. The majority report of the Committee on Banking and Currency was presented by Hon. William M. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, from whose views Hon. J. C. C. Black, of Augusta, Georgia, dissented in less than a dozen words. In the interest of truth it must be added that Hon. Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House and reputed candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, did more to embarrass the friends of the movement to issue gold bonds than any other member of the House with his substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, to issue currency or lawful money 3 per cent. bonds; for, by insisting on this measure, he succeeded in holding a large Republican vote away from the friends of gold bonds. The opinion has been expressed by those in position to know that had Mr. Reed co-operated to secure an issue of gold bonds such a one could have been authorized, and about \$16,000,000 saved the Government. Of this there can be no doubt in view of Mr. Reed's intimation to friends of the bill (H. R. 8705) that if his (Reed's) substitute were accepted a sufficient number of Republican votes would be cast for it to pass it.

In opposition to the majority report from the Committee on Ways and Means, presented by Hon. William L. Wilson, of Charleston, West Virginia, was an equally extended minority report signed by Hon. William J. Bryan, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and Justin R. Whiting, of St. Clair, Michigan. Hon. Benton McMillan, of Carthage, Tennessee, and Hon. Joseph Wheeler, of Wheeler, Alabama, while dissenting from the majority, reserved their views until they should have opportunity to speak in the House.

Other of the more active Congressional opponents of the three emergency Government bond issues, from January-February, 1894, to February, 1895, include Hon. Messrs. Richard P. Bland, of Lebanon, Missouri; Nicholas N. Cox, of Franklin, Tennessee; James E. Cobb, of Tuskegee, Alabama; Alexander M. Dockery, of Gallatin (?), Missouri; Joseph D. Sayers, of Bastrop, Texas; George W. Fithian, of Newton, and James R. Williams, of Carmi, Illinois—all Democrats. Conspicuous among the Populist antagonists were Hon. Messrs. William A. McKeighan, of Red Cloud, Nebraska; Jerry Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and Lafe Pence, of Denver, Colorado. Aside from the opposition of Mr. Reed, referred to, that from Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, and J. G. Cannon, of Danville, Illinois; Hon. William P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Iowa; Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor, Athens, Ohio, and Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston, Maine, Republicans, was noteworthy.



JUDGE COX.

Among Democratic leaders in the House who supported the administration in its effort to maintain the Treasury gold reserve and the national credit, in addition to those already named, were Hon. Messrs. Joseph C. Hendrix and William J. Coombs, of Brooklyn; Isidor Straus, W. Bourke Cockran, John De Witt Warner and Daniel E. Sickels, all of New York City; Charles Tracey, Albany, and Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo, New York; Thomas C. Catchings

of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Josiah Patterson, Memphis, and Joseph E. Washington of Cedar Hill, Tennessee; William D. Bynum of Indianapolis, Indiana; Alexander B. Montgomery of Elizabethtown, and James B. McCreary, of Richmond, Kentucky; Richard H. Clarke of Mobile, and George P. Harrison of Opelika, Alabama; Thomas B. Cabaniss of Forsyth, and Henry G. Turner of Quitman, Georgia; Seth W. Cobb of St. Louis; Joseph H. O'Neil of Boston; Joseph O. Pendleton of Wheeling, West Virginia; Adolph Meyer of New Orleans; Michael D. Harter of Mansfield; Albert J. Pearson of Woodfield, and Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus, Ohio; John C. Tarsney of Kansas City, Mo., Walter Gresham of Galveston, and Thomas M. Paschal of Castroville, Texas, and Lewis Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

On the Republican side of the House the list of leaders in the active support of various measures brought forward to sustain public credit in an hour of impending disaster is not long, but the names of Hon. William F. Draper of Hopedale, Massachusetts, and Marriott Brosius of Pennsylvania deserve mention. It should be added, with respect to the attitude of Mr. Reed toward the measures proposed for relief of the Treasury, that he finally voted for the bill (H. R. 8705) on the second roll call, after the entire vote had been polled and it was known the bill was defeated.

In the Upper House the administration was ably supported by Senators Vilas of Wisconsin, Gray of Delaware, Palmer of Illinois, Lindsay of Kentucky, Gordon of Georgia, Ransom of North Carolina, and Hill of New York—all Democrats, and by John Sherman of Ohio. Opposition was conspicuous from Senators Vest and Cockrell of Missouri, Mills of Texas, Jones of Arkansas, Voorhees of Indiana, Harris of Tennessee, and Pugh and Morgan of Alabama—all Democrats; Senators Wolcott and Teller, Colorado, and Dubois, Idaho, Republicans, and from Senators Stewart of Nevada, Peffer of Kansas, Allen of Nebraska and Kyle of South Dakota, Populists.

No list of the more conspicuous friends and opponents of the various Government bond issues of the last eighteen months would be complete without some reference to the *personnel* of the better known among subscribers to those issues. Some have been mentioned and of others it may be said they represent not only Wall Street proper, including important foreign banking houses, but financial interests centred at every city of prominence in the country. The names of subscribers to the bonds issued in February and in November, 1894, the latter known as the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan syndicate (the former acting individually in making subscriptions) have been made public. The total net worth of firms, institutions and individuals subscribing to the bond issue of February, 1894, was in round numbers \$100,000,000. The share secured by Wall Street amounted to about 80 per cent. of the whole. The syndicate which took the bonds issued in November last included about forty members, whose aggregate worth was not less than \$200,-

000,000.* The syndicate which took the third of these special bond issues, that of February, 1895, will be known as the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate. It differs from the Stewart-King-Drexel, Morgan combination in that it is much, very much, larger, and most notably in that instead of merely buying the bonds outright at a price, it entered into a contract with the Treasury Department by which it bound it-



MR. F. L. STETSON.

self, in addition to furnishing gold as already explained, to bring one-half of it from Europe, at its own expense, and to "exert all financial influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold pending the complete performance" of the contract, until October next, when business is expected to be reviving and revenues increasing; for it was also provided that should the Secretary of the Treasury desire to offer or sell any more bonds of the United States on or before October 1, 1895, he should first offer them to this syndicate. The contract was signed by Secretary of the Treasury J. G. Carlisle of the first part, by August Belmont & Co. on behalf of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, and themselves, and by J. P. Morgan & Co. on behalf of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and themselves, on the second part, and attested by W. E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and by Francis Lynde Stetson, formerly law partner of the President, who drew up the contract between a department of the Government and four firms representing a net active cap-

* In commenting, *Bradstreet's* (February 3) said: "The action of the New York institutions is of importance not only by reason of the actual subscriptions placed there, but also because of the effect which the attitude of the financiers of the metropolis will have throughout the country."

ital of more than \$400,000,000, with whom were associated a great many financial institutions, banks and bankers and investors whose identity has not been made known, whose subscriptions are absolutely at the disposal of the gentlemen who manage the syndicate (Mr. August Belmont and Mr. J. P. Morgan), and who know little of the operations of the syndicate thus far except that they have received back only 40 per cent. of their subscriptions.

IV. THE SYNDICATE.

The head of this the greatest financial syndicate probably ever organized, Mr. August Belmont, is a young man of agreeable manners, infinite tact and unusual appreciation of what constitutes *haute finance*. The syndicate is practically a blind pool, with several hundred members, in the United States and abroad (besides the London and New York houses of Morgan and the Rothschilds), whose total wealth is probably not less than \$600,000,000. The business of August Belmont & Co. was started in 1837 by the late August Belmont, who was born in 1816 at Alzey, Germany, educated at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and received his early business training in the Frankfort house of the Rothschilds for whom he came to the United States as their agent in 1837. Few bankers have been more conservative in their methods, confining transactions almost wholly to foreign exchange, letters of credit and the purchase of high-grade securities. In this the Belmont banking house achieved an enviable reputation both in Europe and America. The bills of August Belmont & Co. have for more than a quarter of a century been first among those quoted to give the market price. The founder of the firm died November 25, 1890. Mr. August Belmont, Jr., now senior in the house, was admitted in 1884, Mr. Walter Lutggen in 1881 and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont in 1891. The bills of the firm continue to sell at high rates, and the credit of the house among foreign bankers is of the highest. Their relations with the Rothschilds remain very close. Bankers say of the Belmonts it gives them no trouble to buy large blocks of securities for European investors, as they can sell sterling or francs, owing to their connection with the Rothschilds, to almost any amount.

The celebrated London banking house of N. M. Rothschild & Sons, with connections of that name at Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Frankfort, represents probably \$350,000,000 of capital. The Frankfort branch is the parent house, but that in London is the most important to-day. The business was established at Frankfort in 1804, the year Napoleon was crowned Emperor, and shortly after a bank was started in London. Every schoolboy remembers the story of the great *coup* by which Rothschild made so many millions through securing advance news of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo, and buying the greatly depressed securities on the London market.

The founder of the firm of August Belmont & Co. was appointed Consul-General for the Austrian Gov-

ernment in New York in 1844 but resigned in 1850. Three years later he was made *Chargé d'Affaires* for the United States at the Hague, and in 1854 Minister resident. In 1858 he resigned, receiving the thanks of the State Department for diplomatic services rendered this country. During the Civil War the late Mr. Belmont exerted his influence with British and French statesmen and officials to show the impolicy of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and in the United States made many speeches against secession. He left, among financiers with international reputations, a name for patriotism and a full appreciation of the responsibilities of American citizenship second to none.

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., New York, became the name of this, the first American banking house, on the last day of the year 1894, succeeding that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia and Drexel, Harjes & Co., Paris. J. Pierpont Morgan, the senior, is the son of the late J. S. Morgan, of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and a partner in that house. He was at one time a clerk with the old New York banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., but in 1865 went into business under the style of Dabney, Morgan & Co., where he remained until 1871, when the firm was dissolved. Drexel & Co., successful Philadelphia bankers, formed a partnership in New York in 1859 known as Read, Drexel & Co., which in 1865 became Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Read retiring. This firm dissolved in 1871, and the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was formed with Francis A., Anthony J. and Josepa W. Drexel, John Pierpont Morgan, J. Norris Robinson, J. Hood Wright and John Harjes as partners. None of the Drexels is now in the firm.

The firm of J. S. Morgan & Co., foreign bankers, London, was established in 1838 (one year after the late August Belmont came to the United States to act as agent for the Rothschilds), by George Peabody & Co., the senior being the well-known philanthropist. The firm style was changed to J. S. Morgan & Co. in 1864, and to-day the senior partner is Mr. J. P. Morgan of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

V. THE CONTRACT.

It is no exaggeration to state that this contract between the syndicate and the Government is a most extraordinary document. Not only did the syndicate agree to furnish gold and restore the Treasury reserve, which they have done, but they agreed to keep the gold in Treasury until October next irrespective of the rate of foreign exchange. Thus during the past few months we have witnessed sterling rates for exchange at a point making it profitable for gold to go abroad, yet none went out. The creation of a credit balance in Europe by the purchase there of about \$32,000,000 in gold, and the sale there of nearly \$35,000,000 worth of American securities within three months, is only a small part of the effort made to maintain a favorable rate for foreign

exchange. Evidently the "financial influence" and "all legitimate efforts" of this syndicate "to protect the Treasury of the United States," when backed by nearly \$600,000,000 of capital and the influence of the largest bankers in the world, means the ability at times to suspend the operation of the laws of trade. This is true in a sense. As a matter of fact, although not generally known—few, if any, in the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan syndicate (except those named), know that not only have financial interests of other governments been made to await on the requirements of the Treasury of the United States, but profitable financial transactions in exchange have been waived, have not been taken advantage of here and in Europe, in order that gold may stay in the Treasury and the credit of this Government be maintained. The dominating influences in the European and American worlds of finance are interested to see that gold does not go out when rates of exchange indicate a profit, and "Wall Street," *i. e.*, the syndicate, has foregone and will forego such opportunities. This reads somewhat uncommercially, it is true, but when the operations of the syndicate are made known of all men, if they ever are, the account of a banker refusing to export gold when such a transaction offered him a profit, because of his relation to or with the syndicate which proposed to maintain the gold reserve in the United States Treasury, in comparison will be a commonplace.

And for such services as these what have the syndicate profited? Bonds placed by them netted them about 6 per cent., out of which must come all the expense of protecting the Treasury reserve for more than six months, bringing more than \$32,000,000 gold from Europe, and inevitable losses on certain transactions, necessitated by the terms of the contract. Those who point to the advance in the price of these bonds after the loan had been placed, must not forget the all but failure of the issue of February, 1894, and the rapid loss of gold and credit after the loan of November, 1894. Under those conditions there was little likelihood of the loan of February, 1895, meeting with an adequate response unless guaranteed by the sympathy and co-operation of financiers at home and abroad. The jump in the price of the bonds was due more than anything else, at that time, to the fact that the house of Belmont with the house of Rothschild behind it, and that J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, had agreed to make a success of it. There was no use in talking of the wealth of the United States, its extraordinary natural and other resources. Some of the best and richest firms would fail, if pressed to liquidate their obligations, as they would be if they trifled with their credit.

VI. THE LOSS OF CREDIT AND ITS CAUSES.

The gold reserve had gotten down to about \$41,000,000 last February and was being carried off at the rate of ten or twelve millions a week, some out of

the country and some of it to hoard. Had no relief been afforded, had there been no act of July 14, 1875, "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," inasmuch as Congress would not co-operate, within a month gold would have been at a premium and the "friends of silver" would have found ample opportunity to show their friendship for that useful but misguided metal.

Those among us who have thought and who still believe the United States can afford to ignore the rest of the world in arranging a standard of value have probably much to learn. This country has been built up, pushed ahead, and given prominence industrially, agriculturally and commercially very largely through foreign capital. In order to simplify the relationship, imagine it is a bank lending money to a business man, instead of thousands of foreign bankers and individuals investing in American railway and industrial and real estate securities. If the firm fails to hold the bank's confidence—which is the basis of credit—the bank will call the loan.

Ever since 1879, when gold payments were resumed, there has been a silver party which has grown in numbers and activity. The unfortunate concession to silver sentiment known as the Sherman Silver law (1890) requiring the purchase by the Treasury of \$4,500,000 in silver monthly, did much to affect unfavorably the credit of the United States, and there is little doubt that nearly \$1,000,000,000 in foreign loans here were called and paid between 1884 and 1895. If the reader will look at totals of exports and imports of merchandise, gold and silver, from 1873 to 1894, inclusive (totals from 1821 to 1873 practically balanced), he will perhaps be surprised to discover that the United States have exported over \$1,766,000,000 more than they have imported within twenty-two years, a large share of which represents value sent away in return for securities shipped back to us. In an "Analysis of the Phenomena of the Panic in the United States in 1893"* the effect on the credit of the country of the then conspicuous efforts of the friends of silver, as they love to call themselves, was described as follows: "The 'silver question' had not been allowed to sleep during the two years of enforced industrial and commercial intrenchment, and by the close of 1892 was prominent in legislative and other discussions involving the public welfare. The practical withdrawal of London [and as might have been added, other foreign] investors from Wall street and as investors in or subscribers to American enterprises had even then long been attracting attention; . . . while 'panic' had been frequently prophesied as the outcome of indefinite continuation of the policy of compulsory monthly purchases of silver, few if any expected an early approach of such a result. No one predicted such in the near future, and some of the best informed failed to recognize the panic when it actually arrived."

Notwithstanding the silver party are unconsciously responsible for some of the worst features of the panic of 1893, and for the further impairment of the

* *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, January, 1894, p. 122.

credit of the government by reason of insistence on free coinage of silver with or without international agreement, there remains an evil in the inability of the Treasury to retire legal tenders after their redemption, which renders it a matter of serious doubt* whether after the life of the Belmont-Rothschild-Morgan contract the \$100,000,000 gold reserves can be kept in the Treasury for any length of time. The strength of the friends of silver† in the next Congress is such as to preclude any idea of a prompt adoption of those methods of finance which the experience of the ablest business men for centuries has shown to be the foundation of good credit and success.

The civilized world has gradually eliminated cowrie shells, iron, copper, bronze, cattle and other one-time measures of values from use as money, and the process of evolution of the international measure of values (there can be no other in the last analysis) has progressed to a point where gold is, for excellent reasons, *preferred* to all others. But it is not to remain alone, except as the measure or test, because of the extension of the clearing house principle and because the use of checks and other representatives of value has become so general that the volume of currency to-day is enormously expanded and possesses that eminently desirable quality of adjusting itself instantly to the demand.

It has been declared that the silver party base their demand for free coinage on at least two out of three points: 1, That there is not enough money to meet the needs of commerce, unless silver be coined on demand; 2, that as gold has appreciated in value (owing, as alleged, to decreased production) the payment on a gold basis of deferred debts works a hardship to the so-called debtor class; and, 3 (but the writer declines to charge this to all the friends of silver), to stimulate the silver mining industry. The third point may as well be ignored. The first is based on a misapprehension of the facts, for the total circulation of currency has increased in the United States from about \$18 to \$24 per capita within twenty-two years. More than this, as outlined, the growth of the use of checks and drafts as currency, together with the clearing house, renders possible the expansion and contraction of the entire volume of currency, within limits, to meet all conceivable necessities of business. The second point, to hold must be based on a decreased world's production of gold, yet since 1873 the total annual output of

the yellow metal has nearly if not quite doubled. This, in the face of the fact, as per recent official reports, that the world's production of silver has actually increased in the face of its extreme depression in price.

What then is to be gained with both a silver and a gold standard for measuring values? There is a sufficient volume of currency, and the production of gold has been and is steadily increasing. The point as to scarcity of money, to be overcome by free coinage of silver, should hardly recommend itself to grown men. There is no scarcity of money where money is due. Where only honesty is involved there is no difficulty in obtaining funds due for services performed or for merchandise or produce sold. Some sections of the country need more banks to facilitate commerce, and several others require a return to more business-like methods of conducting agricultural operations in order that the farmer and planter may sell his crops for cash. But free silver coinage will mean two standards for measuring values, a cheaper one and a better one. The latter one is even more desirable to the "debtor class" (so called—for we are all debtors and creditors) than to any other, for the best can be none too good. The financial wisdom, experience and preference of ages are against the demands of the friends of silver in the United States, and modern civilization has rendered it impracticable for one nation to prosper if independent of its neighbors, even as the average man to-day would perish, either through starvation or exposure, if left entirely alone.

The delusion so long and fondly hugged by the friends of free coinage of silver that the decline in the price of silver of late years was responsible for the apparently coincident decreases in quotations for wheat and for cotton has finally been dispelled. Lower prices for cotton and wheat are explained* without calling on silver quotations for help. There is something repellent in an effort to conceive of the mental processes by which one tries to justify issuing silver and gold in the ratio of 16 to 1 when the actual ratio is about 30 to 1.

The free silver propaganda therefore has in prospect a continual menace to the public credit, the derangement of the finances of the Government and consequent disturbance to trade. With the failure of Congress to empower the Secretary of the Treasury to retire legal tenders when redeemed (unless a striking revival in general trade should temporarily suspend the influence) the outlook is for a "campaign of education" along currency (instead of tariff) lines; which, like all other educations of value, those based on experience, will be very costly to each and every student, but will ultimately bring us to a single gold standard.

ALBERT C. STEVENS.

* "Then the funds at its disposal are sufficient to carry it on to the month of December. How it will fare then depends upon the action of Congress. If Congress rises to the occasion then the credit of the country will suffer no shock; but if Congress proves as unmanageable as the old Congress did, there may be another very trying time before us. Even before then trouble may arise. For instance, when the new bonds are issued it is to be expected that they will be bought up by American bankers. If so, the balance of indebtedness will again turn against the United States, and it is possible that gold may have to be shipped. Furthermore, as we point out elsewhere, gold withdrawals may begin when the syndicate payments end."—*London Statist*, June 1.

† By the way, why not "friends" of zinc or of acetate of lime?

* See articles in the *New York Bankers' Magazine* for January and May, 1895.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY J. TIGHE RYAN.

I. SIR HENRY PARKES AT EIGHTY.

I HAVE little to say of myself. In the cause of constitutional government, I venture to say that impartial men will acknowledge that I have labored faithfully. With all my shortcomings and all my errors of judgment, I have, I believe, devoted my life honestly, and with all the ability God has bestowed upon me, to try to establish the true principles of constitutional government in this country, and to raise the character of the free people over which it has been erected. But I care to say little to-night. The poet Byron has said: "What is writ is writ." May I not say in my own case: "What is done is done?" I cannot, by any vanity of mine, make it more, and the evil wishers I have cannot make it less. Whatever has been done is on record, and I may say that I am penetrated with a conviction that it is sufficient to compel recognition when I am slumbering in the grave. Two truths are present in my mind every day of my life—that the path before me is short, and that it leads to certain and unbroken rest. I would not live my life over again, or any single hour of it, if I had the chance.—*Sir Henry Parkes at his Birthday Banquet.*

This is what Sir Henry Parkes said of himself at the banquet given to him last summer, when he entered his eightieth year. He has been for years, and is to-day, the most criticised and caricatured man in Australia; he has been under and over estimated, but I don't see how even his most bitter critic can cavil at this self-estimate: "What is writ is writ, and what is done is done." He has reached his eightieth year in wonderful health, with all his mental faculties as fresh as ever; he is still the most hopeful and aggressive fighter in the political arena, and, what is even more remarkable, he is still able to endure no end of physical labor. I know some politicians of not much more than sixty years who are clinging to their arm-chairs, talking like old men, and expecting attention on the strength of their work in the past. A sense of shame should rouse them into life if they could only see the tireless activity of Sir Henry Parkes.

THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

At first sight, Sir Henry Parkes appears to be the oldest man alive. When a door is opened, and the figure appears, with the long white beard and the white flowing hair, in wild disorder, covering the massive head, which rests firmly on the slightly stooped shoulders, one thinks of another age and of some ancient character seen perhaps in a woodcut in the Old Testament. He approaches slowly, and extends the soft hand, which one takes without receiving a pressure. Then he sinks into an arm-chair,

puts one leg on the other, and the conversation begins. Gradually the eyes sparkle, the head shakes with animation, the mouth of old age disappears. He is not more than sixty, surely. The laughter of children greets the ears from the hall; one or two rush into the room; the father holds out his hand for a little boy not yet certain of his legs; and one now beholds



SIR HENRY PARKES.

Sir Henry Parkes as a man in the prime of life, having a keen and youthful sense of enjoyment in everything. The transformation strikes with amazement all who do not know him well, and all who expect to find in him a prototype of their grandfathers.

"KENILWORTH."

"Kenilworth," his house in Avondale, is a rented two-story building, with a steeple. The steeple, he says, does away with the obligation he would otherwise be under of attending church. The house, from a literary and artistic point of view, is the most interesting in Australia. In the hall there is a bust of Tennyson, and in almost every room there are marble busts, statuettes, and medallions of celebrities, the rakish gods and goddesses of the ancients, and bronze figures sacred to the people of the East; oriental

china and many other rare and beautifully enameled specimens of porcelain. On entering the drawing-room on the right, it occurs to one that

Man for his god puts on the shelf
A marble image of himself.

But the god, one afterward discovers, is that of a woman, for this room belongs to Lady Parkes, and it is she who owns the marble image and the many excellent portraits of Sir Henry. In his own drawing-room, on the opposite side, the walls are covered with oil and water colors, etchings, signed portraits of statesmen and literary men, including some excellent portraits, with autographs of Carlyle, Tennyson and Gladstone, and portraits of Washington and Lord Rosebery, with pictures of events in the life of Sam Johnson and Boswell. There are also framed upon the walls a letter of the Earl of Strafford, of historical interest, written by him not long before his execution, and two interesting autograph letters from the pen of Oliver Cromwell. On small tables and in cases there are volumes of letters which disclose not only the handwriting, but some of the private affairs and the passions and friendships of the greatest people of the century. In the collection I found a startling letter from De Quincey, a letter of Napoleon and communications from O'Connell and Smith O'Brien. Some of the letters are addressed to the man who now treasures them. The others he collected with infinite trouble in England and America. I know of nothing more painful than to see him showing these relics to the unimaginative Philistine who occasionally finds his way into "Kenilworth."

IN THE DEN.

Sir Henry is generally to be found writing at a table near a window in the library. The walls are lined with books, principally political, poetical and philosophical works, all in English, and all or mostly all relating to English-speaking countries. He seems never to have been interested in the affairs of other lands. Over the mantelpiece the red *fac-simile* of Magna Charta hangs, sheltering from the dust something which, I must confess, always interests me more than the charter—a musty collection of the political writings of William Cobbett. At one time the rare virility of Cobbett must have exercised a quickening influence upon Sir Henry Parkes. The floor is littered with papers and letters. Being without method, I suspect he would often be like a lost sheep in this literary wilderness if it were not for the watchful eye and the retentive memory of Lady Parkes, who knows every book and paper in "Kenilworth." Taunts have often been flung at him for having left documents unsigned at the Colonial Secretary's office when retiring from the Premiership. "I don't profess to be a precise clerk," he explained to me. "I profess to do important work promptly and thoroughly. My table is not like that of a merchant's clerk." As an instance of his carelessness, he relates how once, when very hard up, he found by chance four £10 notes in an old book. "But," he

said, "you would be a long time searching these books now before you could find another £40." This incident may shed some light upon the monetary difficulties which have been always rising, spectre-like, before and behind Sir Henry Parkes.

THE AUSTRALIAN MÆCENAS.

There is one feature in the character of the veteran which, in this guinea-hunting land, cannot be too highly praised by those who are able to estimate its worth in a public man. I refer to his intense sympathy for literary workers. Every lover of the muses, every man touched however lightly by the wand of genius, has been welcome at his house. The stranger needs no letter of introduction; his clothes may be faded and his "uppers" broken, but if he has done anything for art, he will be received like a true knight, and get an honored place at the table in "Kenilworth." He is the only politician who in a practical and unselfish way has recognized, all through his career, that literature should have a hold upon a nation's life. No one will ever know the extent of this recognition, or much beyond what he did for poor Kendall. The true story of Australian literature, with its burden of erroneous morality, would be the saddest book ever written.

To day the visitor to "Kenilworth" would be expected to listen while Sir Henry reads some of the poems of Kendall, Harpur, or Stephens, or his own sonnets and anacreontic writings, or the songs which are sent to him daily by fameless writers in all quarters of Australia.

REMINISCENCE AND ANECDOTE.

Sir Henry lives like an English gentleman. He observes the ceremonies of high life, and a prince could sit at his table. All funeral airs and serious conversation are banished from the dining-room to allow full freedom to wit and anecdote. He is at his best when the ladies are in the drawing-room.

"In a country town," he related the other day, "I made the acquaintance of a clergyman with literary tastes. I told him I would go to his church on Sunday morning, but he said there would be no morning service. It rained that Sunday afternoon, and the parson in the evening sent his servant round to the church to see if there was a congregation. The servant returned with the intelligence that there was only one old man there. 'Thank God,' said the parson. 'Go back and shut up the church!' And I was turned out into the rain."

I remarked that Mr. Deakin had informed me that an attempt was being made to re-unite the popular party in Victoria. "Is that Deakin's party?" I asked. "Of course," said Sir Henry. "I have never yet known a politician in opposition who did not belong to the popular party."

In another conversation I referred to a well-known man who is charged to the finger tips with a hatred of England. "He believes," I said, "that England is the parent of everything that is bad."

"That is a terrible belief to hold," he said, "but

it is one that is often held in regard to England. I admit," he continued, after a long pause, "that you can draw a terrible picture of the country by considering only the dark side, just as you can draw a terrible and even truthful picture of a man's character if you consider only his bad qualities. Take my own character, for instance—it is anything but perfect, but I have been described as a hideous monster without a single virtue. I have seen these descriptions, but I have never replied to them, for it would be useless to assert my virtues. People would only laugh at me. No character will bear close analysis, and what is possible in regard to the character of a man is possible in regard to that of a country. England has its dark and gloomy side, but England has done much for civilization and for the advancement of mankind. There is no good without evil, and it is some consolation to know that there is no evil without some germ of good."

I instanced the early history of this country, when the convicts were treated inhumanly.

"In considering that," he said, "you must remember that the convicts were placed in a far-off land, under the control of paid officials. These officials were far removed from public opinion and from criticism, and under such conditions it is no wonder some of them became fiends and treated their subjects as wild beasts. Something of the kind always happens when the correcting influence of public opinion is absent."

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

For those who wear fine airs and cocked hats in high political places, Sir Henry Parkes has not as a rule much reverence. Temporary success in politics he has found to be generally the result of accident. We were talking about a Victorian ex-Premier who is scarcely a memory to-day, when I remarked that the fact of his having risen to the highest position in the state showed that he is a man of more than ordinary ability. "There we differ," said the veteran. "Success as a politician depends more on the peculiar circumstances, such as the absence for the moment of strong men, and the possession of wealth, than on the ability or merits of the individual." He believed that if a titled man with unlimited wealth and mean ability entered one of our Parliaments, he would find a following, and soon get the Premiership. "You will find the greatest toadies in the world in Australia," he said. "If I had money I could do anything in this country; but, as you know, I am a penniless man. Remember this"—and he picked up his "Fifty Years," and read the following twice over:

"I believe myself to be a proud, but thoroughly unselfish man, with a fervent and unchanging love of my fellow-creatures. I am proud of my strength to stand alone, of my power to resist forces brought against me, of the conquests I have made by my own energy and perseverance, but I feel no pride in place or position, or in the possession of the gifts of fortune, which indeed have been few with me. I have never known what it is to feel envy of others more favored

than myself, and I have never withheld my last shilling from those who needed it more than I."

"That is the key to my whole life," he added. "Whether people accept it or not, it is so. Do you understand? I am not proud of the places I have held. Any one could get into the same places. Look at Sir George Dibbs!"

AUSTRALIA AS A STAGE FOR STATESMANSHIP.

The young Australian politician is inclined to take a very pessimistic view of Australian statesmanship. The stage, he says, "is so small that the actor who dreams of immortality is little better than a fool. This idea has taken hold of many, including Mr. Barton, undoubtedly one of the most intellectual men in New South Wales; and it possessed in a gloomy way Mr. Deakin, who, to my mind, is the most imaginative and eloquent of public men in Victoria. Mr. Barton cannot be persuaded that the future historian, sitting in his dingy office in one of the great republican cities, will not light his pipe with our speeches, and sum up the history we have been making during the past century in a few pages, which all but the curious will skip. I remember interrupting Mr. Deakin during a dirge which he was singing over the politicians whose lives he thought have gone, or are going, to fill the waste paper basket of history, by reminding him that the Australian statesman has the greatest of all work to do—the building up of a nation—and that consequently he may be at least as important as the men who are making such a noise in Europe."

"Perhaps you are right," he said after a pause. "The possibilities are great. In Europe they are only menders. Here we are builders."

It is interesting to find that Sir Henry Parkes, after his fifty years' experience, can take a cheerful view of the situation. While lamenting our bankruptcy in political intellect, owing to the absence of a leisured and educated class and the presence of men in the Parliaments trained for pursuits the very opposite of the business of government, he said to me: "The government of a new country is of exceptional and great importance, for it presents problems more intricate and more difficult of solution than any problems presented in the government of an old country. The character of the nation has to be formed, its resources have to be developed, and its affairs directed in view of the future without any precedents to guide you. On what political arena can greater feats of statesmanship be accomplished? The greatest of statesmen in the old country can do little more than deflect the course of things for a time. The statesman of a new country can lay a foundation that will last for ever. If I had my choice whether I should be absolute master of this country for five years or England, I should prefer Australia."

Certainly, at eighty years old, he is one of the wonderful men of the age. He shares with Bismarck and Gladstone and Pio Nono the art of keeping the vitality and energy of youth to a period far beyond the common experience of human life.

MR. REID AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

THE political life of New South Wales is certainly not wanting in picturesqueness. Sir Henry Parkes still enters the chamber and awakens memories of the past. The towering figure of Sir George Dibbs is active upon the stage. Mr. Edmund Barton is there to maintain upon rare occasions by the force of brilliant intellect the tradition of other days, and remind us of Dalley and Martin; Mr. Bernard Wise to fire off his Cobdenian economics, and to do as much injury to his own party as to his foes; and Mr. McMillan to reform the Civil Service, to simplify public bookkeeping and to "regenerate the state." These men, however, confess that too often, against the drab colored and general mediocrity of the House, they are powerless. Their voice is lost in a torrent of uninstructed talk. "Never before in our history," says Mr. McMillan truly, "have we had questions so debated and decided; never before have the passions, the hatreds and the prejudices of warring interests been so intruded, in season and out of season, stopping legislation, reducing to a farce deliberation and sinking what should be the highest assembly in the country to the level of a socialistic debating club."

THE TWO CHIEFS.

Of ex-Premier Sir George Dibbs* we have already written. Sir George is only commencing his career in real earnest; his wonderful magnetic power, by means of which he can insensibly turn an enemy into a friend at a single interview, will enable him for years to come to maintain his influence over the minds of a great party in New South Wales. Sir Henry Parkes has determined not to resign from political life until he has crowned the edifice of his career by establishing in the provinces a system of Federal Government. Parliament is prepared at any moment to confer upon him a handsome retiring allowance, but he will not die a pensioner. So long as the veteran can get enough to eat—and there certainly is no sign of a famine in "Kenilworth"—he will be happy. Physically he has received no warning, and one can only bow in silence when he says:

What task of glorious toil for good,
What service what achievement high,
May nerve the will, rekindle the blood,
Who knows, ere strikes the hour to die?

THE NEW FREE TRADE LEADER.

Mr. G. H. Reid, the new Premier of South Australia, has been the official leader of the Opposition during the past two years. Before entering Parliament in 1880, he had been for years a civil servant in the Treasury. He has held office only once—in the Stuart administration—when he was Minister for Public Instruction. In that capacity he made some real improvements in the administration of the department. But his parliamentary career is colorless. He has been until recently a determined foe of Federa-

tion, and upon the close of the Federal Convention he did much in the way of discrediting the Commonwealth bill. He is the most fluent and effective open air speaker in Australia. As a debater, he is less successful than he might be, and this for a not ignoble reason. He is too generous to his foes. He would allow a good character and noble motives to his most unscrupulous antagonist. Every one admits that, had he acted opportunely, he could have defeated at least a year ago the Dibbs Ministry. When he should have been mounting the breach and firing



HON. G. H. REID.
Premier of New South Wales.

his guns, his critics complain that he was deliberating behind the baggage carts. Mr. Wise remarked to me recently that Mr. Reid was "the only gentleman in New South Wales politics," and Mr. McMillan that he did not believe Mr. Reid could harbor revenge more than twenty-four hours. He is no intriguer, and he believes that he can banish intrigue from the political life of the colony. "A new era will commence with me," he said. "In what way?" I asked. "Well," he replied, "I will make no new appointments to the Civil Service for two years; I will abolish patronage." Mr. Reid has little of the magnetic power which a leader needs, his eye lacks fire, and he has yet to prove in action that he can wear the mantle of Sir Henry Parkes. He is about fifty years of age, a barrister by profession, and a native of Sydney.

EDMUND BARTON, THE FEDERALIST.

Next, perhaps, to Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Edmund Barton is, amongst New South Wales politicians best entitled to be called a statesman. Intellectually he is, speaking comparatively, a giant. I have met many

* The REVIEW OF REVIEWS, August, 1894.

people of importance, but I have never met a man who could say finer things on the spur of the moment than Edmund Barton. "I would be ready at any time to play second fiddle to Barton," said Sir George Dibbs to me; and, he added, "If I had Barton's intellect with my own energy, I could rule Australia." At twenty-one he was an M.A. of the Sydney University, and he is one of the best types of the highly



EDMUND BARTON.

educated native born Australian. In a legislature which, with all its faults, is singularly sensitive about the dignity of the Speaker's office, the most honorable under the constitution, he is recognized as perhaps the best Speaker we have ever had in New South Wales. He occupied that position for over five years, and it is something to win distinction in an office which had been held by Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, Sir John Hay, William Munnings Arnold, Sir George Wigram Allen, and the dignity of which is now supported by Sir Joseph Abbott. He was one of the few who grasped at the convention the great difficulties surrounding Federation, and one of the three who, in what Sir George Dibbs describes as the "whisky and paste" excursion up the Hawkesbury River in the *Lucinda*, drafted the Commonwealth bill.

Living in an age of mediocrities, Mr. Barton has had great opportunities, but all these opportunities he has not seized. Instead of taking the trouble to shape his course, he has of late years preferred to drift serenely with the tide. As was the case with Pecksniff's horse, he gives too much promise without enough performance. You may catch a glimpse of his character in the remark of Sir George Dibbs, "If I had Barton's intellect with my own energy —." He is more fitted to direct than to execute. He can, however, rise to great occasions. Then, as

the Premier also said, "He does as much work in an hour as eight men could do in a day." There is no public man in the colony so loved by his friends. He has so many good qualities that his faults are soon forgotten, and those who gave him up yesterday in despair are found hailing him to-day as the hope of the national cause. This hope may not be without foundation. He is still a young man, and having accepted responsibility, and done—what few are disposed to do nowadays—sacrificed to politics a big professional practice, he may be expected to cut himself away from the inglorious squabble over roads and bridges and intercolonial tariffs, and lead the way to the union of Australia.

AN AUSTRALIAN RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

People are always making discoveries in the character of Mr. Wise, and it is for this reason, I suppose, that he is the best discussed man in Sydney. In consequence of an indiscreet contribution to an English magazine on the political tendencies of the Irish Australians, his name is also familiar in Catholic circles throughout Australia. An erudite scholar, a rapid



BERNARD WISE.

and incisive debater, he can rise on great questions to the great heights of statesmanship; but he lacks the sobriety of thought and the sustained calmness of his leader, Sir Henry Parkes. Giddy with ideas and lofty, but ever changing, resolutions, his brilliant impetuosity fills with alarm even his most intimate friends. Mr. McMillan remarked to me recently that he would not give much for the safety of a Ministry that included Mr. Wise, for he is a sort of Australian Randolph Churchill, who inspires a feeling that it would not be safe to follow him around a corner.

The son of a New South Wales judge, he was educated at Rugby and at Oxford during one of those

brilliant periods which occur in the life of that University. The religious movement had been succeeded there by a desire for a knowledge of social problems and the science of government. It was in the debating societies in connection with the University that Mr. Wise got his passion for politics, and during his University course he associated with most of the leading thinkers in England, and sat occasionally at the feet of Victor Hugo, who welcomed him to his drawing room and amused him by endeavoring to satisfy himself, by reference to maps, of the existence of Australia.

He first made his appearance in public life in 1884, when he gave utterance to ultra democratic opinions. Three years later, and at the age of twenty-seven, he found himself Attorney-General of New South Wales. Early success in life is apt to make a young man unsteady, and for this high appointment the friends of Mr. Wise have no reason to be thankful to Sir Henry Parkes. Although, like Sir Charles Lilley in Queensland, an advanced democrat, he cannot get the ear of the democracy. He leads a wing of the Free Trade party which advocates a tax upon the unimproved value of land, and he is fervently hated by the supporters of Sir George Dibbs. He is a tall and handsome man, a refreshing conversationalist, and a warm and faithful friend. His associates are mostly literary, and he is married to a lady who is a graceful writer and a charming woman. He is himself a versatile writer, and his "Study in Politics," in which he shows a profound knowledge of economics, was published recently by the Cobden Club. He must always be reckoned with as a power in the political life of Australia.

A MASTER OF FINANCE.

Mr. William McMillan, who has been a somewhat prominent figure in colonial politics during the past four or five years, is an Irishman with the intellectual make of a Scotchman. Physically he is not a big man, but intellectually he is powerful enough to disturb the sleep of Sir George Dibbs, Sir Henry Parkes and Mr. George Reid.

Mr. McMillan lives at Randwick, and his character is imprinted on his house and its surroundings. The garden is miraculously neat and every leaf and flower seems to grow to order. The furniture is equally appropriate, and the library is like a piece of clock work, in which its owner can find at a glance the information he requires. At first acquaintance Mr. McMillan appears as cold as an icicle, but later on, as he gradually thaws, one sees behind the exterior a generous human heart. His character is essentially religious in tone, and it was probably only an accident that prevented him following the footsteps of his father, the Rev. Gibson McMillan. He was trained in a commercial school, and he is a partner in the well-known firm of McArthur & Co. Those who know more of him than I, say that in his politics there is too much of the shop keeping element, but it should be remembered that narrowness of mind or purpose, which means also a concentration of effort, is not always a

defect in those who are engaged in the pursuit of government. Mr. McMillan, however, is not without extended sympathies, varied knowledge, and a certain catholicity of thought. For years he has been an ardent supporter of Federation, and when the conservative policy of England was popular in Australia he was a believer in extending Home Rule to Ireland. Of financial questions—always the most important in colonial affairs—he is a master, and during the late



WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

crisis he gave generous and valuable assistance to Sir George Dibbs. Although his oratory is somewhat monotonous in tone—for he has not the impressive delivery of Sir Henry Parkes, nor the billowy eloquence of Mr. Reid—no member commands more serious attention in Parliament. He has never been known to make any one laugh, or to fail to interest. He is very much concerned over the gradual demoralization of the Legislature, which he attributes not so much to the activity of sham democrats, with stentorian lungs, as to the apathy, indolence and sneering indifference of the smug, self-satisfied individuals who have neglected the highest occupation of a citizen, either for the inane gratification of "social" life or for the acquisition of wealth. "During the past six years," he said to me, "scarcely a single man with talent or ability beyond that of the most ordinary member of society has entered Parliament." Mr. McMillan was Treasurer in the last Parkes administration. He is always credited with being an upright man, and having never performed any political somersaults, he enjoys the confidence of those who believe only in evolutionary changes. A year or two ago he had the leadership of the Opposition within his grasp, but private interests curbed his political ambition. He is scarcely a born leader. All

Australia wants at present, he says, is "20 per cent. more elbow grease and 20 per cent. more thrift." Speaking of the federal question recently, he uttered these weighty facts:

The lines on which we shall establish the constitution of the Federal Commonwealth will be a matter of life and death to future generations. All future finance, all future social and political development, will, to a large extent, depend upon the wisdom of those who finally stereotype the words and phrases of that instrument, which will not only be the people's safeguard against tyranny, but will also safeguard the people against their own moods and impulses of heated and indiscriminate action. When we come to deal with that sacred national question, no party tie, no private friendship should make the true men falter in fighting for those principles, founded on human nature and experience, which, while giving free play to liberty and progress, will at the same time conserve that liberty and progress, guiding us into paths which, instead of ending in chaos and disruption, will gently lead us on to a higher plane of human life, and a pure and ever-growing civilization. . . . And yet not one man in a thousand has taken the trouble to study the federal instrument—which in its perfect form, as the late Professor Freeman said, "is the most finished and artificial production of political ingenuity,"—notwithstanding the tremendous fact that under this instrument we will all be living, sooner or later, in Australia.

THE PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

I now come to a man who does not stir the imagination, or send one chasing comparisons in the records of Greece or Rome. Yet Mr. Lyne, although no dreamer, is a politician with whom any one could, upon close acquaintance, smoke and be happy, and even take an interest in his protectionist statistics and his cyclopædic knowledge of Australia. He has been twice Minister for Works in a colony which has no system of local government; and although he has had large sums of money to spend, practically at his discretion, in roads, bridges, etc., he has had occasion only once to answer a vague charge of "corruption" made against him in Parliament.

I have seen a great deal of the inner political life of this colony, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that while *Hansard* is a drug in the market, the secret history would also be tame reading. Intrigue is, of course, rampant, but it is "intrigue" that does not seriously affect the country or damage the honor of those who are directing the affairs of Parliament.

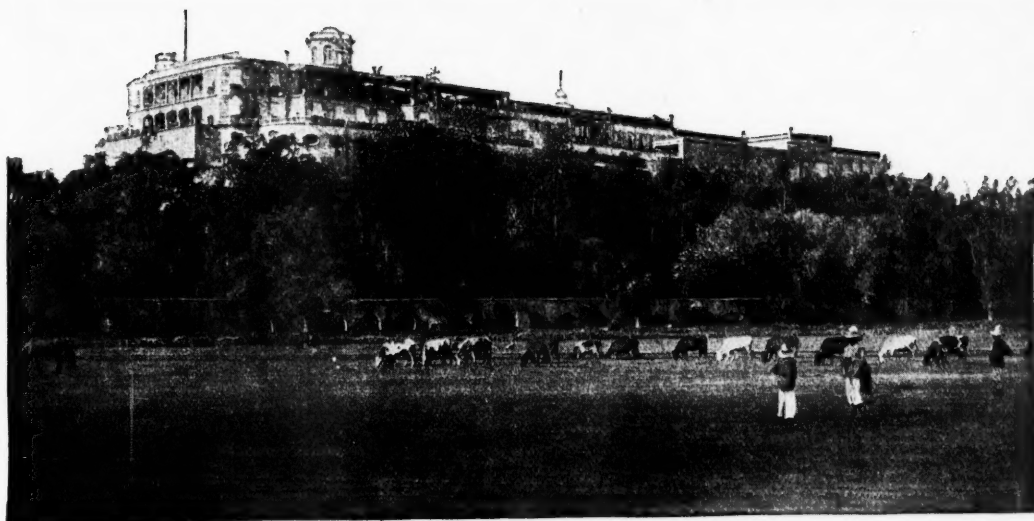
Mr. Lyne has been rapidly gaining in influence during the past two years, and in the Dibbs Ministry he was looked upon as next in importance to Sir George. Physically he is almost as big as the ex-

Premier, but the characters of the two men are totally different. Sir George has all the impetuosity of youth, but Mr. Lyne is calm, measured and sententious. There is nothing of inspiration in his movements or in his aspect. He is a native of Tasmania, where his father, an octogenarian, had been a member of Parliament for many years, and until the other day. Having received a college education, he tried his luck in sheep farming in his native home and in Queensland. But the rough life of the north sapped his health, so he returned to Tasmania, and there as a town clerk and engineer he completed the education that fitted him for the business of a law maker and administrator. Subsequently he invested in land near Albury, N. S. W., and in 1880 he was elected to Parliament.

His study of the colony has extended to the very bowels of the earth. Owing to his exertions, rapid progress has been made with artesian boring, and these bores, together with the conservation of water, promise to change the surface of a large area of New South Wales. He is an uncompromising protectionist. In conversing with him at lunch recently he told me that he is convinced that the system of managing railways by means of irresponsible commissioners is a lamentable failure. Rather than that system should continue, he would be in favor of selling the railways altogether. Of course he admitted that there was a danger of bringing the lines, with their ten thousand employees, once more under political influence. But he intends to improve the system by making the Minister for Works chairman of the commissioners. Without introducing the virus of political patronage, there would thus be a link between the commissioners and Parliament. Mr. Lyne has, perhaps, no bold ideas of a national policy; he displays no oratorical fireworks; but he is a man who commands confidence, and he may yet rise to the first post in the State. Unfortunately, he has never been outside Australia.

THE STORY OF A CAREER.

When one comes to set in order the political leaders, or the men who are a real power in politics, it is surprising what a number of politicians escape one's grasp, while fading like so many spectres into obscurity. Mr. McMillan reckons that there are not six men in Parliament who can talk for an hour without boring the House. Still, without wounding my conscience, I have already described the characteristics of seven men, each of whom is undoubtedly shaping in some degree the destiny of New South Wales.



THE CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

MEXICO AS THE CRADLE OF MAN'S PRIMITIVE TRADITIONS.

IT is not because Dr. le Plongeon's inferences and interpretations seem to us to be firmly established or even to be probable that we give space to the article which follows herewith. Dr. Augustus le Plongeon has spent many years in explorations in Mexico and Central America, and is probably more thoroughly familiar than any other man with the nature, extent and material in detail of the remains of a civilization that was already in decay when the Spanish freebooters made the conquest of Mexico in the sixteenth century. He may certainly be trusted to describe that which he has seen, exhumed, measured and photographed with such painstaking diligence. And he may at least be permitted to indulge in speculations as to the relationship between the early Central American civilization and that of Egypt. But it is not so much for the speculations themselves that we attach significance to this article, as for the manner in which they serve to illustrate the rich field of historic and prehistoric research that lies across our southern boundary.

Mexico is a land that is full of novelties and surprises to the unexpectant American visitor. This month a large company of American teachers, at the conclusion of the meeting of the National Educational Association at Denver, will make a pilgrimage to the City of Mexico. It is safe to declare that they will be richly repaid. They cannot, of course, on a summer trip plunge into the wilds of Yucatan and for themselves explore the wondrous ruins which le Plongeon examined so diligently; but in the National Museum

in the City of Mexico they will find a marvelous collection of antiquities, some of the most important of which were excavated by Dr. le Plongeon himself. They will find sacrificial altars, stone deities sculptured in a fashion strangely suggestive of the work of the ancient Egyptians, and many other wonderful works, among them being the famous Calendar Stone of the Aztecs. In the life and manners of the surviving native races of Mexico they will also see much to remind them of the fellaheen of the Nile Valley, if their historical pilgrimages have ever taken them into the land of the pyramids.

As for the various cities of Mexico, these travelers will be delighted with the architecture of innumerable splendid old Spanish churches, with their admixture of Moorish and Renaissance architectural ideas, and with a picturesqueness surpassing that of any other class of buildings in the Western hemisphere. They will visit the heights of Chapultepec, and will not be proud of the chapter in American history which tells of our invasion of Mexico and the storming of that beautiful eminence.

In the National Library they will see a huge collection of two or three hundred thousand volumes, most of them old Spanish works, and very few of them books which the well-informed American reader has ever heard of. In the shops of the book-sellers they will find plenty of fresh and attractive publications from Barcelona and Madrid, a good many from Paris, some from Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, many from the local Mexican press, and

practically none whatever from the United States or England.

They will discover that the bull fight, far from being a moribund institution, is waning not one whit in popularity, and that every town in Mexico has its great bull-ring in amphitheatre form with performances every Sunday afternoon.

All this, we are well aware, has little to do with the question whether Yucatan was or was not the cradle of our race; but at least such speculations may add something to the interest and novelty of travel in one of the strangest and most fascinating portions of the planet. When our American traveling public comes to a full realization of the attractions of Mexico, the tide of travel to that country will increase many fold. And this will be true, quite apart from the question whether or not Dr. le Plongeon is right in believing that the tomb of Abel has been discovered in the peninsula of Yucatan.

Mr. Donnelly will surely like to know that the Greek alphabet, according to Dr. le Plongeon's interpretation of Maya hieroglyphs, is an ancient poem describing the submersion of the lost Atlantis. If the daring conclusions of the veteran explorer could be verified to the satisfaction of all scholars, we might well begin an agitation for the absorption of Mexico into the territory of the United States in order to free ourselves from the reproach of possessing no antiquities. Unquestionably the cultured element of our citizenship has chafed considerably against the newness and rawness of everything in our own country. To be able to claim the tomb of Abel, and to add the original garden of Eden to our series of national parks along with the Yellowstone and the rest,—that would certainly be antiquity enough to satisfy the most exacting.

M. le Plongeon comes forward and proves to his

own satisfaction that America is the real cradle of the race, and that Europe, Asia, and Africa must humbly fall in behind their elder sister. Cain and Abel, he triumphantly informs us, were American citizens residing in Yucatan at the time when the unfortunate dispute arose which gave Abel an immortality of fame. In proof whereof he is willing to show us the mausoleum of the murdered man with all the inscriptions complete standing in Yucatan at this hour. Having put his hand to the plow, he does not leave it in mid-furrow. Egypt, it seems, was colonized from Yucatan; the Sphinx was a monument erected to the memory of Abel by his disconsolate widow; the ancient Egyptian mysteries were transplanted bodily from Yucatan; and the Greek alphabet is simply a Yucatanese version of the destruction of the lost Atlantis. Here, indeed, is a discovery which dwarfs the audacity of the Spanish grandee who showed the quarterings of his family on the roof of Noah's Ark. M. le Plongeon says nothing about Adam—probably because he has long ago been proved to be a Scotchman. The reader will half suspect that he is being made the victim of a stupendous practical joke. But M. le Plongeon is in very serious earnest, and, even apart from his theories as to the bearings of his discoveries on the past, he seems to have materials for a book of travels and explorations which would transfer the interest of the civilized world from the heart of Africa to the lost cities of Yucatan.

It seems that Dr. le Plongeon is in possession of an immense collection of notes and materials, including illustrations and diagrams, which it would require a fortune to publish. The following account of Dr. le Plongeon's theories has been prepared by one of the explorer's friends.

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE STORY OF DR. LE PLONGEON'S DISCOVERIES.

FOR the majority of people, and even for many of those who deem themselves to be well informed, Central America is indeed an unknown land. The few persons who have interested themselves in the matter at all by perusing the works of Stevens, Norman and other tourists who paid hurried visits to the ruins, have merely a vague idea that there exists, hidden amidst the depths of the forests, the remains of stone buildings which were erected at some period anterior to the advent of the Spanish invaders by a race of people who had attained to a certain crude civilization, but from a study of whose handiwork nothing is to be gleaned that has any direct bearing upon the history of human progress. So far, however, from this being the case, it appears to be highly probable, in the light of Dr. le Plongeon's researches,

that this now neglected country was the veritable cradle of human civilization, and that a knowledge of the history of the primitive dwellers in these "lands of the west" will help to raise the veil which for so many centuries has concealed the origin of the first traditions of mankind.

Dr. Augustus le Plongeon, the eminent explorer and archaeologist, has devoted twelve years of his life to the exploration of Central America, to a close and laborious study of its ruined monuments, and to the task of deciphering the inscriptions which cover the walls of these ancient buildings—a task which he has at length successfully accomplished. Dr. le Plongeon's devoted and enthusiastic companion during all that long period of hardship and of danger was his intrepid wife. Madame le Plongeon is the only wom-



DR. LE PLONGEON AND CHACMOOL.

an who has lived among these deserted cities, and in recognition of her services to science the Geographical Society of Paris has paid her the high and well-merited compliment of placing her portrait in its album of celebrated travelers.

YUCATAN.

A few words, first, about the country of Yucatan itself. It is practically a peninsula which divides the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea. It is comprised between the parallels of $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $21^{\circ} 50'$ of north latitude, and of 88° and 91° of west longitude. Its length is 260 miles from north to south, its breadth is 180 miles from east to west, and its general shape is practically that of a rectangle. The whole country is composed of fossiliferous limestone, which is covered with loam of extraordinary fertility; it is uniformly flat, is but slightly elevated above the level of the sea and its entire surface is covered with well-nigh impenetrable forests.

Scattered throughout these forests are the ruins and remains of large cities and of stupendous edifices, once upon a time the temples of the gods and the palaces of the kings, the walls of which are covered with inscriptions, bas-reliefs, and sculptures which surpass in harmony of design and excellence of execution those of Egypt and of Babylon. The exquisite proportions of those colossal buildings, and the beauty of the mural decorations, attest the high civilization of their builders, and inspire the spectator with feelings of admiration and amazement.

THE YUCATANESE.

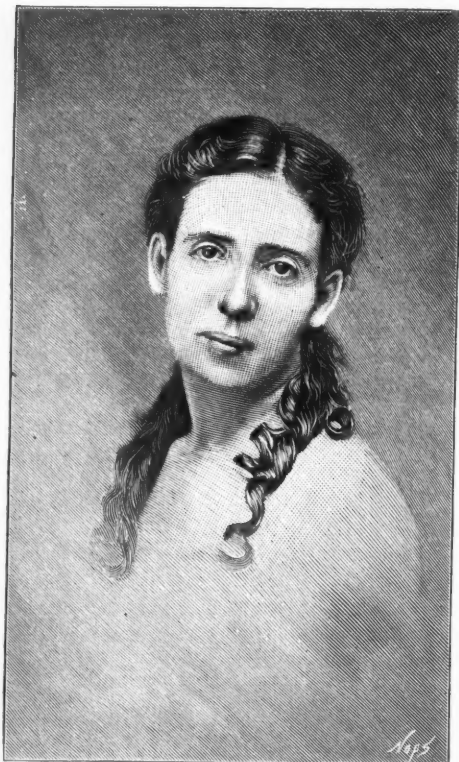
A vivid idea of the difficulties encountered by the explorers is conveyed in Madame le Plongeon's description: "Arrived in Yucatan," she writes, "we found there was an immense amount of work to be done, the greater part of it in dangerous places. A few words will make this clear. It is notorious that the Spanish conquerors and their successors treated the unhappy aborigines with shameful cruelty and tyranny. Risings occurred from time to time since the period of the conquest, and in 1847 the natives of Yucatan made a bold effort to shake off the yoke of their Mexican oppressors. After a long and bitter struggle a few thousands freed themselves completely from the white man's control, and built a stronghold in the southwest part of the peninsula. Not only do they still maintain their liberty, but they are a terror to the white man and to those Indians yet in his service, and their war cry is 'death to the white monkey.' They have destroyed cities, towns and villages,

driving those under Mexican authority to the north and most arid part of the land. Unfortunately, many of the ancient ruins are on the territory of those hostile Indians.

THE LOST CITIES OF A DEAD RACE.

"It would be a waste of precious time to dwell upon our dangers and hardships, illness and hunger; but a few words must be said about our work. We were truly amazed at the perfection of sculpture found in the old cities of Chichén-Itzá, and we heartily wish that it were in our power not only to save from further destruction, but to rebuild the edifices crumbling before us. That being out of the question, what was the next best thing? Surely to obtain what would enable us to make a *fac-simile* of their measurements—photographs and molds—and for this we toiled. Our Indian laborers could not understand why we wanted to measure pyramids and terraces, stairs, doorways and walls, and they could not be trusted to hold the end of the measuring tape exactly where we desired, so we two had to do all that work, and some of the terraces were hundreds of feet long, cumbered by felled trees and stones of all shapes, beneath which venomous vipers lurked, while the tropical heat made us dizzy and the wood ticks worked their way into our skins. Taking photographs was not much easier, and though we are well versed in that art, we spoiled about ten plates for every perfect one obtained; true, we wanted them very perfect. Many of the sculptures had to be photographed from the top of a ladder

supported only by sticks on the edge of a very steep and broken up terrace or pyramid. The longest task was, however, the mold making, because we would not content ourselves with mere squeezes; the result of our work, however, is all that could be wished, and we can now build in any part of the world a Maya palace or temple which might be converted into a museum of American antiquities." This has



MADAME LE PLONGEON.

actually been done at the Chicago Exhibition, as already stated.

RECOVERING THE LOST LANGUAGE.

In the first place, it was obviously necessary to find, if possible, a key to the hieroglyphics in which the mural inscriptions are written, and to the solution of this problem Dr. le Plongeon directed all his efforts. For a long time his attempts in this direction were futile, and it was only after the most prolonged and careful analysis of the characters that he at length stumbled upon a clue. The discovery came about in this way; he happened to observe that certain signs carved on the walls of one of the buildings closely resembled those of the ancient Egyptian alphabet, with which he was familiar; this led him to seek for further points of resemblance, which he also found. The next step was to determine the language of the in-

scriptions. Knowing how excessively conservative are the aborigines of Yucatan in all respects, Dr. le Plongeon inferred that probably the language spoken by them at the present day might have at least some affinity with that of the mysterious writings on the walls. To satisfy himself on this head, he devoted himself to a patient study of the living tongue as spoken by the fierce and warlike tribes known as the Quiches, who dwell amidst the fastnesses of the mountains in Guatemala, and who have maintained their independence against all invaders. These tribes are the direct descendants of the ancient Mayas, and, as Dr. le Plongeon discovered, they have retained the ancient language of their ancestors in almost its pristine purity.

THE OLDEST LANGUAGE OF MAN.

This Maya language is one of the very oldest tongues known to us, quite as old as Sanskrit, if not still more ancient. By giving to the mural characters the same phonetic value which they possess in the language of the Quiches, the doctor found that they formed intelligible words and phrases, and he quickly then perceived that the language of the inscriptions was identical with that still spoken by the aborigines. The construction of the entire alphabet followed, and with that key Dr. le Plongeon has succeeded in fully deciphering these hitherto incomprehensible hieroglyphics. The comparison of the hieratic alphabet of the Mayas with that of the ancient Egyptians reveals a similitude which amounts practically to identity. Dr. le Plongeon furthermore points out that there exists a singularly close resemblance between the grammatical forms and the syntax of the two tongues, many of the words and characters having a precisely similar meaning in the two languages. Stranger still, the initial letters of the Maya names for the various objects which constitute the Egyptian alphabet are the very letters so represented; from this it would seem, therefore, that both of these people acquired the art of writing from the same source, or that one of them taught the art to the other.

Dr. le Plongeon next turned his attention to the few known MSS. of the Mayas which escaped destruction at the hands of fanatical Bishop Landa, who accompanied the Spanish invaders. These MSS. are written on sheets of parchment prepared from deer skin, in the colored characters of an alphabet which is supposed to have been formulated after the invasion of the Nahautls in the early centuries of the Christian era. The Mayas are also known to have made a species of paper from the bark of the mulberry tree by a process similar to that employed by the Egyptians in preparing the papyrus. Of the extant MSS. the most important is that known as the Troano MS., which is in the British Museum; it is a very ancient work, dealing mainly with the subjects of geology and history, and it is furnished with numerous illustrations. This Dr. le Plongeon has succeeded in translating, and from it we learn that in ancient times the peninsula of Yucatan was called "Mayax," meaning the "first or primitive land." It

gave its name to the whole empire of the Mayas, which extended from Tehuantepec on the north to the Isthmus of Darien on the south, and thus comprised all these countries which to-day constitute Central America. The two chief cities were Uxmal, which was the city of government, and Chichin-Itza, which was the great metropolis and the centre of the ancient Maya civilization, whither came men of learning from all parts of the world. In the illustrations of the Troano MS. some of these visitors are depicted as bearded men like the ancient Assyrians. The ruins of these cities still exist, and to them Dr. le Plongeon devoted his chief attention.

The name "Maya" is met with in many countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, and always with the meaning of "power" and "wisdom" attached to it; wherever it occurs there also are found vestiges of the languages, of the customs and of the religious and cosmogonical traditions of the Mayas as discovered by Dr. le Plongeon.

We read in the Book of Genesis an account of a tragedy which is stated to have occurred at a very early period in the history of our race—viz., how a certain man was murdered by his brother through motives of jealousy; the murderer's name was Cain, and that of his victim was Abel. This story, as is well known, tallies exactly with the account given by the Egyptian priest of the murder of Osiris by his brother Set through jealousy; but concerning the esoteric meaning of the episode little or nothing is to be gleaned from ancient historians. Herodotus, that confirmed old babbler, always excuses himself from

speaking on the subject, although he takes care to inform us that he was well versed in all that pertained to the mysteries. We likewise find a detailed, if somewhat inflated, account of a man being murdered by his brother for a similar motive in Valmiki's ancient Sanskrit poem, "The Ramayana," the victim in this instance being named Bâli and his murderer Sougriva. Valmiki does not enlighten us as to the source whence he obtained the story, but we have it on his authority that colonists from the land of Mayax in remote ages seized and settled in that portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula known to us to-day as Dekkan, and that "Maya," the terrible warrior, magician and architect of the Davana, was a great navigator, whose ships sailed from the western to the eastern ocean. Davana, it may be remarked, means in the Maya language, "he who has his house upon salt waters."

Let us see what light can be thrown upon these narratives by consulting the Yucatan records.

Dr. le Plongeon has discovered in a series of sculptures and mural paintings still existing in a state of good preservation upon the walls of certain buildings at Chichin-Itza the record of an exactly similar event, and the account of the tragedy, as set forth in the second part of the Troano MS., is identical with that given by Valmiki, by the Egyptian priests, and by the author of the Book of Genesis.

The Mayan colonists alluded to by Valmiki naturally imported with them the language, customs and folk-lore of their own country, and amongst their numerous traditions was undoubtedly that one which



DR. LE PLONGEON TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS.

recorded how, in remote ages, the son of one of their rulers murdered his own brother through jealousy, in order to become possessed at the same time of the wife of his victim and of the supreme power.

From the sculptures and mural paintings just alluded to we learn that King *Can* (serpent), who appears to have been the founder or restorer of the ancient cities of Yucatan, had three sons named respectively *Cay* (fish), *Aac* (turtle), and *Coh* (leopard), and two daughters *Moo* (macaw) and *Nicté* (flower). I must here point out that the name borne by all personages in ancient Mayax represented each one some animal, bird, fish or reptile, and that it was the custom to depict the person symbolically under the form of his or her figure-name or totem.

It was decreed according to the Maya law that the youngest brother should espouse the eldest sister. A similar custom is known to have obtained amongst the Egyptians from the earliest times, likewise amongst the Ethiopians, the Greeks, and the inhabitants of Mesopotamia in the time of the patriarchs. Prince *Coh*, the youngest brother, was a warrior, fearless and successful, who had greatly extended the boundaries of the Maya kingdom, and *Moo* was proud of his achievements and loved him dearly. After the death of King *Can*, the father, the kingdom was divided amongst his children and *Moo* became Queen of Chichin-Itza, while to *Aac*, the second son, was left the ancient city of Uxmal, where his statue is visible to this day on the *façade* over the main entrance to the palace. Prince *Aac* was deeply envious of his brother *Coh*—envious of the latter's fame, of his popularity, and above all, of the possession by him of his sister-wife, with whom *Aac* was deeply enamored. Urged on by his evil passions, *Aac* instigated a conspiracy against his brother. In the carvings on the wooden lintels over the entrance to the mausoleum of Prince *Coh*, which Dr. le Plongeon has discovered and explored, and in the fresco paintings which adorn its walls, this particular event is portrayed, *Aac* being represented as armed with three spears, and in violent altercation with *Coh*. From other portions of the sculptured records upon the mausoleum we further learn that *Coh* was murdered by being treacherously stabbed thrice in the back by his brother *Aac*, and this is fully corroborated by the illustrated account of the occurrence given by the author of the Troano MS. Dr. le Plongeon disinterred from this mausoleum not only a statue of Prince *Coh* with his name inscribed on tablets occupying the place of the ears, but likewise a flint spearhead and an urn which contained the partially cremated remains of what, presumably, had been part of the viscera—most probably the heart—of the victim. One of the mural paintings represents the body of *Coh* laid out, eviscerated, and surrounded by his wife, his sister, his mother and his children. It is to be noted that in the case of Egyptians of high rank, whose bodies were embalmed according to the most costly process, the internal portions of the body, after having been removed, were cleansed, embalmed, and then deposited in four vases, which were subsequently

placed in the tomb with the coffin. The account of the famous fratricide, as related in Genesis, in the Ramayana, and in the papyri of Egypt, is simply, therefore, the story of the feud between the sons of King *Can*; and thus we find in far-off Yucatan the true origin of this, one of our very earliest traditions. Nowhere, except in Mayax, as Dr. le Plongeon points out, do we find this story forming part of the history of the nation, and nowhere else do we find the portraits of the actual actors in that grim tragedy; but in Mayax there are still to be seen, not only their portraits on the walls of the mausoleum of the victim, and their statues carved in stone and in wood, but also the very weapon employed in the crime and even the mortal remains of the ill-fated Prince *Coh*. It must be noted also, and the significance of the fact is manifest, that in the various accounts of the fratricide the names of the personages mentioned are either identical or are words which have the same meaning in the Maya language; thus *Abel*, *Abal*, *Bâl-i* and *Balam* are identical words.



ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE—INTERIOR VIEW.

A, contraction of *ah*, is the Maya masculine article "the," *Bal* is the radical of *Bal-am*, and *Balam* is even at the present day one of the names given by the aborigines of Yucatan to the *Yumil Kaax*, the "Lord of the Fields," the leopard, which they also call *Coh*. The leopard, as has also been pointed out, was the totem of *Aac*'s victim, and as such it figures in the various mural paintings and bas-reliefs. As regards the name *Osiris*, it would seem to be a corruption of one of the titles given to Prince *Coh* on account of the marked love shown to him by his sisters and by his people in general, and it is derived, according to Dr. le Plongeon, from a Maya verb *ozil*, meaning "to love," or "to desire greatly;" the noun

osir or *ozir* would therefore mean "he who was much desired," or "the well-beloved." The names *Cain*, *Set*, *Sougriva* and *Aac* all convey in the Maya language the idea of something belonging to or with an affinity for water; thus *Cain*, by apocope *Cay*, means in Maya a fish, and *Sougriva* is composed of three Maya primitives: *zuc* (quiet or tranquil), *lib* (to ascend) and *ha* (water), "something which quietly rises to surface of the water," as the turtle (*Aac*) does. *Set* is a cognate word of the Maya *ze*, meaning "to ill-treat with blows," a fitting designation truly for one who killed his brother with three thrusts of a spear, as *Aac* is represented in the Troano MS. as having done.

Isis, again, the name of the wife of *Osiris*, is also derived from a Maya word meaning sister. In Egypt she was frequently called *Mau*, and her totem there was a vulture; moreover, one of her titles was "royal wife and sister," all of which proves her identity with the Maya queen *Moo*, whose totem was a macaw. *Osiris* in Egypt, *Abel* in Chaldea, *Bali* in India, are myths; *Coh* in Mayax was a reality—a warrior whose mausoleum Dr. le Plongeon has opened, whose weapons and ornaments he has in his possession, whose statue, with his name inscribed on the tables occupying the place of the ears, he has unearthed, and which is now in the National Museum of the City of Mexico, and portions of whose mortal remains he has submitted to chemical analysis.

After the death of Prince *Coh*, the kingdom of Mayax, as we learn from the Troano MS., became involved in civil war; *Aac*, at the head of his faction, striving to seize the reins of government, and the friends of the murdered *Coh* rallying round the widowed queen. *Aac*, failing to effect his purpose by force of arms, has recourse to diplomacy; he renews his suit for the hand of Queen *Moo*, and sends envoys to her with a present of fruit. This episode is vividly portrayed in the mural paintings, and the *tableau* is of the highest interest, inasmuch as it furnishes a perfectly natural explanation of the myth of the temptation of the woman in the Garden of Eden. Queen *Moo* is represented as seated in a house in the midst of a garden or enclosure; at her feet, but outside of the house, to indicate that she does not accept it, is a basket filled with oranges. Her extended left hand shows that she declines to listen to the envoy, who stands before her in a supplicating attitude, while *Aac* is depicted on a lower plane, making an obeisance. Over his head is a serpent, typical of his family name, *Can*, and this serpent is gazing at a macaw, the totem of Queen *Moo*, which is perched on the top of a tree above the figure of the Queen. The tree is guarded by a monkey, which in Mayax, as in Egypt, is the symbol of wisdom, and in this case it represents the wise preceptor. The true meaning of the writer of Genesis is thus clear when he tells us that the serpent spoke to the woman and tempted her with fruit.

In connection with the *tableau* of the scene in the garden, it is most interesting to note that even at this present day amongst the aborigines of Yucatan, when

a youth wishes to make a proposal of marriage to a girl he sends her, through a friend, a present of fruit, flowers or sweetmeats—so persistent amongst these people are the customs of their forefathers—and if the girl accepts the proffered gift, it is a sign that she looks with favor upon his suit, and they are betrothed; whereas refusal on her part signifies that



"HEADS OF THE PEOPLE."

the proposal is rejected. A similar pretty custom obtains also in Japan.

Queen *Moo*, after the death of her husband, erected to his memory the magnificent mausoleum explored by Dr. le Plongeon, and upon its summit she caused to be placed the figure of a leopard with the head and face of a dying man, and with three holes in the back, significant of the manner in which Prince *Coh* had been treacherously done to death.

From the Troano MS. again we learn that Queen *Moo* subsequently migrated to Egypt, where she also caused to be erected to the memory of her husband a similar monument, none other indeed than the famous Sphinx with its sad and inscrutable expression. This Egyptian Sphinx is clearly, therefore, a copy of the older and original one, which was erected remote ages ago in the far-off "lands of the west" by the disconsolate Queen *Moo* to perpetuate the memory of her murdered husband.

In Egypt, moreover, the spotted skin of a leopard, generally without the head, was invariably suspended near the images of *Osiris*, and a leopard's skin also formed a portion of the dress of the priests, as is shown by the paintings on the tombs at Thebes. Furthermore, when the Egyptians desired to represent *Osiris* as king of *Amenti* (the West), the symbol which they employed was always a crouching leopard with an open eye above it. The leopard's skin was also used in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries;

and, curiously enough, Paul du Chaillu relates that a leopard's skin is worn to this day by African warriors as a charm wherewith to render themselves invulnerable to spear thrusts. From this it would seem as if the tradition of the manner in which Prince *Coh* met his death had come down to them also as a tradition from their ancestors, and that they regard his totem as being a charm against a similar fate. That such a tradition should have been handed down to the modern negro is not so improbable in view of the fact that the inhabitants of Africa appear certainly to have had communication with the people of the western continent up to the time of the destruction of Atlantis, concerning which event Dr. le Plongeon has much to tell us.

Of the traditions relating to events which happened, or were supposed to have happened, during the very early days of the human race upon the earth, none was more widely spread, nor more generally credited by civilized nations of antiquity, than the story of a great deluge, such as we read of in the scriptural narrative. The Egyptian priests, it is true, who from time immemorial had kept in the archives of their temple a faithful record of all notable events and occurrences throughout the world, disbelieved in the universality of the flood, and they derided the Greek philosophers who held that the entire human race had perished in the deluge of Deucalion. They informed Solon, however, when he visited them six hundred years before the Christian era, that recorded in their archives was the account of a terrible cataclysm, during which a great island, "the land of Mú," situated in the Atlantic Ocean, disappeared beneath the waves in one day and one night, in consequence of violent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; that this occurrence had taken place nine thousand years before his visit to Egypt, and that all communications between Egypt and "the lands of the west" had absolutely ceased from the time of that catastrophe. A description of the same terrible event was embodied by the learned priests of Mayax in certain records which fortunately have been preserved and have come down to us. Dr. le Plongeon found a relation of the catastrophe carved in intaglio upon the stone which forms the lintel over the interior doorway of a building at Chichin-Itza—a building which to this day is known as *Akab-oib*, "the house of the dark or terrible writing."

The author of the Troano MS., moreover, devotes several pages at the commencement of the second part to an account of the occurrence and its accompanying phenomena, and in yet another Maya MS., that known as the *Cortex Cortesianas*, which Dr. le Plongeon has likewise translated, there is also a lengthy account of the same event. These three versions not only tally one with the other, but also with that given by the Egyptians.

The following is Dr. le Plongeon's translation of the account contained in the Troano MS. of the most terrible cataclysm in the history of the world of which we have any record: "In the year 6 Kan, on the 11th Muluc, in the month Zac, there occurred terrible



CHACMOOL EATING A HEART.

earthquakes, which continued without interruption until the 13th Chuen. The country of the hills of mud, the land of Mú, was sacrificed; being twice upheaved, it suddenly disappeared during the night, the basin being continually shaken by volcanic forces. Being confined, these caused the land to sink and to rise several times and in various places. At last the surface gave way, and ten countries were torn asunder and scattered. Unable to withstand the force of the convulsions, they sank with their 64,000,000 of inhabitants 8,060 years before the writing of this book."

Thus the fact seems to be established that there formerly did exist an island-continent situated in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean, that this submersion took place some 11,500 years ago, and that the account given by Plato of the destruction of Atlantis is in the main correct. The destruction of the land of Mú was an event so stupendous and so terrible that the Mayas thereafter altered all their computations of time in order to commemorate it. Following their example, we find that the Greeks and other Eastern nations ever afterward regarded 13 as an unlucky number, since the final destruction of Mú took place on the 13th day of the Maya month of Zac, which corresponded with our month of February, and the same superstitious belief has descended to ourselves.

It is very interesting to note that the author of the Troano MS. symbolizes the vanished land by the figure of a black man of the negro type, thereby in-

dicating that the inhabitants of the land of Mú were a black-skinned race; and figures clearly meant to represent negroes are also found depicted in the mural paintings at Chichin-Itza. It will be remembered that the early Spanish adventurers found, on their arrival in America, a black-skinned population closely akin to the African negroes inhabiting the Isthmus of Panama and other portions of the western continent; these black people doubtless represent the descendants of the inhabitants of the lost island, with which the Mayas appear to have had close relations in former times. Among the Greeks the island-continent of Atlantis was likewise known as "Mú," and this brings me to a most remarkable statement made by Dr. le Plongeon. He maintains that the names of the letters which constitute the Greek alphabet are Maya primitives, and that the Greek alphabet itself is a narrative of the destruction of the land of Mú! The doctor points out that the reason why in the Greek alphabet the letter ϵ is separated from η , \circ from ω and τ from θ , instead of being juxtaposed as would seem natural, is that such juxtaposition of equivalent letters would have rendered the account meaningless. Concerning these very startling statements I venture no opinion; Dr. le Plongeon assures me that he is prepared to conclusively prove the correctness of his assertion, and he refers for verification of the accuracy of his translations of the names of the letters which constitute the Greek alphabet to the Maya vocabulary (of about seven thousand words), published by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg as an appendix to the Troano MS. It will certainly be of interest to hear what our leading Greek scholars have to say upon the subject, and it is a curious reflection that while, in our schoolboy days, we were learning our alpha, beta, gamma, delta, we were all the while committing to memory an epic poem written in probably the oldest known language in the world.

As the Maya sages perpetuated in stone the narration of the destruction of Mú, so in like manner did they record their cosmogonical conceptions by caus-

ing the story of the creation, according to their belief, to be carved in high relief over the doorway of the east façade of the palace at Chichin-Itza. This *tableau* has been most carefully studied by Dr. le Plongeon, who finds in it unmistakable evidence of



BEARDED MAN—FROM THE CASTLE.

the high scientific attainment of its designers. I regret that the limits of a magazine article do not permit me to give the savant's most interesting exposition and analysis of the *tableau*, but the essential point to note is that the beliefs held by the Mayas concerning the creation, as therein recorded, are identical with the ideas concerning the first origin of things arrived at by the inhabitants of India and of Egypt, and are expressed in as nearly the same words as the genius of the vernacular of these different

countries permits. This identity of ideas expressed in identical language cannot be attributed to mere coincidence, neither is it conceivable that the peoples of these different countries arrived at the same conclusions on such a subject independently of one another and without intercommunication. The idea and its explanation must undoubtedly have originated amongst one people, and by them have been taught to the others. That such an interchange of ideas took place between India and Egypt is not improbable, but by whom were the same ideas introduced to America? Dr. le Plongeon's contention is that these ideas



ORNAMENTATION OF WEST FAÇADE OF GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT UXMAEL.

originated, so far as it is possible to determine the point at all, on the western continent, and were thence transmitted to the eastern; in support of this view he adduces numerous arguments. Thus he shows that the legends connected with the images of several Egyptian deities, when interpreted by means of the Maya language, point directly to Mayax as their birthplace; he cites the identity of the Egyptian with the Mayan alphabet, and he reminds us that the Egyptians themselves looked upon "the lands of the west" as being the mother-land of their gods and their ancestors, and the fountain head from which they had originally derived their knowledge. From these and other premises he deduces the conclusion that the Egyptians and other eastern nations acquired their cosmogonical conceptions from Mayax.

Dr. le Plongeon's researches also give a clue to the probable origin of elephant worship in India. The Hindoos, as is well known, represent Ganesha, the God of wisdom, as a human body, colored red, and surmounted with the head of an elephant. This is the most popular of all their images, and it is sculptured or painted over the door of every house as a protection against evil. Turning to Yucatan, we find in the Troano MS. that the "Master of the land," King *Can* deified, is therein depicted under the guise of a human form with the head of a mastodon. Presumably the Mayas adopted that animal as the symbol of their great ruler, from the fact of its being the largest and strongest creature with which they were acquainted, and as such would naturally be for them symbolical of strength and power.

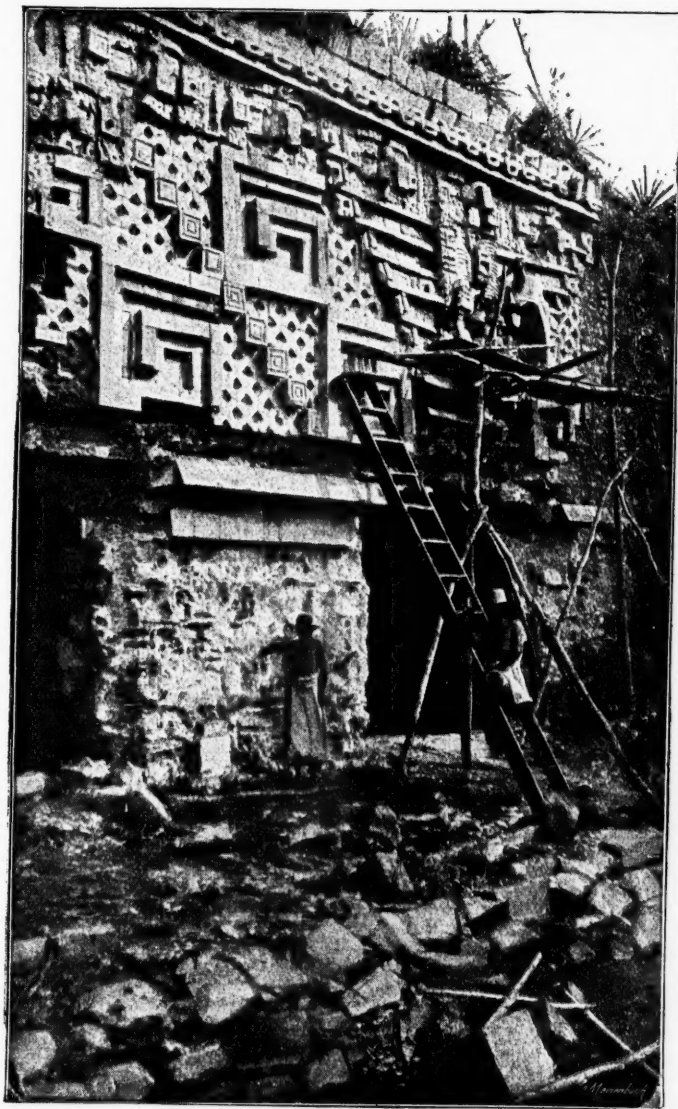
Likewise in the case of the worship of the serpent, which was so general amongst all civilized nations of antiquity, and concerning which no explanation has hitherto been forthcoming, a most probable origin is found in Yucatan, where the worship of King *Can* (serpent), deified and symbolized by his totem, was universal. The image of the serpent is found on almost every edifice in every city, and especially in Chichin-Itza, of which it would seem to have been regarded as the protecting genius.

The cross is another symbol which was held in great reverence by civilized nations long ages before the establishment of Christianity. Representations of it in various forms have been found in all parts of the world, from a simple carving upon the face of a living rock to the imposing temples of Elephanta in India, which are constructed in a cruciform shape. The plain Latin cross was undoubtedly the primitive form from which all the more elaborate varieties were derived. The *crux-ansata* is one of the most ancient modifications met with in the Old World; and in Egypt, where it was the "symbol of symbols," as indeed was it also in Chaldea, it was termed the "key of the Nile." It was placed on the breast of the deceased, sometimes as a simple T resting upon the frustum of a cone or occasionally upon the heart. This same symbol is met with in various localities of Central America, notably upon the breasts of statues in Palenque and other very ancient cities in Guatemala. Wherever found throughout the world, however, it was invari-

ably associated with the idea of water and of rejuvenescence; thus in Babylon the cross was the symbol of the water deities; in Egypt, of creative power and of eternity; in India and China, of immortality; in Mayax, of rejuvenescence and freedom from physical ills. In the Eleusinian and Bacchic mysteries, the cross, we are told, was placed upon the breast of the initiate to signify that thenceforth he commenced a new life. In Mayax, from the remotest ages, the symbol of the cross appears to have been an emblem connected with their sacred mysteries, to which subject I shall presently refer. The ground plan of the Sanctuary at Uxmal is cruciform, and conspicuous amongst the carvings of the east façade of the palace at Chichin-Itza is the same symbol. According to Maya tradition, the cross was symbolical of the "God of rain," and the following is Dr. le Plongeon's explanation of that relationship.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CROSS.

In all localities, such as Yucatan, which are situated within the 12th and 23d degrees of north latitude, the dry season sets in about the beginning of January, and no rain falls for the ensuing four months. By the end of April, therefore, the entire land has become parched and brown, the trees have cast their foliage, the birds and animals, losing their shyness, boldly venture amongst the haunts of man in search of water, and all animated nature seems destined to perish for lack of moisture. Just about this period a constellation consisting of four bright stars is noticed at night in the southern heavens. This is the constellation known to us as the Southern Cross, and by the beginning of our month of May (which owes its name to the Goddess Maya, "the good dame,") it is seen to stand perpendicular above the horizon in these latitudes. That brilliant constellation is a heavenly messenger that brings tidings of joy to the weary inhabitants of the parched land, for it unfailingly heralds the opening of the flood-gates of heaven, and, with the thrice-welcome advent of rain, a new lease of life for all nature and joy and happiness for all living creatures. No wonder, then, that man hailed with thankful heart and songs of gladness that glorious constellation, which to him was indeed a God—the God of rain that refreshes and rejuvenates, that frees man and his fellow creatures from physical suffering, bringing to them felicity—heaven, in a word, and, with renewed life, immortality. It is but natural, therefore, that the emblem of the cross should have been held in the highest reverence by these people as the symbol of immortality. All the civilized nations of the "lands of the west" and in the eastern continent also dwell in latitudes where the constellation of the Southern Cross becomes visible at the end of April, and where the first showers after the dry season quickly follow its appearance. The symbol of the cross was doubtless communicated to and accepted by other nations dwelling further north, who in course of time lost the knowledge of the true esoteric meaning attaching thereto. Even to this present day the simple inhabit-



DR. LE PLONGEON MAKING PLASTER MOULDS.

ants of Central America, however, have retained the knowledge of their ancestors as to the meteorological significance of the appearance of the Southern Cross; they, too, herald its coming with songs of joy, and straightway prepare to sow their fields in the full assurance that rain is at hand. Such, then, is Dr. le Plongeon's interpretation of the origin and meaning of the mystical *tau*, concerning which our modern savants have indulged in so much speculation without arriving at any satisfactory conclusions. Furthermore, Dr. le Plongeon shows that "tau" is a

Maya word composed of the three primitives *ti* (here), *a* or *ha* (water) and *u* (month), which being translated means "this is the month of water."

AND OF THE "CRUX-ANSATA."

The complex form of cross formed of a cone, with two horizontal arms and an oval placed between and immediately above them, has been named by Egyptologists *crux-ansata*, but it is not of Egyptian origin at all. It is an emblem of the sacred tree of the Mayas, the *Yache*, under the roots of which, according to the natives, a supply of pure water is always to be found. The trunk of the *Yache* tree forms a perfect cone, from the summit of which the main branches extend horizontally, while the leafy top, especially when viewed from some distance, affords the appearance of a hemisphere, the entire outline being exactly that of the Egyptian *crux-ansata*. The Mayas always represented in their sculptures and paintings the sacred tree conventionally as furnished with two branches extending horizontally outward from the summit of a conical trunk, the shape depicted being exactly that of a cross or *tau*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ANCIENT MYSTERIES.

Dr. le Plongeon adduces many arguments to prove that not only were sacred mysteries celebrated in Mayax from remote ages, with rites and symbols identical with those employed in connection with the sacred mysteries of India and Egypt, but also that the true origin of the mysteries of the East is to be found in that same extraordinary country.

The similarity of the rites practiced at the ceremony of initiation in the different countries proves that these rites had been communi-

cated from one to the other. But where, then, did these sacred mysteries of antiquity originate? Dr. le Plongeon adduces strong arguments to prove that the true origin of all the sacred mysteries of antiquity is to be found, as I have already said, not in India nor in the Old World at all, but in Mayax, in the so-called "New" World, whence Maya colonists transported their ancient religious rites and ceremonies not only to the banks of the Nile, but to those of the Euphrates and to the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Dr. le Plongeon found his clue in the words uttered

by the officiating priest at the termination of the ceremonies at Eleusis, and in the name and shape given to the place of meeting as recorded by Plutarch and other Greek writers who have described these mysteries. The words referred to, namely, *Kon-a Om Pan-x*, which, as I have already stated, have no meaning in Greek, are, according to Dr. le Plongeon, pure vocables of the ancient Maya language—of that language which is still the vernacular of their descendants in Yucatan, and in that tongue the words signify, "Go, strangers, scatter!" The words *Cansha Om Pansha* are likewise taken from the Maya and not the Sanskrit, and their meaning is correctly given by Captain Wilford as "Retire, O retire, profane!"

THE RECTANGLE.

In Yucatan the ground plan of the temples in which the mysteries were celebrated was also a rectangle. This was the shape given by the Mayas to their letter m, pronounced "ma," which is the contraction of *man*, "the country," "earth," and, by extension, "the universe;" it is also the radical of *Ma-yax*, the ancient name of the Yucatan peninsula. The Mayas doubtless selected the rectangle to represent their land, since that is the geometrical figure which most accurately represents the shape of the Yucatan peninsula, a point to which I have referred in the beginning of this article. Thus in Mayax and in Egypt the rectangle in hieroglyphics stands for "earth" and "universe." In Mayax, too, are found carved on the walls of the temples and of the palaces the same mystic symbols which were used by the initiates in all other countries; likewise inscriptions in characters which have the same meaning and value as those carved upon the ancient temples of Egypt. Here, then, are some clues, and by following them up Dr. le Plongeon claims to have traced the birthplace of all the ancient mysteries of the East to those "lands of the west," that "land of Kui," which the Egyptians regarded as the motherland of their gods and their ancestors, and where, as they believed, their god Osiris reigned supreme over the souls emancipated from the trammels of matter.

THE TRIALS OF INITIATION.

That sacred mysteries were celebrated from time immemorial in the temples of Mayax at Xibalba, Palenque (the ancient Nachan), Copan and elsewhere in Central America, is conclusively proved by the nature of the symbols found sculptured on the walls of the temples and palaces, and also by a description of the rites and trials connected with initiation as set forth in the *Popol-Vuh*, or sacred book of the Quiches, who were a branch of the Maya nation. This *Popol-Vuh* is a very ancient manuscript, which Dr. le Plongeon has also translated. Here is the doctor's account of the rites as set forth in the allegorical language of that work:

The applicants for initiation to the mysteries were made to cross two rivers, one of mud, the other of blood, before they reached the four roads that led to the place where the priests awaited them. The crossing of these

rivers was full of dangers that were to be avoided. Then they had to journey along the four roads, the white, the red, the green and the black, to where a council of twelve veiled priests, and a wooden statue, dressed and wearing raiment as the priests, awaited them. When in the presence of the council they were told to salute the king, and the wooden statue was pointed out to them. This was in order to try their discernment. Then they had to salute each individual, giving his name or title without being told, after which they were asked to sit down on a certain seat. If, forgetting the respect due to the august assembly, they sat as invited, they soon had reason to regret their want of good breeding. For the seat, made of stone, was burning hot. Having modestly declined the invitation, they were conducted to the "dark house," where they had to pass the night and submit to the second trial. Guards were placed all around to prevent the candidates holding intercourse with the outer world. Then a lighted torch of pine wood and a cigar were given to each. These were not to be extinguished; still they had to be returned whole at sunrise when the officer of the house came to demand them. Woe to him who allowed his torch and cigar to get consumed, for terrible chastisement and death then awaited him. Having passed through this second trial successfully, the third was to be suffered in the "house of spears," where still more severe trials awaited them. Amongst other things they had to defend themselves during the whole of the night against the attacks of the best spearmen selected for the purpose, one for each candidate. Coming out victorious at dawn, they were judged worthy of the fourth trial. This consisted of being shut for a whole night in the "ice house," where the cold was intense. They had to prevent themselves from being overcome by the cold and freezing to death. The fifth ordeal was no less terrible, and consisted in passing a night in company with wild tigers in the "tiger house," exposed to be torn to pieces or devoured alive by the ferocious animals. Emerging safe from the den, they had to submit to their sixth trial in the "fiery house." This was a burning furnace where they had to remain from sunset to sunrise. Coming out unscorched, they were ready for the seventh, said to be the most severe of all, in the "house of bats." The sacred book tells us that it was the house of *Cama-zotz*, the god of the bats, full of death-dealing weapons, where the god himself coming from on high appeared to the candidates and beheaded them if off their guard.

These initiatory rites vividly recall the visions of Henoah—the blazing house of crystal, fiery hot and icy cold—the bow of fire—the quiver of arrows—the flaming sword—the crossing of the swift-flowing stream and the molten river—the extremities of the earth filled with all manner of birds and huge beasts—the habitation of that One of great glory, whose stool was the orb of the sun—and so on.

The title, too, of the High Priest in Mayax, *Hach-Mac*, "The true, the very man," which is inscribed over the bust of High Pontiff *Cay* at Uxmal, clearly recalls that of the Chief of the Magi at Babylon—*Rab-mag*, or "venerable," which is practically the Maya *Lab-mac*, "the old man."

"Will it be said," writes Dr. le Plongeon, "that these mysteries were imported from Egypt or Chaldea or India or Phoenicia to America? Then I will ask, By whom? What facts can be adduced to sustain such assertion? Why should the words with which the priest at the conclusion of the ceremony of the

Eleusinian mysteries, and the Brahmins at the end of their religious ceremonies, dismissed the assembly be Maya instead of Greek or Sanskrit words? Is it not probable that the dismissal continued to be uttered in the language of those who first instituted and taught the ceremonies and rites of the mysteries to the others?"

Since, as Dr. le Plongeon has shown, the primitive traditions of the Egyptians, the Chaldeans and the Hindoos were unmistakably derived from the history of the early rulers of Mayax, it certainly is not improbable that there also should be discovered the origin of the sacred mysteries of those countries.

It is clear, then, that a study of ancient Maya civilization throws a new and hitherto unexpected light upon the source of many of the primitive traditions of mankind which have come down to us from the dim past through the sacred books of the Hindoos, the Egyptians and the Jews.

I have endeavored in this paper to indicate briefly some of the more important conclusions arrived at by Dr. le Plongeon. He has embodied the full results of his investigations in a work of extraordinary erudition and absorbing interest, entitled "The Monu-

ments of Mayax and their Historical Teachings."

This great work, which represents the life labor of Dr. le Plongeon, is completed and ready for the press, but its publication is deferred for want of funds. Dr. le Plongeon having expended all his private fortune in the course of his long researches, is unable personally to defray the cost of production, and he informs me that he has hitherto been unsuccessful in his endeavors to find a publishing house in America to issue it for him. Doubtless the initial cost of such a work would be heavy, owing to the great number and the elaborate nature of the illustrations, but one would have thought that throughout all America—nay, even in cultured Boston alone—sufficient interest on the part of the reading public could be relied upon to secure subscribers enough to guarantee the publisher against loss. Want of enterprise is, fortunately, not a characteristic of our English publishing houses, and I have every hope that Dr. le Plongeon will find in London the means to fittingly present to the public the fruits of his long labors, and on the part of English readers the keen attention and interest which his remarkable achievements in the domain of archæology so justly merit.

GREEK ALPHA-BET.	MAYA PRIMITIVES FORMING NAMES OF THE LETTERS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET, WITH THEIR ENGLISH MEANING.				FREE TRANSLATION.
Alpha	Al (heavy)	ppa (break)	ha (water)		Heavy break (the) waters
Beta	Be (walk)	ta (earth, place)			Extending (over the) plain
Gamma	Kam (receive, cover)	ma (earth)			(They) cover (the) land
D Ita	Tel (depth)	ta (where, place)			(In) low places where
Epsilon	Ep (obstruct)	zil (make edges)	on (to whirl, whirlpool)		(There are) obstructions. Shores form, and whirlpools
Zeta	Ze (strike)	ta (place, ground)			Strike (the) earth
Eta	Et (with)	ha (water)			With water
Theta	Thheth (extent)	ha (water)			The water spreads
Ioto	Io (all that lives and moves)	ta (earth)			(On) all that lives and moves
Kappa	Ka (sediment)	ppa (to break, to open)			Sediments give way
Lambda	Lam (to submerge)	be (to go, to walk)	ta (place, land, country)		Submerged is (the) land
Mu	Mú (the land of Má)				Of Má
Nu	Ni (point, summit)				The peaks (only)
Xi	Xi (raise over, appear over)				Appear above (the water)
Omikron	Om (to whirl, whirlpool)	ik (wind)	le (place)	on (circular, round)	Whirlwinds blow round
Pi	Pi (to place by little and little)				By little and little
Rho	Ra (until)	ho (to come)			Until comes
Sigma	Zii (cold)	g-ik (wind)	ma (before)		Cold air. Before
Tau	Ta (where)	u (basin, valley)			Where valleys (existed)
Upsilon	U (abyss)	pa (tank)	zii (cold, frozen)	le (place)	(Now) abysses, cold tanks, in circular places.
Phi	Pe (to come, to form)	hi (clay)			Clay is formed
Chi	Chi (mouth, aperture)				A mouth
Psi	Pe (to come out)	zi (vapor)			Opens: vapors
Omega	O (there)	me (to whirl)	ka (sediment)		(Then) come forth and volcanic sediments

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

COLLEGE FINANCES.

PRESIDENT CHARLES F. THWING, of the Western Reserve University, who may be regarded as a typical college president of the new order, has from time to time furnished the magazine reading public with most valuable statistics regarding our American educational institutions. In the *Forum* for June he discusses the subject of college finances, and from the point of view that the endowment of colleges is the best investment in the world.

We learn from Dr. Thwing's article in the *Forum* that there are in the United States no less than twenty colleges, each having an income producing property of at least \$1,000,000. Harvard has more than \$8,000,000, Yale about \$4,000,000, Columbia an annual revenue of at least \$425,000, Cornell, \$6,000,000; University of Chicago, \$4,000,000, and Johns Hopkins University, \$3,000,000. But, as every one knows, the greater number of our colleges are not richly endowed. The number which have each less than \$200,000 of interest bearing funds is considerably larger than the number which have more than \$200,000.

NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS.

After reviewing in general the financial situation of our colleges, Dr. Thwing proceeds to tell us in what forms this total endowment fund, of perhaps \$100,000,000, is invested. Dr. Thwing's statistics are based upon letters and reports received from between one hundred and two hundred of the representative colleges throughout the land. From these reports he infers that at least four-fifths of the productive funds of the colleges are invested in bonds and mortgages. Only a few colleges have a part of their endowment in stocks of any sort, and only a few, notably Columbia and Harvard, have invested largely in real estate. The facts as to certain representative colleges are illustrative: Cornell has about \$4,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000 in mortgages; Wabash has property of \$362,000, of which \$18,000 are in buildings, \$21,000 in bonds and \$323,000 in mortgages; the University of California has somewhat more than \$2,000,000, equally divided between bonds and mortgages; Wesleyan University has \$1,125,000, of which \$81,000 are in real estate, \$260,000 in bonds, \$77,000 in stocks, \$686,000 in mortgages; of the \$3,000,000 possessed by the Northwestern University, \$150,000 are represented in bonds, buildings and mortgages, and the balance is embodied in lands and leases; the property of the University of Pennsylvania, more than \$2,500,000, is divided into \$357,000 in buildings, \$514,000 in bonds, \$127,000 in stock, \$429,000 in mortgages and the remaining \$1,000,000 "in other values." Of Harvard's eight or more millions, railroad bonds and real estate represent the larger share, the amount of bonds exceeding the value of real estate. No one will dispute Dr. Thwing's statement that the college has no right to run financial risk. Its funds are trust funds, and besides, unlike certain other large investors, the college requires regularity in the receipt

of its income. In Dr. Thwing's judgment the real estate mortgages which the colleges own represent a better class of investment than municipal, railroad, water works and county bonds. These mortgages are with certain exceptions placed usually on property in the neighborhood of the college itself. If a college is situated in a city, its money is frequently lent on real property within the city itself.

GOOD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

From the statistical facts which Dr. Thwing has gathered together he is led to the conclusion that the great sum of \$100,000,000 entrusted to American colleges is invested well in point of security and well also in point of income. This result is secured, he points out, through the ability of the colleges to call into their services the ablest financiers. The trustees usually represent the best brain and the purest character, and he declares that the financial management of the colleges in the United States has on the whole been abler than the management of the banks in the United States.

"The whole property of American colleges, which can now be estimated as at least \$200,000,000, is increasing with great rapidity. To this sum every year several millions are added. The motives which lead persons to give money to the college are manifold. But, possibly, these motives may be found in one of three classes. First, college funds are secure; the college has been proved to be the best trustee. Banks become bankrupt; railroads go into receivers' hands; commonwealths repudiate their bonds; but I now recall only one college that has failed to meet its financial obligations. The reason of this security is found in the ability and capacity of the men who are the trustees of the college. The second motive in giving to the college is found in the comprehensiveness of the beneficence which the college represents; for the college does represent doing good at every one of the points of the intellectual and physical compass. Mr. Matthew Vassar, considering the devise of his fortune, determined to found a hospital—he founded a college. Founding a college, he founded a hospital. The college helps to do away with the need of the hospital. Funds given to the college are funds given to the cause of the fine arts; for the college is ordained to promote culture, and culture is at once the cause of the promotion of the fine arts and the result of their progress. Money given to the college is money given to the church. Money given to the college is money given to foster the profoundest influences of character over character as lasting as the human soul. A further motive of beneficence to the college grows out of the memorial purpose. This purpose has close relations to the security which college funds possess. Because these funds are safe, the college is used as a fitting agency to entrust the memorial to. The names of scores of our colleges represent this memorial purpose. Harvard commemorates John Harvard, who bequeathed a few hundred dollars; Johns Hopkins commemorates Johns Hop-

kins, who gave \$3,000,000; Yale, Yale, who gave a wooden dormitory; Cornell, Ezra Cornell, who gave of his munificence and his wisdom; Williams, Colonel Williams. The list is a long one, as it is most honorable. In fact, it is hardly too much to say that no memorial is more secure than one entrusted to the care of a college. If a man of this century should return to this earth in the year 3000, he would be more likely to find a trust reposed in a college more carefully conserved than any other duty laid upon humanity."

In conclusion Dr. Thwing is tempted to offer a suggestion. He has long been of the opinion that colleges should publish each year a complete and detailed statement of their financial condition and relations. Colleges are public institutions; though legally and technically private corporations, they essentially belong to the people.

THE STATE AND THE PRIVATE COLLEGE.

PROF. GEORGE W. KNIGHT, of the Ohio State University, writing in the *Educational Review*, takes the ground that our state governments should exercise supervisory powers over the private sectarian and non-sectarian colleges.

"One is not a rank socialist who maintains that in a matter touching the general welfare of the people, if the state has a legal and moral right to concern itself, it is simply a question of expediency whether it will do so; and, further, that if an advantage will accrue to the people as a result of state action, not offset by disadvantages, then, where the legal and moral right of intervention exists, it is no longer even a question of expediency, but a matter of duty, and the state is derelict if it does not act. Let us apply this principle to the case in hand. That education is intimately related to the general welfare is abundantly proved by the establishment of public schools, state normal schools, and state universities and agricultural and mechanical colleges. Prior or in addition to these, the states have also permitted the establishment of incorporated private schools, academies and colleges. Every degree-granting college in the United States derives from the state the right to exist and to exercise its functions as a college. The state has an undoubted right to determine the conditions upon which such privileges of existence and activity shall be granted and exercised. Further, in the case of every college incorporated under general laws, and of nearly all operating under special charters, the right remains in the state to modify the conditions of the institution's activity. Even further, in all but three of the states, the lands, buildings and working equipment, and in many the endowment fund, in whole or in part, of colleges, are exempted from taxation—from obligation to contribute to the maintenance of the power that protects them—so long as the property is used for the purposes of which the institution was incorporated. The state certainly has the right to seek, and the power to obtain, such information as will show that the terms and objects of incorporation are carried out."

COLLEGE BUILDING MADE EASY.

Professor Knight finds that in only two of our states is any attempt made to secure adequate guarantees before incorporating institutions of the so-called higher education. "That it would be a real gain for the cause of education if the American proclivity for founding 'colleges' could be restrained is agreed by nearly all who have given the subject attention. Like many other good things in their nature, it needs regulation and training to curb its luxuriant growth. This wild spread and multiplication of petty colleges is due in large measure to the lack of wise laws touching their planting and nurture. In twenty-six states, to-day, any number of persons not less than a stated minimum, varying in the different states from two to nine, may, by merely filing articles of association setting forth the name and proposed objects of the association, receive a certificate of incorporation as a college, entitled to confer all customary degrees. In none of these states is it required that the corporation have a building, a piece of apparatus, a book in the library, or a dollar of endowment, nor is there any direction or specification as to the character or scope of the course of study. So far as the statute book is concerned the college so founded may confer any ordinary degree at the end of any course of study it chooses to establish, or even upon any person it pleases, without requiring that he shall have studied anything. . . .

A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

"In Michigan any five persons may become incorporated as a college with full powers when \$50,000 has been subscribed or given and 50 per cent. actually paid in, 'provided that the course of study pursued be in all respects as thorough and comprehensive as is usually pursued in similar institutions in the United States, and that no literary honors or diplomas shall be granted unless candidates therefor shall have pursued such course of study for at least two years.' Finally, in New York the power of incorporating colleges and academies rests solely in the hands of the 'Regents of the University of the State of New York,' who may prescribe such requisites and conditions for incorporation as they see fit, 'provided that they shall require, besides provision for suitable buildings, furniture and apparatus, an endowment of not less than \$100,000 for a college of arts . . . and for any other institution for higher education means for its proper support.' . . .

"A medium must be struck. The imposition of a property qualification higher than the Michigan and lower than the New York requirement would insure the character while it would limit the number of the colleges hereafter founded. A requirement in every state of \$100,000 or \$125,000 in the total (for buildings, apparatus and endowment) as a condition to a grant by the state of collegiate powers and rights to any proposed institution, would certainly tend to prevent the establishment of quack colleges, while at the same time it would not check or limit the development of the true higher educational institutions and spirit. Nor would it discour-

age philanthropists from assisting the cause of higher education. Cut off from the privilege of founding petty colleges with insufficient resources, they would endow chairs, or establish new departments, or schools, in existing institutions; or would found academies and seminaries which, under their proper name and in their true dress, could do creditably the same kind of work that is now the sole work of so many 'colleges,' or could fill the gap yawning in many states between the high school and the better colleges that is now bridged by that educational makeshift, the 'preparatory department.' A religious denomination, instead of founding two or three colleges in a single state, would then maintain one institution far better and stronger than the present pair or trio.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS MISSION.

MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, the recently appointed librarian of the Boston Public Library, writing in the *Forum* on "The Great Libraries of the United States," dwells on the educational function of the library. As illustrating the intimate relations existing between our public libraries and our public school system Mr. Putnam mentions the fact that in many cities the schools draw directly on the libraries for books to be used in class work, "so that the library is woven in with the whole system of common school education." But the library's duties as a public educator do not end here.

"This work with the schools is but one phase of that new energy which, during the past twenty years has forced the public library into prominence as an aggressive factor in popular education. With the establishment of the first public library came a novel idea: that a book has an active as well as a passive duty to perform; that it should not merely be hospitable to those who come to seek, but should itself go forth, should seek out the individual and impress its stored-up activities upon him. With this new idea of the duties of a book came a new idea of the functions of a library. To enable these functions to be exercised required systematic training and associated effort. It was the establishment, in 1876, of the American Library Association and of the *Library Journal*, and of a series of annual conferences of librarians, that both induced concerted effort and rendered it possible. And systematic training is now represented in the United States, in the first place by seven library schools (that of the New York State Library, that of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, that of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, that of the Armour Institute, Chicago, and those of the Denver and of the Los Angeles Public Libraries, and that conducted during the summer at Amherst, Mass.), and in the second place, by courses in bibliography and library economy, now forming part of the regular curriculum in various colleges (Amherst, Bowdoin, California, Colorado, Cornell, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Wellesley). It cannot indeed be said of these facilities, that individually or in the aggregate they afford the profound knowledge of literature and of books

which is deemed requisite to the administration of large libraries abroad. There is with us no process of training so laborious as, for instance, is in vogue in Italy under the Ministry of Public Instruction. The service rendered by our library schools and conferences is of a different nature: it is (1) to have induced the study of those economic devices by which a library may be enabled to exercise the activities of a higher institution of learning, without having its equipment; it is (2) to have promoted co-operation among libraries, so that the work of one may be made useful in another without any unnecessary duplication; and finally it is (3) to have made more liberal the facilities in general offered to readers, by making known to the library profession at large the experiments successfully tried by a few of its members. Whether or no it be true abroad, it is certainly true in the United States, that such measures as have been taken to strip library administration of its formalities, and to render access to the books easier and more direct, have been taken under the initiative of the librarians themselves. If there has been any reluctance to do away with formalities it has been on the part of persons who, not being brought into close and daily contact with the reading public, as is the librarian, cannot realize as he does that it is the specialist, who by education has the greatest respect for literature, who is apt to show the least respect for books; and that the library, if it suffers depredations, suffers least of all from the ordinary reader, who, without the knowledge to induce so great a respect for literature, is guarded by a greater reverence for books.

"A small library, with a small body of readers, may without difficulty permit direct access to its books. As the library grows and readers become more numerous, the books are apt to be drawn farther and farther away and catalogues substituted in their place. After years of effort in the endeavor to devise perfect systems of cataloguing, our libraries are now trying, as far as possible, to substitute for the catalogue personal mediation and direct contact with the books. It is felt that unless this can be effected large libraries will lose some of the agencies for good which small libraries possess.

THE MODERN CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

"With what calm deliberation might the lesson of a book sink into the soul in Lanfranc's day, whose statute for English Benedictines was based on the general monastic practice of his time:

"On the Monday after the first Sunday in Lent, before brethren come into the Chapter House, the librarian shall have had a carpet laid down, and all the books got together upon it, except those which a year previously had been assigned for reading. These brethren are to bring with them when they come into the Chapter House, each his book in his hand. . . .

"Then the librarian shall read a statement as to the manner in which brethren have had books during the past year. As each brother hears his name

pronounced he is to give back the book which had been entrusted to him for reading; and he whose conscience accuses him of not having read through the book which he had received, is to fall on his face, confess his fault, and entreat forgiveness.

"The librarian shall then make a fresh distribution of books, namely, a different volume to each brother for his reading."

"Contrast the restless activity of book and reader in the modern Liverpool, whose public library in 1893, with but 62,000 volumes, had a circulation of 1,200,000 volumes, so that twenty readers sought each book, and each book had an opportunity to influence twenty readers within the twelve months.

"The world of to-day, however, if no higher and no deeper, is far wider than the monastic world of the eleventh century. And increased facilities of transportation, which have made us citizens of a larger community, instead of decreasing, have increased the uses of the book. Those who travel are interested to read of what they have seen; those who stay at home are jealous to inform themselves upon what they cannot see. As a solace to the soul the book need not be multiplied; it is as incentives to the mind and as guides to conduct, in a society increasingly complex, that a multiplicity of books has come to be a necessity. So, on the whole, one need not lament the fervor which has produced for the United States nearly 5,000 public libraries, with three times as many volumes as there have been books published since the invention of printing."

WHY NOT POOL PRIVATE LIBRARIES?

THERE is a capital suggestion made in the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. G. S. Layard, who, recalling the fact that there was no public lending library in London until 1840, asks whether the time has not come for establishing public libraries in every rural district of England. This, he says, could be done if persons who already possess libraries of books would pool their books so that the treasures of each might be at the disposal of all. He does not propose that private libraries should be discontinued; on the contrary, they should remain exactly as they are; but instead of the books being confined to the use of their owners they would be available for the federation of co-operative lenders.

The following is Mr. Layard's proposal as to the way of carrying out the proposal: "In the first instance, we must get together as strong a committee as possible of the chief library owners of the district, having already sounded and discovered them to be alive to their neighborly obligations.

"At the outset it must be made clear to them that we recognize the absolute necessity of respecting privacy as well as of safeguarding property, and that we have elaborated a method by which personal contact between lender and borrower is wholly obviated, unless acquaintanceship already exists or is mutually desired.

"This insulator will be the honorary librarian or

official go-between from lender to borrower and from borrower to lender.

"The office of librarian will require some one who is tactful, businesslike and resourceful, and, I am inclined to think, will be best filled by some capable lady. Two check-books would be required, one as between the owner and the librarian, and another as between the librarian and the borrower. Fines for non-observance of rules I would strictly enforce from the very outset, with unhesitating refusal of further loans until payment.

"Our librarian (let us presuppose a lady) having been fixed upon, it will be her first duty to set to work to compile a general catalogue; and it must be borne in mind that this is the most important part of the whole matter."

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The system would then work in this way. Mr. A. wants to read a book which is in the library of Mr. B. He fills in a prescribed form, setting forth the book he wants, and gives it to the librarian. The latter obtains the book of Mr. A., and produces it at a certain place, which may either be his house or some parish room lent for the purpose. Mr. B. returns the book in the same way, if this system is carried out generally. Mr. Layard thus dwells upon some of the advantages which would follow from the adoption of his scheme. "Indeed, I look forward to a time when our commonwealth of libraries will be so fully recognized that it will only require a letter of recommendation from one local librarian to another to throw our federated libraries open to a traveler wherever he goes, just in the same way as a member of a recognized London club is, as a matter of course, admitted temporarily to the privileges of one in the country.

THROW OPEN THE DOORS.

"Let us then recognize a wider freemasonry of letters. Let us throw open, under wise restrictions, our libraries to our less fortunate neighbors. We have nothing to do but to organize forces already to our hand. Our funds need to be of the most modest description, seeing that we have no dividend, no rent to pay, no stock to buy. All our expenses are those of administration.

"Details must be filled in according to local exigencies. We should run to too great a length were we to discuss amount of subscriptions, whether per annum or per volume, methods of transporting books from house to house, eligibility for membership, the composition of library committee, and a dozen other minor matters. These will vary in every community. The main question is, are we prepared to show that we are honestly hoping for the federation of the world by lifting our little finger to help it on? Are we content to do 'dog in the manger' still, or to hail our neighbor—

'Come, go with us, we'll guide thee to our house,
And show thee the rich treasure we have got,
Which, with ourselves, all rest at thy dispose!'

ARGON AND ITS DISCOVERERS.

IN the *Idler* appears an article devoted to Professor Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh, the discoverers of argon, and to their discovery. Argon is the new element in the atmosphere which has been discovered quite recently. The *Idler* gives the following account of the way in which it was found:

"Lord Rayleigh took to weighing nitrogen, one of the then supposed two elements forming air, and he noticed a strange thing. Natural nitrogen—that is, nitrogen extracted from the air—he found to weigh perceptibly heavier than manufactured nitrogen. He puzzled over this seemingly unwarranted discrepancy in the weights of two examples of the same gas, but was unable to account for the phenomenon. At length he communicated his ideas on the matter to Professor Ramsay and they discussed the situation. Professor Ramsay asked permission to investigate the discrepancy in weight between the natural and the artificial, a permission which Lord Rayleigh readily gave, and the two celebrated chemists set to work experimenting and analyzing.

WHAT IS ARGON?

In July of last year Professor Ramsay sent Lord Rayleigh three ounces of the newly discovered gas, only to discover that Lord Rayleigh himself had extracted some from the air: "But what is argon more than a third constituent of the atmosphere? What are its uses, virtues, propensities? What part does it perform in the economy of nature? Most of these questions have yet to be answered. That there is such an element in the atmosphere; that it is not a vague fraction of the bulk of the whole, but as one is in one hundred and twenty-five of the bulk of the air; that in every room there are pounds of it, gallons of it; and that it is monatomic, is about all that is known of the gas up to date. Argon is now being sent to chemists the world over by parcel-post, from the laboratory of University College. This, to be sure, will only be done for a short time, as every one will soon be able to catch his own argon. It exists wherever the atmosphere exists. What it is, whether a mechanical mixture or a chemical combination, has yet to be learned. Until the discovery of this, the third element, air was represented by the symbol N_2O_2 . Now that argon has been added to the components of the atmosphere, it has been found necessary to add A, to the symbol, which now reads $N^2O^2A^1$."

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S LABORATORY.

After describing Professor Ramsay's laboratory at University College, the writer says: "Professor Ramsay has, indeed, a cosmopolitan class. Among his pupils he numbers Turks, Austrians, Germans, Greeks, Hindoos, Americans; but, of course, a large majority of the students are Londoners born and bred. In Professor Ramsay's class are a round dozen of lady pupils, and of these the gallant Professor speaks in glowing terms. They are painstaking to a degree, he says; careful, studious, hardworking, and

absorb a wonderful amount of knowledge in a remarkably short space of time. As against this, the Professor does not deny that his lady pupils lack initiative. However, he has two ladies at present engaged in investigating new subjects, and they are pursuing their research with energy, skill and considerable penetration. One of these ladies is preparing a paper on her subject, to be read before a scientific society. There would doubtless be a greater number of young ladies as students in the University College chemistry class—for the science of chemistry appeals to the feminine mind—were it not that there are so few openings for ladies to follow up this science after they have once mastered the subject. Those who now attend the classes are mostly studying with the intention of taking medical degrees, or becoming competent nurses. Professor Ramsay speaks enthusiastically of his lady pupils, and it is quite evident that were more to embrace the opportunity for study offered by the University College, he, at least, would be far from dissatisfied."

PROFESSOR PETRIE'S LATEST DISCOVERIES.

IN *Biblia* appears an account of the latest discovery by Professor Flinders Petrie, the renowned archaeologist, who, it would seem, never puts his spade in the soil of Egypt that he does not turn up some wonderful new thing. This time it is the remains of a new race of people Professor Petrie has unearthed,—a race which about 3000 B.C. lived, moved and had its being among the ancient Egyptians, but which dwelt apart and did not intermix with them.

The district in which Professor Petrie made his find is about thirty miles north of Thebes, on the western side of the Nile, between two stations known as Negadeh and Ballas. In all of the temples and tombs of the excavated villages there was not found one single Egyptian object. At first it was thought the remains might have belonged to a race which existed before the Egyptian civilization had arisen, but afterward clear evidence of their age was found. The method of burial was different. "In Egypt," says the writer in *Biblia*, summarizing an address on the subject—recently delivered by Professor Petrie before the members of the Edinburgh Royal Society—"the body was always laid out full length and embalmed, and the place of interment was a cave, so that the earth might not touch the body. In the case of this race the bodies were buried in a crouching position, with the head to the south and the face to the west. There were no traces that the bodies were embalmed. The tomb was an open trench with wooden beams, with the earth thrown in over the body, and corresponded in many respects with the graves found by Schliemann in Mycenæ. The skulls were those of a race of people with well-developed heads, capable of great things, with thin hooked nose, high forehead, great strength of eyebrows, straight teeth, and without any trace of negro about it. The women had long wavy hair of a brown color, and of it some specimens in a fine state of preserva-

tion had been found. From a carved ivory found in one of the tombs they were able to tell that the men wore long pointed beards. The whole appearance corresponded to what Professor Sayce and others had recognized to belong to a Libyan-Amorite type. In the graves were found large numbers of red vases full of the ashes of wood, which had evidently been burned at the funerals. There was no trace, however, that the bodies themselves had been cremated. These ashes, Professor Flinders Petrie said, were evidently the remains of burnings, and he recalled how in the Old Testament it was mentioned that there were 'great burnings' at the funerals of some of the Jewish Kings—a custom which had evidently been borrowed from their Amorite neighbors. There were scratchings on these vases, but no hieroglyphics. Going on to discuss the date of the remains, Professor Flinders Petrie showed how they must be subsequent to the fourth dynasty. In the sloping passages to the Egyptian tombs of that period they found that graves of the new race had been dug. They must, therefore, come after that first great period of Egyptian civilization.

DATES OF THE NEW RACE.

"Above the graves of the new race, again, were found remains of the twelfth dynasty, so that they must place the date of the new race between the fourth and sixth and the eleventh and twelfth dynasties. It was likely that they were contemporaneous with the seventh, eighth and ninth dynasties, and were in all probability invaders—in some ways as civilized as the Egyptians themselves—who had swept into the country, had expelled the Egyptians from these parts, and with them had held no relations or commercial intercourse. They might put the date of this invasion at 3000 B. C. In going on to illustrate on the screen and to describe more minutely the 'finds' made in the tombs, the Professor showed pictures of two rudely carved female figures, which, he said, resembled the Megalithic figures found in Malta, and which were in his view now Phœnician, as was thought, but belonged to Libyan civilization. A striking feature in the case of this race was that the head had been severed from the body previous to interment, and sometimes on the top of the vertebrae was placed a dish with the head again set upon that. In one grave where four or five bodies had been interred they found a row of stone vases with a skull and vase alternating. Another peculiarity was that the bodies had been cut up before death, and the arm and the thigh bones had been broken and the marrow extracted—a strong evidence that if the race was not cannibal they practiced ceremonial cannibalism, the custom being to eat some part of the body so that the virtues of the deceased might pass into the living. In the concluding part of the lecture a large number of photographic slides of the pottery and stone vases found in the tombs were shown. These were for the most part of graceful form, with free flowing lines, though it was pointed out that every example found was hand made. This showed that the new race knew nothing

about the potter's wheel, which was known to the Egyptians during the fourth and sixth dynasties.

"The new race must have lived rigorously excluded from the Egyptians. If even they had kept some Egyptians as slaves they would have been sure to have been taught the use of the wheel. Some of the pottery was colored a rich crimson red, which was produced by a hematite glaze; some of the vases had a black band around the lip. Other pieces had a buff body color with red painted lines. Among the forms the double vase appeared; others were in the form of birds; some of the larger pieces had handles akin to those found on the Amorite pottery of Palestine, and there were ornamental slates upon which, with a burnishing pebble, the people ground malachite to make green paint. This they used for the eyebrows instead of the black paint of the Egyptians. On one of the large vases was a rude representation of a boat with cabins and oars, from which it was implied that this race knew something of the sea, though this vase, with some others of polished black ware of Italy, was evidently not home made, but imported. About one hundred stone vases had in all been found, in different material, all hand made, and, like the pottery, of graceful form. Their flint implements, it was also pointed out, were of great beauty and delicacy, and copper and bone adzes and harpoons and ivory pendants had been found. The race knew and venerated the dog, for in one of the cemeteries a grave in which seventeen dogs had been buried was found.

DID THEY COME FROM THE WEST?

"Summing up, Professor Flinders Petrie said the race evidently did not come from the south, as they had no affinity with the negro, and there was a strong presumption that they did not come from the north into Egypt; for from the fourth dynasty there had been continuous civilization at Memphis, the capital of the country. They must therefore have come from the east or west. The probability was that they came from the west, as the district they occupied was opposite the western oasis, from which any invading race would naturally march eastward. Seeing that the remains had much in common with that of the Amorites in Syria, his hypothesis was that both were of the Libyan race inhabiting the north of Africa, who, about the period of the close of the sixth dynasty, threw off two great branches, one of which found its way into Syria, and the other marching westward subdued this portion of Egypt of which he had been speaking, had destroyed the inhabitants, but had been unable to make their way further north on account of the determined front presented to them from Memphis."

Lieutenant Byford Mair, writing in the *United Service Magazine* for June, on "Smokeless Powder; its Influence on Tactics," comes to the practical conclusion that smokeless powder will leave things pretty much as they were before it was introduced.

ARE OTHER WORLDS ALIVE ?

THE July *McClure's* contains a paper of great interest by Sir Robert Ball on "The Possibility of Life on Other Worlds." The writer is Professor of Astronomy at the University of Cambridge, England, and hence his words are entitled to a credence that cannot always be claimed for the ordinary journalistic exploitation of interviews with obliging and imaginative scientists.

This writer calls attention to the fact that there is absolutely nothing extreme or unique about the world we live on. It has more heat from the sun than some planets and less than others. It has an atmosphere, and several of them have atmospheres. It is intermediate in size. Hence there does not seem to be anything to show that the earth is exceptional and more fitted for the abode of life than other planets.

This is an old argument, and in general a good one, but nowadays there are several others to support the opinion that forms of life should exist on other planets. For instance, astronomers have found out that the elementary bodies in the earth are substantially the same as the elementary bodies in the sun, and also that the materials from which such planets as Venus and Mars have been built are actually the same kind of materials as those that make up the earth. Hydrogen, carbon, sodium, iron, in fact practically all the components necessary for physical life exist as abundantly upon some of the other planets as upon the earth. One weak link in the chain is the apparent lack of oxygen in the other planets, but this is merely a lack of our ability to prove the presence of oxygen.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.

"There is reason to think that, so far as internal heat is concerned, the planet Mars, as well as Venus and Mercury, occupies much the same position as the earth. In all four cases the internal heat may be said to be non-existent, in so far as its present effect on any manifestations of life are concerned. The superficial temperatures which these globes present, and the climates that they enjoy, must be attributed primarily to the heat received from the sun; of course, the actual effect on each globe is profoundly modified by its atmosphere, as well as by its distribution of land and water.

"The four globes just named are at such varied distances from the sun that the amount of heat which they obtain will differ considerably. Mars can only get a smaller allowance of sunbeams than the earth, while Venus will receive more, and Mercury a good deal more. If we represent the average intensity of sun heat as it arrives at the earth by 100, we shall find that the intensity at Mars is no more than 43. Venus receives a share which may be represented by 191, while Mercury would get as much as 667. At the first glance it might be thought that these figures must necessarily imply vast climatic differences between the different globes. I am certainly not going to deny that this is so. Indeed, it seems to be extremely probable that there may be astonishing differences between the climatic circumstances of the

planets. But what I want to insist upon at this moment is that the condition of a planet as to climate is not merely a matter of sunbeams. A very important element consists in the extent of the atmosphere with which that planet is invested.

LARGE WORLDS FOR SMALL ANIMALS, SMALL WORLDS FOR LARGE ANIMALS.

The writer makes an ingenious argument that, contrary to the first thought which would come to anyone, it is probable that the larger a world is, the smaller would be the animals on it. At present our astronomers can both measure the size and weight of other planets, which increases the interest of the question. "Suppose that an animal on this earth, as it is at present, were to have every dimension doubled. To take a particular instance, conceive the existence of a giant horse which was twice as high and twice as long, in every feature and detail, as an ordinary horse. It is obvious that, as all three dimensions of the animal are doubled, its volume, and therefore its weight, would be increased eightfold, and the weight that would have to be transmitted down each of the four legs would be increased eightfold. Each leg of the giant horse would, therefore, have to possess eight times the weight-sustaining power that would suffice for the leg of the ordinary horse. As the proportions are supposed to have been observed throughout, the leg of the giant horse would be, of course, considerably stronger than that of the ordinary horse, but it would not be so much stronger as to enable it to accomplish the task it would be called on to perform. The section of the leg of the giant horse would, no doubt, be double in diameter that of the normal individual. This would imply that the area of the section was increased fourfold. But we have seen that the weight transmitted was increased eightfold. Study the effect of this on the horse's hoof in contact with the ground. In the giant horse the area of the surface of contact would be four times as great as in the normal horse. As, however, the weight transmitted is eight times as great, it follows that this wear and tear on each square inch of the foot, and this is the proper way to estimate it, would be just twice as destructive in the giant horse as it would be in the ordinary animal. If, then, as we may well suppose, the foot of the latter is just adapted for the work which it has to do, then the foot of the giant horse would be incapable of withstanding the wear and tear to which it would be subjected. It follows that an effective animal, on the scale we have suggested, would be an impossibility on our earth; at all events, when the materials from which it was made were the same as those out of which our animals are fashioned.

"Suppose this giant horse, instead of being left on this earth, were transferred to another globe which only exerted half the gravitating effect experienced on the earth's surface, then the effort the animal would have to make in supporting its own weight would only be half that which it has to put forth here. The consequence is that the framework of the

giant horse would, in such a case, have to support a weight which was no more than four times that of an ordinary horse standing on the earth. As the area of the bases of support in the large animal was four-fold that in the normal horse, it would follow that, area for area, there would be a pressure transmitted through the foot of the giant horse on the less ponderous globe precisely equal to that of the normal horse on the earth. The materials of which the big horse is built ought, therefore, to be able to sustain him effectively when he was placed on the light globe. It therefore appears that, so far as gravitation is concerned, the big horse would be better adapted for the light globe and the small horse for the heavy one."

WAR WITH NEW WEAPONS.

IN the July *Century* General Fitzhugh Lee has a short article in which he forecasts the effect of improved killing machinery on "The Future of War." In general he is one of those optimists who see in every great advance in the art of fighting a promise more or less definite of approaching universal peace—this on the rather heroic principle of making the carnage so great that human sentiment will revolt from it absolutely.

Though we have been exploding gunpowder at each other for five and a half centuries, the General tells us that the improvements in methods of slaughter were comparatively slow until the Civil War, but that the generation which has since elapsed has seen some epoch-making changes in the science of destroying human life. This improvement has been due in general to "smokeless powders, increased velocity of projectiles, greater accuracy of aim, longer range and greater rapidity of fire."

OUR NEW RIFLE.

"The rifle for infantry finally selected (called the Krag-Jorgensen from the names of the Norse inventors) is known now as the United States magazine rifle, model 1892, caliber 30. It weighs nine pounds and has an extreme range of 3,000 yards, and the sight is graduated to 1,900 yards. The steel-coated lead bullet weighs 220 grains, and with smokeless powder can be fired with an initial velocity of 2,000 feet per second. Its penetration in hard oak is over six times that of the bullet of the Springfield or the Winchester rifle, with little or no injury to the bullet.

"Recent experiments at Willets Point proved that shots fired at pieces of inch pine, blocked together until a thickness of four feet was obtained, would send the balls entirely through. Substituting oak for pine, the penetration obtained was three feet, while three-quarters of an inch of iron plate could be clearly perforated. Experiments have been made abroad to test the effect of these small caliber bullets on the bones and tissue of the human body. Where a bone is struck at range the injury is of an explosive character, and the resisting parts are pulverized. An artery, large or small, is cut as with a knife, while

there is virtually no damage if the ball passes through muscles only. The magazine carries five cartridges, but is so arranged as to be cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single loader until the enemy gets into close quarters. The progress in the rapidity of fire of infantry guns since 1865 is marvelous. A soldier can now aim at an object and fire twenty shots in less than one minute, or if he rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aim, forty shots may be discharged in sixty-eight seconds. If the cartridges in the magazine are reserved, and he begins the action by using his gun as a single loader, he can fire fifteen shots with it in forty-seven seconds, or from the magazine throw a ball in the air every two seconds; whereas in our Civil War forty rounds of ammunition in the cartridge box and twenty in the haversack were a full allowance for a day's fighting.

SIX HUNDRED MEN BAGGED IN A HALF HOUR.

"If we suppose an enemy to be within range of this gun, and unprotected, and the marksman does not miss his man, and in one minute should fire twenty aimed shots, he would kill or wound twenty men, and if he could maintain this wonderful performance as the hostile lines come closer, he could in half an hour kill 600 men, and in the same time ten men could put *hors de combat* six thousand of the enemy. While these figures depend on impracticable conditions, they serve to show the approximate results which might be obtained. Many men can kill a squirrel within range at every shot, but they would sometimes miss if the squirrel were returning the fire.

"In a rapid rush on intrenched lines soldiers do not fire, and a brave, disciplined infantryman, well protected, with open ground in his front, should kill or disable, say, twenty-five of the charging lines in fifteen minutes; for if he should average only ten shots per minute he would discharge his gun one hundred and fifty times in a quarter of an hour, and would kill or wound one man in six shots."

NO PICKETT'S CHARGES NOW.

"At Gettysburg, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1,800 yards from the Union lines, and the magazine rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1,900 yards. With the weapons then in use the Federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1,100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinese

three-quarters of a mile away in the knee and crushed it to atoms."

FIELD ARTILLERY—1800 SHOTS A MINUTE.

"The improvement in field-cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field-guns. The extreme range of these 3.2-and 3.6-inch caliber field-guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found they may throw a projectile eight miles. Had McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel, two hundred bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise or when their ammunition is exhausted.

"A steel shell with thick walls now does the work of the old-fashioned solid shot, and has in addition an explosive effect. The rapidity of fire has been much increased by the use of metallic cartridges which contain in one case projectile and powder, and five rounds of shrapnel can be fired from a single gun in less than one minute. Then, with the Maxim automatic machine-gun, firing 650 shots per minute without human assistance, and the latest Gatling, delivering 1,800 shots per minute, it would seem that the splendid exhibition of courage with which brave men have charged to the cannon's mouth will never again be recorded on the pages of history, for no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault on an enemy occupying strong defensive lines."

SOME FACTS ABOUT TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

THE July *McClure's* opens with an informational article, full of facts, about "The Telegraph Systems of the World." Mr. Henry Muir, the writer, explains to us that it is not the slowness of the current that makes it take a day or more to telegraph from London to Africa, and several hours to get an answer at New York from London; but the change from one cable to another, the crowded state of the wires, other messages having "right of way," and, sometimes, negligence, that keeps the electricity from making a better average record. But the time for transmitting cable messages is short enough now in comparison with the state of things which existed when the telegraphs of each country were isolated.

THE TELEGRAPHIC INTERNATIONAL UNION.

"The inconvenience and folly of this was so evident that in 1865 France called a convention of European states, with the object of putting an end to the irregularities. Twenty states replied; and at that gathering they succeeded in forming a convention which, with some changes, still remains in effect.

"In 1865 there were but twenty nations represented. In 1890, at the last congress, there were

over a hundred delegates present. At present thirty-eight different nations and thirteen private companies are subscribers to the constitution. Thirteen other private companies follow the rules of the union, although not regular members, and several others are indirectly united to it.

"This convention, to which governments and private companies have assented, requires that each party shall devote a certain number of direct lines to international telegraphy, and that everybody shall have the right to use them. It guarantees the privacy of correspondence, permits that it be sent in secret language if the sender desires, and arranges that messages shall be transmitted in the order of their importance. It aims at securing unity of rates each way between every two points, dictates a monetary standard for international tariffs, and makes all regulations which will insure quick transmission and delivery. At the successive conferences, held every five years, all changes in and additions to the original convention found necessary are made. In order to have a headquarters to which and from which all matters concerning the Telegraphic Union could be sent, the congress established the *Bureau International des Administrations Télégraphiques*. Berne, Switzerland, was selected as the home of the Bureau.

"The advantages of this union can only be fully appreciated by seeing what it does in the case of an international telegram. Suppose, for illustration, that a telegram should be sent taking in the entire telegraphic field of the world, touching at the most remote points, but never leaving the land line or the cable; that is, never being transferred by post or messenger from one point to another. Starting at San Francisco, let the route run across the continent to New York by Vancouver and Montreal. From New York let it follow the world's northern telegraphic boundaries through England, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Siberia; going south, touch at Nagasaki in Japan, Hong-Kong in China, Singapore, Java and Sumatra, cross Australia, and land in New Zealand; returning to Singapore, let it cross to Bombay, make a detour to Ceylon, then on to Aden, round the Cape of Good Hope, leaving the line at Zanzibar to call at Seychelles and Mauritius, mount the West African coast to St. Louis in Senegal, cross the South Atlantic to Pernambuco, traverse South America from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, and then go north through Mexico to New York."

The message may be sent in any one of thirty-one different languages, but must be written out in Latin characters; the Japanese, for instance, have to use Latin characters in sending a message out of their own country.

NUMBER OF MILES OF LINE IN THE WORLD.

"The carriers of the international and national messages of the world include 601,142 miles of land lines and 153,649 nautical miles of cable. Where the land lines run, all the world knows. They pass by our doors, criss-cross the sky as we look up in

crowded streets, follow the railway tracks, climb over our hills, run into our country towns, fly into the wildest and most remote forests, and turn up in the most unexpected places—13 miles in St. Helena, 271 on the Gold Coast, a line across Zululand, another mounting 12,545 feet above sea level to Lake Titicaca, many miles in Madagascar. Even the savages of Africa, the camel-drivers of Persia, the rabbits of Central Australia, the unclad Malays, know the telegraph pole and line.

"The cable is less familiar, but its circuits are no less daring. Look over a recent cable map. The red lines, which mark the routes, form a bewildering tangle. Twelve of them cross the Atlantic from Europe to North America, three swing from Land's End to Lisbon, three from Spain to Brazil, two from Gibraltar to Alexandria, four down the Red Sea from Suez to Aden, three across the Indian Ocean from Aden to Bombay, two from Madras across the Bay of Bengal to Penang, and thence on by the Straits of Malacca to Sumatra, Java, Australia and New Zealand.

"Every small body is crossed by one or more. The coasts of the continents are festooned with them. Even the cable map of the China Sea, Formosa Strait and the Yellow Sea compares favorably with that of the Gulf of Mexico; and every now and then, all over the globe, the red lines run off to distant islands, as if they pitied their loneliness. From Halifax there is a red line to the Bermudas, from Lisbon to the Azores, from Hong-Kong to the Philippines, from Zanzibar to Seychelles and Mauritius.

"This network of telegraphs is owned, when on land, usually by governments; when under sea, by private parties."

THE PERSONNEL OF TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

"At the head of this vast system of telegraphs, land and sea, is some of the finest scientific, organizing and administrative ability in the world. Sir John Pender at the head of the Eastern and Eastern Extension Companies, Sir James Anderson, Nielsen of Norway, Thomas T. Eckert and T. F. Clark of America, Arten Pacha of Egypt, Dr. Rothen, the director of the International Bureau, Mr. W. H. Preece, chief engineer of the British service, are but types of the ability which is engaged in various ways in completing and directing the system.

"Almost invariably these men possess the broadest culture, the largest knowledge of the world. They show, no class of men better, how, at the present moment of the world's history, her 'biggest men' are in commercial and industrial undertakings; that there the finest diplomacy, the greatest ideas, the best statesmanship are at work.

"To man the world's telegraph system a large demand is made upon the brightest youth of the world, for in no department of the business are the stupid available. A quick mind, a prompt action, a ready hand are essential to catch, transfer and send on electric flashes. No figures are to be had to show

the total number of persons engaged, but Brazil employed in 1890 for her lines, 1,418 persons; British India, 6,611; France, in her Continental and Corsican lines, 58,001; Great Britain and Ireland, 117,989; Japan, 7,140; New Zealand, 1,154; Roumania, 1,648; Spain, 3,644; Switzerland, 1,948; the Philippine Islands, 473.

"In this same year Porto Rico had open 38 offices; Russia, 3,885; Norway, 354; Greece, 178; Germany, 17,454; Egypt, 172; Cochin China and Cambodia, 70; Belgium, 942. In 1894 the Western Union had open 21,166 offices.

"The telegraph *personnel* is usually native."

A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

A CLEAR-HEADED, forcible paper in the July *Atlantic*, by Henry J. Fletcher, suggests the establishment of a new national department of administration and justice for the investigation and prompt settlement of transportation problems—in other words, to do what our Railroad Commissioners would do if they had the power. It is not difficult for Mr. Fletcher to show us the enormous importance of bringing about some righteous and effective means of supervising the several relations of the railroads to their stockholders, their employees and the public.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF STATE CONTROL.

"The old-fashioned idea of competition as a regulator of tariffs seems about to be laid aside, at least so far as combination is capable of securing that result, and the alternative is before the people of substituting in its place a well-ordered and equitable scheme of national control, or a concentrated, pool-bound monopoly, regulated only by self-interest. A law abrogating the old prohibition of pooling will lead to the final steps in the grand process of crystallization, which will speedily transform the railways into a single, compact whole, able to meet with united front any threatened attack, whether it be from dissatisfied labor or an alarmed government. The consequences of having permitted this unification to go so far, with so little attempt to bring it within the control of the only government capable of grappling with it, will soon be apparent.

THE POWERLESSNESS OF THE PRESENT COMMISSION.

"This law and tribunal, thus mild and tentative the courts of the country have, by a long course of narrow construction, rendered still more ineffectual for good or evil. The commission, entrusted with vague supervisory power over some five hundred railway companies, big and little, intolerant of control and in a state of intermittent war, may spend \$225,000 a year in trying to make its influence felt; while a fluctuation of a twentieth of a cent per ton per mile in the average annual freight rate means, according to a recent authority, an annual gain or loss of \$800,000 to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$900,000 to the Northwestern, \$1,885,000 to the New York Central, \$2,190,000 to the Pennsylvania

division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Congress has laid upon the commission responsibilities of vast extent, without any clear and positive definition either of its powers or duties, and without placing in its hands any machinery at all commensurate with the work to be performed. Yet even the timorous and halting legislation known as the Interstate Commerce law professes to deal with one phase only of the railroad problem."

SOME CRUCIAL QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

Some of the questions which will inevitably have to be decided in the future, and which lie at the very basis of the relations between these enormous forces, are suggested by Mr. Fletcher as follows:

"In view of the inevitable violence and obstruction of traffic incident to all railway strikes, is such a strike lawful under any circumstances, or is it to be regarded as a criminal conspiracy?

"May the Government interfere with the fixing of wages to be paid by interstate railways, as well as in the fixing of rates? In other words, may the Government require companies engaged in a quasi-public service to pay reasonable wages, as well as charge reasonable tolls?

"Do the men engaged in such service owe a duty to the public, which they may not lay down whenever they please, if such desertion would cripple public functions and inflict injury upon innocent persons; and if they do, may its performance be compelled?

WORTHY OF AN ENTIRE GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

"The importance and difficulty of the subject will one day suggest the devotion to it of an entire department of the Government. It is already too great to be left to a mere bureau. Either by gradual enlargement and extension of the functions of the interstate Commerce Commission, or by a single act of creation, a Department of Transportation must eventually come into existence. It will most likely, in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions, be the product of evolution, as the progress of events shows the necessity of bringing the various branches of the subject, one by one, within the domain of law. The Department of Agriculture, the Post-Office, the Army, the Navy, even the State Department, will be less important than that of transportation when fully developed; it will demand the widest special and general knowledge, and the man who shall stand at its head will be but a little lower than the President. So much power must necessarily be concentrated here that it is questionable whether the department should be managed by one man or by a commission. It should be entirely non-political, its members holding office during good behavior, and all subordinates, as a matter of course, placed strictly under civil service rules. This great department should consist of two divisions, administrative and judicial. One of the chief elements of weakness in the present commission is its anomalous dual character. As prose-

cutor, it cites people to appear before it as a tribunal. It renders its decision in the form of a report, and upon this as a basis it brings suits as a plaintiff in the federal courts. It initiates proceedings without waiting for anybody to make complaint, and in so doing must to some extent prejudge cases. Its organization confounds the essential distinction imbedded in the American system, whereby all functions of government are classified as legislative, executive, and judicial."

A NEW METHOD OF COTTON-BALING.

IT has long been known that the wasteful system of cotton-handling employed in our Southern States has been the cause of enormous loss to the grower and producer as well as to the buyer and shipper. Mr. Edward Atkinson has described the American cotton bale as "the most atrocious, barbarous, unsafe, wasteful and unsuitable package in which any great staple of commerce is put up anywhere in the world." The present baling methods leave the cotton very absorbent of water, grease and oil and ready to ignite from the least spark. The *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, gives an account of a new process, known as the Bessonet system, which seems to obviate many of the confessed disadvantages of the old style of baling:

"The new machine consists in the winding up of raw cotton in one long lap, which makes a bale, or rather roll, of cotton of great density, almost as solid as a log of wood, but in such a way that the fibre is in nowise injured. This compress, or rather this system, is very simple and inexpensive. It can be attached at a small cost to an ordinary country gin. As the cotton comes from the gin it passes between heavy rollers and is wound on a cylinder, making a bale of uniform weight which looks exactly like the rolls of paper used on modern printing presses. The machinery is set to act automatically when the limit of weight of the bale is reached, and then a good covering of stout cotton cloth is wound around the bale, also covering the ends. In this condition it is almost impossible for the cotton to be injured either by mud, water or fire. The Waco plant consists of four stands of 80-saw gins to begin with. From these the cotton on coming out is blown into a condenser and thence fed in a lap or 'bat' on to a small iron pipe which serves as a bobbin or spool (all the dirt and dust dropping out between the condenser and the spool), the spool being kept revolving between two iron cylinders, which may be regulated to any desired pressure, until a bale as heavy as may be required is produced. While the 'bat' is being rolled on or wound up the air is excluded behind the line of contact, thus rendering the cylindrical bale practically non-combustible. In the old bale the air is not entirely excluded, but with the dust and dirt is compressed so as to break the fibres and make the bale to begin to swell the moment the enormous pressure begins to ease up, but the new bale never budges from its first estate.

"By this system there is a saving in handling, in labor, in bagging, in ties, as no ties whatever are used. It also does away entirely with the present compressing system, thus saving on this about 50 cents a bale, and saving probably even more in waste, dirt and grease, due to inadequate covering of the old bale. There is also a large saving in insurance and freight, and a careful calculation shows that the aggregate saving by the Bessonette system ought to be from \$3 to \$5 a bale, or, say, from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year. This saving ought to be almost wholly in the interest of the planter, and it is to be hoped that if the Bessonette system is generally introduced, as it doubtless will be, the planters will get the benefit of this enormous difference.

"Moreover, the cost of a plant is so small that it can be established in connection with any country gin of sufficient capacity to handle 2,000 or 3,000 bales of cotton. It is the intention of the managers of this enterprise to secure the organization of sub companies throughout the entire South, and the establishment of the Bessonette baling system in connection with gins wherever there is a point at which a few thousand bales of cotton can be centred. . . .

"A few months ago a shipment of 112 bales, aggregating 57,000 pounds, was made to Boston. This entire amount was put in one ordinary freight car, which is about 50 per cent. more than the amount of average compressed cotton that can be packed in a car. These bales were carefully studied by New England cotton-mill people, the system was warmly indorsed, and it was generally predicted that this was the beginning of an absolute revolution in the handling of cotton."

The *Record* also gives a statement prepared by the executive committee of an association of cotton men formed for the purpose of improving the manner of preparing the article for shipment:

"The present idea of planters seems to be that no bagging is necessary, except as a pretense. Why he fails to see how he thus injures himself it is hard to understand. The spinner not only knows that a heavy loss in weight is certain under present conditions, but also that he may find it a much larger loss than his estimate, and he provides against both. The exporter also, in his calculation as to how much he can afford to pay for his cotton, allows for a large loss in weight, and so on throughout the entire handling.

"These reforms mean reduced railroad freight, reduced ocean freight, reduced insurance and reduced loss in weight, and less damage. All these aggregate a very important item, which, as all the losses are taken into consideration by the buyer, will in reality go to the grower of the cotton. It is unnecessary to estimate exactly in figures what this may amount to, but it is estimated that, with a uniform sized, properly boxed and tied bale with a minimum density of twenty-five pounds, the ship will be able to carry cotton about 20 per cent. cheaper than can be done without these reforms, and, with the rate of ocean freight from New Orleans to Liverpool of \$2.50 per bale average, this means about 50

cents per bale. As the railroad car's capacity is increased just as is that of the steamer, it is easy to see that from many points the transportation companies will be able to carry cotton nearly \$1 per bale cheaper than at present. Add the saving of insurance and the still more important saving of damage and loss in weight, and you will see the enormous amount of money that can be saved to the planter by the suggested reforms in the boxing and covering and tying of the bales.

"We are convinced that the underwriters will take great interest in this reform, because they are vitally interested, for the new bale proposed will save them from 50 per cent., if not more, of their losses by fire and country damage or picking claims."

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

IT was the contention of Webster and Story that the United States became a nation through the adoption and ratification of the Constitution, or even before that, through the acts of the Revolutionary Congress and the Declaration of Independence. Opposed to this view was the doctrine of State's rights, which denied that the United States were indissoluble. Then came the contest at arms, which dealt a death blow to nullification. Since the Civil War the opinions of the former advocates of state's rights have not changed, as respects the significance of the written Constitution, or as they used to call it, the "original compact;" but they now hold that the United States are a nation through the arbitrament of the only court known to nations from which there is no appeal. This view of the origin of the American nationality was clearly expressed by the Hon. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, at the meeting of the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga, in 1877. "To that decree," said Mr. Tucker, meaning the decree of war, "the seceding States bowed as final, as law, whether they concurred in its righteousness or not. They had submitted to the jurisdiction of the tribunal of war; they joined issue in its forum; the decision was adverse and from it there was no appeal; and they have submitted to its irreversible result." This same view, slightly modified, is held by many people of the Northern States. Dr. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, in his recent publication "The Beginnings of American Nationality," states that: "The people of the United States simply dodged the responsibility of formulating their will upon the distinct subject of national sovereignty, until the legislation of the sword began in 1861."

PRESIDENT WALKER'S VIEW.

In the current number of the *Forum* General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discusses this subject of how and why the United States became a nation in a broad American spirit, and after setting forth the various views in the manner presented in the foregoing paragraph, arrives at a somewhat different conclusion from any that we have seen elsewhere expressed. He is not able to agree with Webster and Story who

held that a complete nationality was established by the Constitution. Neither can he concur with Mr. Tucker and Dr. Small that it was the legislation of the sword or the arbitrament of war which made the United States a nation. It was, he says, the course of events during the first four decades of our national history, the fortunes of the people, the action of political parties, as well as the mere living together through an entire human generation, which made us a nation. Prior to the war of the revolution, he says, the sentiment of nationality could scarcely have existed. The history of the colonies down to the time of the resistance of imperial taxation shows hardly a trace of such. Pennsylvanians were content to be Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers to be New Yorkers, Virginians to be Virginians, Carolinians to be Carolinians.

"It was not in the measures of resistance to the mother country, nor in the heat of revolution, but in the great debate in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, continued throughout the country during 1788, which really generated the first serious and strong sentiment of American nationality."

But the Constitution of 1787 did not establish an American nationality, continues General Walker. "It only allowed the experiment of nationality to be tried. It was yet to be made to appear whether the sentiments and feelings, the views and purposes, which alone could make the Constitution a practical working government, capable of protecting itself, of enforcing its authority and of perpetuating its existence, could be generated in the minds of a majority of the American people, a majority large enough to afford a fair margin for political purposes."

INFLUENCE OF WASHINGTON.

The first of the forces which may be regarded as having largely contributed to the building up of a nationality was, in General Walker's opinion, the personality of George Washington. "He was to the plastic elements of the country, in the outset to that great political experiment, more than all other statesmen put together. In securing comparative peace between the angry factions of that day; in holding the nation, as no other man could have done, out of the giant struggle between France and England; in impressing respect for law, for public credit, and for the forms of the new government, and in silently, but powerfully and grandly, teaching the lesson of devotion to union, he not only gave time for a fortunate trial of the Constitution, but he contributed a positive force which we cannot overestimate toward its orderly and energetic operation during the first critical years."

General Walker then goes on to point out how fortunate for nationality was the overthrow of the Federalist party by the Republicans in 1801. He says: "The bitterest partisan who on that fourth of March mourned the defeat of Adams and the election of Jefferson, could he have foreseen the results of this great political revolution, would have rejoiced in his inmost soul, and have triumphed over his enemies with the stern joy of a Hebrew prophet. Had the Feder-

alist succession been continued, the Republican party must have remained the grudging and continually encroaching enemy of national authority; and the contest would have gone on with increasing bitterness over the rights and powers of the general Government. But the election of Jefferson brought about the downfall of the "Old Republicanism" far more completely than could have been effected by any success of the Federalists however overwhelming or however long continued."

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

But by far the greatest single fact of the first decade of the century, as bearing upon the development of American nationality, was, says General Walker, the acquisition of Louisiana. "In 1803, Mr. Jefferson, tempted beyond his self-control by the brilliant offers of Napoleon, bought from France the immense empire West of the Mississippi. Not only could no authority be found in the Constitution, through any exercise of strict construction, for such an acquisition of territory without the consent of the states which were parties to the original compact; but the palpable, necessary consequences of this acquisition, through its effect upon the membership of the Union and upon the balance of power within the Government, were simply overwhelming. In the Convention of 1787, grave apprehensions had been expressed lest the states to be formed from the territory west of the Alleghanies should, in time, weigh down the Atlantic states; and it was even proposed to set a limit to the total number of members who should ever be admitted to Congress from that region. Yet here was a new territory of a million square miles which Mr. Jefferson had undertaken to say should become a part of the United States forever; and its inhabitants 'incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.' If we look merely to the practical consequences of this treaty, as affecting the future membership of the Union, as threatening the rights and powers of the original parties to the 'federal compact,' and as bearing upon the balance of power within the Government, we must admit this measure to have been of an absolutely revolutionary character. This, too, was a revolution in the direction of centralization and the impairment of the powers of the original states, brought about by the very party which had undertaken to maintain the principle of strict construction and to provide the needed opposition to inevitable tendencies toward encroachment on the part of the general Government.

"In the last clause is found the chief significance of that momentous transaction. It was the States Rights party which had done this imperial act. It was the very founder of that party who had put his hand to what he admitted was an extra constitutional, if not unconstitutional, measure (and, by the States Rights doctrine, an extra constitutional must needs

be an unconstitutional measure), for the purpose of aggrandizing the nation beyond what had been conceived by the most sanguine. There had been two parties to the interpretation of the Constitution. It was the party which had maintained the idea of a federal compact, of a strict construction of the powers given to the general Government, of holding the revenues and the agencies of that government down to its absolutely necessary uses, that now, under the immense temptation offered by Bonaparte, surrendered its principles; had committed an imperial act of far reaching and permanent consequences, and overwhelmed the original States by the certain future access of an indefinite number of new members."

TRANS-ALLEGHANY EXPANSION.

All this time there had been steadily operating a force which had greatly to do with the making of the nation. This force was found in the growth of great communities upon the territory within the original domain of the United States beyond the Alleghanies. . . . "Here no pride of statehood diminished the affection and devotion of the citizen. Constitutional scruples were at a discount with the rude, strong, brave men across the mountains, and lawyer-like distinctions over the divisions of sovereignty troubled them little. They wanted a government and a strong government, and in the continually growing power of the Republic they found the competent object of their civic trust and pride and love."

But to all these forces making for nationality, there was now to be added the experience of a great war against a common enemy. "Discreditable to our arms, and even in many points ludicrous, as were the military operations of the first year and a half, while we were engaged in not conquering Canada, the second war with England must yet be looked upon, in any study of the development of American nationality, as a force of the first order. Had it been a Federalist administration which sought to carry on such a war the results could hardly have failed to prove prejudicial to the authority and influence of the general Government. The saving fact was that it was the Republican party, the original guardian and sole trustee of the constitutional tradition of strict construction and limited powers, which had undertaken to avenge the accumulated wrongs we had so long suffered from the almost inconceivable arrogance of England. In such a situation, with the irreconcilable Federalists driven into the attitude of vehement criticism and even of active opposition, the nation made ground rapidly in the direction of authority and efficiency. No government can carry on a war without feeling strongly the impulse to aggrandize its own powers and to put its opponents and its critics down with a strong hand. And more still, and far more, was to come, as the fiscal exigencies of the Government drove a Republican administration into every one of the financial measures which it had denounced as monstrous violations of the Constitution and of the reserved rights of the people, when they were first proposed by Hamilton and carried out

under Washington. It was a Republican administration which passed the first distinctly protective tariff, imposed excise duties, enacted a direct tax, rolled up an enormous public debt, created a sinking fund and founded a national bank. Who then was left to protest that the United States should not become a nation?"

POWER AND WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

"IF we take a survey of mankind in ancient or modern times as regards the physical, mechanical and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States in this present year of 1895." It is Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S., writing in the *North American Review*, who makes this statement. Mr. Mulhall has for many years been recognized as an able statistician, and has made a special study of the strength and resources of nations. The facts and figures which he presents in support of this assertion have, therefore, a special value.

The physical and mechanical power which has enabled, to use his own words, "a community of wood cutters and farmers to become in less than one hundred years the greatest nation in the world," is the aggregate of the strong arms of men and women, aided by horse-power, machinery and steam power, applied to the useful arts and sciences of everyday life. He estimates the working power of an able-bodied male adult as 300 foot tons daily, that of a horse 3,000, and of steam horse-power 4,000. On this basis he finds that the working power of the United States was at various dates approximately as follows:

Year.	Millions of foot-tons daily.				Foot-tons daily per inhabitant.
	Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Total.	
1820.....	753	3,300	240	4,293	446
1840.....	1,406	12,900	3,040	17,346	1,020
1860.....	2,805	22,200	14,000	39,005	1,240
1880.....	4,450	36,600	36,340	77,390	1,545
1895.....	6,406	55,200	67,700	129,306	1,940

From this table it is seen that the working power or number of foot-tons daily per inhabitant has almost doubled since 1840, and that the absolute effective force of the American people has become more than three times what it was in 1860. As one would suppose, of the three elements of energy above enumerated, that which shows the most rapid growth is steam power. More than three-quarters of the total steam power of the Union, we are told, is employed for traction purposes, on railways and in steamboats.

Mr. Mulhall compares the working power of the United States with that of other nations in the following table:

	Millions of foot-tons daily				Foot-tons per inhabitant.
	Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Total.	
United States...	6,406	55,200	67,700	129,306	1,940
Great Britain...	3,210	6,100	46,800	56,110	1,470
Germany	4,280	11,500	29,800	45,580	902
France	3,380	9,600	21,600	34,580	910
Austria	3,410	9,900	9,300	22,510	560
Italy	2,570	4,020	4,800	11,390	380
Spain	1,540	5,500	3,600	10,640	590

Here it is seen that the United States possess almost as great energy as Great Britain, Germany and France collectively, and that the ratio falling to each American is more than what two Frenchmen or Germans have at their disposal. Moreover, says Mr. Mulhall, an ordinary farm hand in the United States raises as much grain as three in England, four in France, five in Germany or six in Austria, which shows what an enormous waste of labor occurs in Europe, because farmers are not possessed of the same mechanical appliances as in the United States.

THE INTELLECTUAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES.

We are further told that the intellectual power of this great republic of ours is in harmony with the industrial and mechanical. "The census of 1890 showed that 87 per cent. of the total population over ten years of age could read and write. It may be fearlessly asserted that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions instructed citizens. The annual school expenditure in the United States is \$156,000,000, or \$2.40 per inhabitant, against \$48,000,000, or \$1.30 in Great Britain, \$31,000,000; or 80 cents in France, and \$26,000,000, or 50 cents in Germany.

"If," continues Mr. Mulhall, "the physical development of the Great Republic in the last seventy years has been stupendous, the growth of wealth has been still more marvelous. The results of the census at various periods showed thus :

Census	Millions of dollars.	Dollars per inhabitant.
1820.....	1,960	205
1840.....	3,910	230
1860.....	16,160	514
1880.....	43,642	870
1890.....	65,037	1,039

The following table shows approximately the average of wealth to population in various countries :

Dollars per head.

United States.. 1,039	Holland..... 1,080	Sweden..... 630
Great Britain.. 1,260	Belgium..... 840	Italy..... 490
France..... 1,130	Germany.... 730	Austria..... 475

In conclusion Mr. Mulhall says : "I have only to repeat what I said at the commencement, that the United States in 1895 possess by far the greatest productive power in the world ; that this power has more than trebled since 1860, rising from thirty-nine to one hundred and twenty-nine milliards of foot-tons daily ; that the intellectual progress of the nation is attended to in a more liberal manner than in Europe, and that the accumulation of wealth averages \$7,000,000 daily. These simple facts tell us what a wonderful country has sprung up beyond the Atlantic in a single century, and furnish a scathing commentary on the books written by English travelers only fifty years ago. Englishmen of to-day have more correct views, and regard with honest pride and kindly good-will the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, while the rest of mankind marks with wonder and admiration the onward march of the Great Republic."

UNIFORM STATE LEGISLATION.

MR. F. J. STIMSON, in the *Annals of the American Academy*, in a paper entitled "Uniform State Legislation," describes the efforts that have been made to secure uniformity in the law of the various states of the Union. He says : "We are living under a fourfold system of law ; there is in every state : 1, The common law of the state as interpreted by its courts ; 2, the common law as interpreted by the United States courts ; 3, the statutes of the state ; and 4, the statutes of the United States. The common law of England has, in thirty states, been expressly adopted by a statute of the present state, the statute being adopted in most cases soon after the Revolution. In twenty-four other states the common law of England, so far as applicable, and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the state, or such part of it as is adapted to the condition and wants of the people, whatever that may mean, is adopted and declared to be in force."

The extent to which the American legislators produce new laws is almost incredible : "Professor Colby—referring to the statement that the yearly product of the legislative bodies of all our states is from four to eight thousand statutes—unkindly cites this fact to illustrate the natural fecundity of low organisms."

In the midst of all this jungle of independent legislative activity, the more thoughtful citizens in various states have determined to make definite efforts to reduce their laws to something approaching uniformity. They have been holding conferences for the last three or four years to discuss what can be done in this direction, and at Saratoga in August of this year nearly thirty states will be represented : "By voluntary and simultaneous action—the same action which led to the adoption of the federal constitution—it is hoped that the several states may gradually be brought to enact the same statutes on all purely formal matters, on most matters of trade and commerce, and in general on all those subjects where no peculiar geographical or social condition or inherited custom of the people demands in each state a separate code of law."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

After describing what has been done in the direction of securing uniformity in matters of commercial law and in matters of contracts, Mr. Stimson describes the progress that has been made toward the arrival at a uniformity in the marriage and divorce laws, in which the difficulty is very great ; but even here progress has been made in the right direction : "It was strenuously declared—and this at least seemed to meet the general approval—that a person who incurred the obligation of marriage should surely be required to go through the same formality required of him when he obligated himself for goods and merchandise to a greater value than £10 sterling. Accordingly it was declared that a marriage without minister, ceremony or witnesses, without bell, book and candle, without record and without acknowledgment, should at least be evidenced by a scrap of paper signed by both parties, so that the question, if

it ever came to trial, might be transferred to the simpler studies of forgery rather than the more complex investigations of what Solomon termed the ways of a man with a maid. And the New England delegates further carried their point to the extent of getting a recommendation, in the form of statute, to all the states that provision be made for the immediate record of marriages, however solemnized, or when not solemnized at all, it being held by them that the question of matrimony was of greater general importance even than that of the proper ownership of an acre or so of wild land."

At the last conference the following resolutions were drafted on the subject of divorce:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that no judgment or decree of divorce should be granted unless the defendant be domiciled within the state in which the action is brought, or shall have been domiciled therein at the time the cause of action arose, or unless the defendant shall have been personally served with process within said state, or shall have voluntarily appeared in such action or proceeding.

Resolved, That where a marriage is dissolved both parties to the action shall be at liberty to marry again.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

PROFESSOR S. H. KEANE writing in the *Missionary Review of the World* estimates the population of the globe at the present time as in round numbers 1,500,000,000, distributed throughout the six continental divisions as follows:

Europe.....	360,000,000
Asia with Eastern Archipelago.....	832,000,000
Africa.....	171,000,000
Australasia with Pacific Islands.....	6,000,000
North America with Central America and West Indies.....	93,000,000
South America.....	38,000,000
Total.....	1,500,000,000

And he thus groups the world's population according to religions:

	Europe.	Asia with E. Archipelago.	Africa.	America.	Australia with Polynesia and New Guinea.	Total.
Jews.....	5,500,000	260,000	430,000	300,000	15,000	6,505,000
Mohammedans.....	5,750,000	160,000,000	40,000,000	.....	25,000	205,775,000
Hindus and Sikhs.....	.....	207,000,000	300,000	100,000	.....	207,400,000
Buddhists, Jains, Shintus, Taoists, and followers of Confucius.....	160,000	430,000,000	.....	.....	14,000	430,174,000
Religions not specified, and sundries.....	350,000	250,000	.....	200,000	30,000	830,000
Pagans.....	20,000	15,000,000	1,500,000	14,000,000	1,600,000	155,620,000
Total Non-Christians.....	11,780,000	812,510,000	165,730,000	14,600,000	1,684,000	1,006,304,000
Roman Catholics.....	156,000,000	8,500,000	1,200,800	57,000,000	850,000	223,550,000
Protestants.....	86,000,000	1,000,000	820,000	59,000,000	3,135,000	149,955,000
Orthodox Greeks.....	92,000,000	6,000,000	30,000	.....	.....	98,030,000
Armenians, Syrians, Malchites, Copts, and Abyssinians.....	300,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	6,300,000
Other Christians not specified.....	14,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	30,000	15,030,000
Total Christians.....	348,300,000	19,500,000	5,050,000	116,000,000	4,015,000	492,865,000
Grand total.....	360,080,000	832,010,000	170,780,000	130,600,000	5,699,000	1,499,169,000

REFORM OUR JURY SYSTEM.

REFORM in our present jury system is strongly advocated in the *American Magazine of Civics* by Horace F. Cutter, who has given much time and attention to the study of this very important question. He first quotes the leading sections of the bill relating to trials by juries in the United States Courts recently presented in the United States Senate by Senator George C. Perkins, of California. The sections of the bill are as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the laws in relation to trials by juries in the United States courts are hereby amended so that hereafter in civil actions and cases of misdemeanor the jury may consist of twelve or any number less than twelve upon which the parties may agree in open court, but in criminal cases amounting to felony the jury shall consist of twelve persons.

SEC. 2. That in civil actions three-fourths of the jury and in criminal cases five-sixths thereof may render a verdict: *Provided*, That a trial by jury may be waived in criminal cases not amounting to felony by the consent of both parties expressed in open court, and in civil actions by the consent of the parties signified in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Senator Perkins had introduced this bill with the approval of several of his constituents, some of them occupying positions of great prominence; one a federal judge, one an ex-judge of the State Supreme Court, one the sub-treasurer of the United States and one the president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco.

Commenting on the changes provided for in this bill Mr. Cutter says:

"In the courts of the entire civilized world, with the exception alone of England, the insistence of a unanimous verdict is unheard of. The criminal law of France provides that a majority of the twelve jurors may find a verdict. In Russia it is the same

as in France; in Germany two-thirds may find a verdict. In our military trials a majority determines the fate of the accused. Other arguments are plain and self-evident; it would aid materially in inducing business men to serve on juries, as lessening the chances of wearisome hours of delay in endeavoring to arrive at a verdict.

"The Constitution of the United States provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, but it does not say that the verdict, whether of acquittal or conviction, shall be a unanimous verdict. Our Supreme Court consists of seven justices, and the decision of four stands as the opinion of the entire court and determines the fate of the person under trial; and it would be considered preposterous to have it insisted upon that they, the justices, should be kept together until they had arrived at a unanimous decision.

"Obviously the adoption of this measure, while assisting to insure the conviction of anarchists, would go far toward avoiding the necessity for 'vigilance committees' and 'lynch law' advocacy.

"The French and Italian governments have adopted special measures, the whole civilized world is taking action against anarchism, and seemingly this change of our jury system would be a great move in the right direction for the United States, and I hope will meet with encouragement from the press all over the Union."

A TALK ABOUT TREES.

"**FOLK-LORE AND BEST THOUGHTS**" is the somewhat extended title of a little periodical which has recently made its appearance in Minneapolis, and which among other good things is devoted particularly to the development of the work of the Invalid Aid Society, about which Dr. C. F. Nichols of Boston recently wrote in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. From *Folk-Lore* we learn that the article in the *REVIEW* has had the effect of precipitating upon the society an overwhelming flow of inquiries from friends of consumptives who are eager to understand more concerning the relation of climate to pulmonary diseases. *Folk-Lore* is by no means a gloomy publication full of the sort of literature that makes the reader imagine himself an invalid, but it breathes of wholesome out-of-door life, and it is altogether a cheerful budget of miscellany devoted to hygienic reform. Number 4 of Volume I prints the Arbor Day address of the Hon. Charles M. Loring, which was delivered at one of the Minneapolis high schools. Mr. Loring, as president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners for many years, is the public spirited citizen to whom most of the credit is due for the magnificent system of parks of which Minneapolisans are justly so proud. The following paragraphs are from Mr. Loring's recent address:

"Unfortunately, all children cannot go to the woods to see the trees and flowers, and for this reason the builders of cities—if they are bright, intelligent

people such as we have in Minneapolis—provide parks for them where they can see these beautiful gifts nature has bestowed upon her children, and they plant trees upon the streets to beautify them, and to promote health and comfort.

God help the boy that never sees
The butterflies, the birds, the bees,
Nor hears the music of the breeze
Where zephyrs soft are blowing;
Who cannot in sweet comfort lie
Where clover blossoms are thick and high,
And hear the gentle murmur nigh
Of brooklets softly blowing.

ARBOR DAY.

"We owe a debt of gratitude to the man who is now at the head of the agricultural department at Washington for his efforts in securing to us this day which is set apart for the consideration of our beautiful friends—the trees. May the thousands which have been planted by the school children of our country on Arbor days grow to be living monuments that shall for all time keep his memory green, and his name dear to all who shall live to enjoy their shade.

"You cannot realize how much pleasure you will derive all through life for having participated in these Arbor day exercises, and in the trees which you assist in planting. After you have grown to manhood and womanhood you will long to see how they have grown, and they will recall memories of your teachers and schoolmates which will lighten the burdens of life and make you young again.

"Longfellow never forgot the scenes which surrounded him in his youth, and many years after he had left them he wrote a beautiful poem in which he described them. He tells us of the trees on the streets which sheltered him, and of his visits to 'Deering's Woods' for acorns; the islands in the harbor; the ropewalk where he saw men spin rope as spiders spin their webs, the remembrance of which caused him to weave beautiful thoughts into his poem, which he called 'My Lost Youth.' He says when he recalled these scenes that his youth came back to him, as the remembrance of these school days will come back to you.

"It is not much more trouble to plant a tree to have it live than to put it carelessly into the ground to die, yet I regret to say that too many think that all they have to do is to dig a small hole in the sand, just large enough to force the roots into with their feet, and then expect it to grow. I saw this done in front of one of our school buildings, and it is being done every spring by people who ought to know better. A tree must have good soil in which to grow, and it must have water.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR TREES.

"The rules for planting and caring for trees are very simple, and, if observed, will save much disappointment. The holes into which the tree is to be placed should be six feet in diameter, three to five feet in depth, and filled to within two feet of the surface

with good, rich loam, leaving a mound in the center on which to set the roots. The roots of the tree should slope downward rather than with the ends higher than at the point where they leave the tree, as I have often seen them. They should be smoothly trimmed with a sharp knife, where the ends have been broken in digging, and protected from the sun and wind by damp straw, or covered with loose earth until planted. The tree should be held in place at the depth at which it grew and the roots spread as evenly as possible in the hole. Then good, rich loam should be carefully and firmly worked among them until they are covered. The hole, after being filled, should be covered with heavy mulching.

"The trunks of all trees with smooth bark should be protected from the rays of the sun. In fact, all trees recently transplanted do better if protected. Straw rope, wound around the tree, is the best protection, but the wooden guard is much better than nothing. All trees planted on the street should be protected by the guard to save them from injury from the teeth of biting animals. The guards used by the park board are very inexpensive and are worth ten times their cost. When the tree begins to grow it should be very carefully watched, and, if the season is dry, it should be watered. Do not sprinkle a little water over the surface of the ground every day. That brings the fine roots to the surface, where they will soon dry up, but give them a thorough soaking once in two weeks. By observing these rules, the work done on Arbor day will bring lasting satisfaction to the tree planters while living, and blessings upon their heads by the generations who follow them.

PARKS AND RECREATION.

"I thank you very much for your attention. I hope we shall meet each other in the parks and on the parkways for many years to come, and that when the reins of government pass into your hands that you will continue the work of beautifying our city, and that you will make it so attractive that none who see it will ever wish to leave it. Every one admits the importance of out-of-door exercise in promoting and preserving health, and you who have had the advantages of the healthful recreation of rowing or skating on the lakes of our parks, will be better able to testify to their advantages than are a majority of our older citizens.

"All of the larger cities of the civilized world are providing playgrounds for the children where they can have all kinds of games and gymnastic exercises, deeming them essential to their comfort, pleasure and physical and moral development, and I urge you to use your influence in securing them for our city. Keep this in mind; if the result cannot be accomplished before you cast your votes, let your first vote be in favor of it.

"Demand bathing houses on the river banks. Ask your parents to go picnicking with you and take the younger children. Load up the delivery and express wagons and drive to the woods; learn the names of

the different varieties of trees, and study their habits and their wonderful architecture, and you will agree with the poet who sang:

'Summer or winter, day or night,
The woods are ever a new delight;
They give us health and they make us strong,
Such wonderful balm to them belong.'

THE MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"**FOLK-LORE**" also opens its columns to an interesting letter by Colonel A. A. Pope, of Boston, on "State Roads in Massachusetts." The movement for good roads in the United States is an economic and a patriotic movement of prime importance, and the man who is able to promote its success is a public benefactor. Colonel Pope sums up the recent experience of Massachusetts as follows: "For the past three years the press of the United States has so thoroughly discussed the different advantages of good roads, and so universally endorsed this reform, that all classes of our citizens appreciate the necessity of, and are anxious for, the immediate adoption of such laws as will hasten the construction of state highways.

"Massachusetts has from the outset taken the lead in this matter, and the spirit of her Legislature has been shown by making the Highway Commission a permanent one, and by appropriating \$300,000 to be expended under the immediate supervision of the commission, in constructing new and rebuilding old roads.

"As a natural result of the popular agitation and the monster petition, which I had the honor to present to Congress in 1893, the United States recognized the necessity of a move in this direction, and under the 'Agricultural bill' made a special appropriation of \$10,000 to meet the expense of a careful investigation into the condition of roads throughout the country, and for the publication of such information as would assist the people in bettering their highways. The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of bulletins, and it is gratifying to learn that more than a score of states have already passed new road laws, while nearly all the others are planning for the adoption of measures for the promotion of this reform.

"Experience has shown that the course pursued by Massachusetts is the one which commends itself most strongly, both to the people at large and to their legal representatives, the various state legislatures, and it is natural to suppose that if all were familiar with the work here the knowledge would be utilized to bring about similar legislation wherever the method of procedure is still unsettled. For this reason I would call to your attention and urge upon you the advisability of enlightening your readers on the good work we have already accomplished.

WHAT THE STATE HAS DONE.

"Starting in June, 1892, a temporary commission was appointed to examine into the condition of the

roads, and to draft a bill providing for the improvement of the highways of the commonwealth. The law suggested by the commission was, with some changes, passed in June, 1893, but, before any petitions for construction of state highways were submitted to the General Court, an act was introduced and passed June 20, 1894, increasing the powers of the commission, and permitting the selectmen of any town, or the Mayor and Aldermen of any city, as well as County Commissioners, to petition the Highway Commission for taking roads as state highways. In place of submitting to the Legislature a separate bill for the construction of each road, it was voted that the appropriation be used by the Highway Commission, without further legislation, in building state highways.

"The \$300,000 has been pretty evenly divided among fourteen counties. Before deciding which of the many petitions should be granted an official visit was paid to each locality, and full information as to the value of the proposed improvement collected. While this method has distributed the work in small sections of roads, thus increasing the expense per mile, the advantage to the people at large will be greater, for the reason that each portion of the state highway constructed is intended to be an object lesson to those living near by. County commissioners and other officials will watch the work as it progresses, and follow out the same lines in building county and other roads which are not intended for state highways.

"The plan is to build, section by section, such roads as will connect the great centers of trade, and join with through roads in other states, so that both local and interstate communication will be benefited. Under date of January, 1895, the Massachusetts Highway Commission rendered a report which covers the work of the past year, and this publication should be consulted by those who are considering legislation.

SHADE TREES ON HIGHWAYS.

"It is worthy of special note that careful consideration has been given in Massachusetts to the plan of planting shade trees along the highways. With this end in view, says Col. Pope, experts have been consulted concerning the best varieties for the purpose, and the wayside trees have been examined, so as to determine the species well adapted to the climate and soil of that state.

"As the estimated expense of procuring and planting these trees is not less than one-half a million dollars, the commission have rightly made this question secondary to road building, but in the meantime they are collecting such data as will enable them to work with profit on the adornment of the roads after the construction is well in hand. The American and English elms have the advantage of fairly rapid growth, with shade high above ground, and the leaves falling from them give but little obstruction to the gutters. They have the disadvantage of being subject to the attacks of insects, so that the cost of protecting them from these pests would be considerable. Maples

grow well and are beautiful, though they often shade the road too much. It is the custom in parts of Europe to plant the roadsides with trees which yield profitable crops. In France and Germany, for example, cherry trees abound. In these countries the yield of the wayside trees belongs to the neighboring land owners, but in some cases to the community, and their product is well guarded by law. There will be more or less experimenting on the part of the commission before they decide upon the species to be planted. The law provides for the beginning of this work in the spring of 1895, and from that time it will be carried on slowly, so as to give us the benefit of experience."

ENGLAND, VENEZUELA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, of Massachusetts, who believes in a strong American policy and is always ready to say a word in its behalf, thus concludes an article on "England, Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine," in the *North American Review*:

"England's motives in her Venezuelan movements are, of course, entirely honorable and disinterested, because England herself admits freely on all occasions that these are her characteristic qualities in dealing with other nations. It is easy also to appreciate England's natural and strong resentment toward a country she has injured as much as she has injured Venezuela, but, at the same time, let England's motives or feelings be what they may, we are concerned for the interests of the United States. The practical result of England's aggressions in Venezuela is plain enough. They are all directed to securing the control of the Orinoco, the great river system of Northern South America, and also of the rich mining district of the Yuruari. All that England has done has been a direct violation of the Monroe doctrine, and she has increased and quickened her aggressions in proportion as the United States have appeared indifferent.

"The time has come for decisive action. The United States must either maintain the Monroe doctrine and treat its infringement as an act of hostility or abandon it. If Great Britain is to be permitted to occupy the ports of Nicaragua and, still worse, take the territory of Venezuela, there is nothing to prevent her taking the whole of Venezuela or any other South American State. If Great Britain can do this with impunity, France and Germany will do it also. These powers have already seized the islands of the Pacific and parceled out Africa. Great Britain cannot extend her possessions in the East. She has pretty nearly reached the limit of what can be secured in Africa. She is now turning her attention to South America. If the United States are prepared to see South America pass gradually into the hands of Great Britain and other European powers and to be hemmed in by British naval posts and European dependencies

there is, of course, nothing more to be said. But the American people are not ready to abandon the Monroe doctrine, or give up their rightful supremacy in the Western hemisphere. On the contrary, they are as ready now to fight to maintain both as they were when they forced the French out of Mexico. They are not now, and never will be, willing to have South America and the islands adjacent to the United States seized by European powers. They are resolved that the Nicaraguan canal shall be built and absolutely controlled by the United States. It is high time, therefore, that steps should be taken to maintain the policy of Washington and Adams, to which American statesmen of all parties have adhered down to the present time. It is not too late to peacefully but firmly put an end to these territorial aggressions of Great Britain and to enforce the Monroe doctrine so that no other power will be disposed to infringe upon it. But immediate action is necessary. Every day makes the situation worse. In such a case as this, *obsta principis* is the only safe rule. In the words of Junius 'one precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine.' The supremacy of the Monroe doctrine should be established and at once—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. It will be the duty and the privilege of the next Congress to see that this is done."

PLURAL VOTING IN BELGIUM.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE" has an article on what it calls "The Danger in France and Belgium." The danger in both cases is the growth of socialism. What the writer says about France does not call for special attention, but what he has to say concerning Belgium may be of interest. The Belgian Parliament is elected under the following franchise: "One vote is given to every man of the age of twenty-five who is not otherwise disqualified; but a second vote is given, first to every married man or widower of the age of thirty-five with legitimate children, who pays at least five francs in respect of the house or building which he occupies; secondly, to every man of twenty-five who possesses realty worth two thousand francs, or an income of one hundred francs from state investments; and thirdly to every man who has certain educational certificates, or who belongs to those professions or occupies those posts which afford a guarantee that his education has reached a certain standard. Nobody, however, can have more than three votes. The practical result is that nearly every man in Belgium has a vote, that almost as many have two votes, and a considerable number three."

The immediate result of this establishment of a system of dual and triple voting was the effacement of the Liberal party and the return last October of a Clerical majority with 104 seats. The Socialists carried 33, while the Liberals only kept 15. At present it seems that the moderate Liberals will gravitate to

the Clericals, while the Radicals will go over to the Socialists: "The Flemish provinces in the north are chiefly agricultural and Catholic, and it is from these the Clericals draw the greater portion of their strength; the Walloon provinces in the south have a large industrial population, who are naturally more addicted to socialist theories. To the certainty of a war of classes is added, therefore, the possibility of geographical dismemberment. There seems, indeed, every prospect that the Flemings of the north will, if the socialists strongly press their claims, separate themselves in preference to surrender. These are the first fruits of democracy in Belgium."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS WORK.

MR. GEORGE L. FOX, of Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., contributes to the May number of the *Yale Review*, a carefully-compiled article on the London County Council, and the great things it has done to awaken the sense of civic duty and municipal patriotism in the citizens of London.

The following are some of the passages in which Mr. Fox calls attention to the salient features of the work of the council: "This municipal legislature—which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain sneeringly speaks of as the 'brilliant luminary somewhere in the neighborhood of Spring Gardens'—judged by personal observation and the records of its work, is a most efficient and businesslike body, of which Londoners have reason to be proud and American citizens may well be envious.

ITS ALTRUISTIC PURPOSE.

"The council has also shown a high moral and altruistic purpose. It has labored with a conscience. It has seemed to feel that in large degree it was its brother's keeper. It has not looked upon liberty as synonymous with license, but amid much unjust abuse it has labored to repress immorality. Some of its most creditable achievements show a keen sympathy with the poor, and those whose cowed spirit or lack of means keeps them from defending their rights.

"The particular features of the council which impress an American as in sharp contrast with our own forms of municipal government are these: the aldermanic rank; the fact that all elected councilors are elected for three years and go out of office at one time; the absence of any qualification requiring residence in a constituency on the part of a councilor; and the concentration of all power in a single body, which, within the limited sphere of its functions, exercises both executive and legislative powers combined.

"It has done its work under unstinted abuse from many of the London Tory papers, as if it were a body of thugs preying upon the state instead of hard-working servants of the people, yet I cannot remember to have heard or seen any charge against the purity of its administration which had any solid basis."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMAN.

PROF. G. T. W. PATRICK, of the University of Iowa, sets forth in a dozen or so pages of the *Popular Science Monthly* the most important of the physical and psychological peculiarities our learned scientists so far have been able to discover in unintelligible woman. So many and so pronounced are these characteristics it would seem a hopeless undertaking ever to change them; and so lovable are these old-fashioned ways and distinctive traits of mind of the woman of our homes, it's a pity that any one should wish to reform them.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Professor Patrick thus summarizes the more important of the purely mental differences between the sexes: "In perception, woman is in general decidedly quicker than man. She reads a paragraph or book more quickly, and, knowledge of the subject being equal, she grasps more of it. In perception of objects she grasps more quickly a number of wholes or groups, and has a rapid unreasoned perception of relations which has the appearance of intuition. Her perception of details, however, is less accurate than man's, and her rapid reference of things to their proper classes extends only to matters of common human experience. In apperception the subjective factor is larger in woman, and she sees things more from the standpoint of her own experience, wishes and prejudices. Even more than in man, where feeling is strong, objective perception is blind. Hence women make poorer critics than men, and more rarely are they impartial judges. For the formation of concepts, especially the more abstract ones, woman's mind is less adapted than man's. She thinks more in terms of the concrete and individual. Hence number forms and the associations of colors with sounds are, as is found, more common among women. Differences in habits of thought between the sexes may be well illustrated by a simple experiment in association. If fifty men and fifty women be required to write as rapidly as possible one hundred words without time for thought, in the women's lists more than in the men's will be found words relating to the concrete rather than the abstract, the whole rather than the part, the particular rather than the general, and associations in space rather than in time. As Lotze keenly remarks, women excel in arranging things in the order of space, men in the order of time. Men try to bring things under a general rule, without so much regard to the fitness or symmetry of the result. Women care less for general rules, and are inclined to look only to the immediate end in view, aiming to make each thing complete in itself and harmonious with its surroundings.

A QUICK MIND.

"In respect to memory, as far as any general statements can be made, woman is superior. In memory tests college girls surpass boys. In Gilbert's tests on New Haven school children, however, the boys were superior in the exact reproduction of an interval of

time. In reasoning of the quick associative kind women are more apt than men, but in slow logical reasoning, whether deductive or inductive, they are markedly deficient. They lack logical feeling, and are less disturbed by inconsistency. Analysis is relatively distasteful to them, and they less readily comprehend the relation of the part to the whole. They are thus less adapted to the plodding, analytical work of science, discovery, or invention. Their interest lies rather with the finished product. Of the 483,517 patents issued by the United States Patent Office prior to October, 1892, 3,458 were granted to women. In general, woman's thought is less methodical and less deep. The arts, sciences, and philosophy owe their progress more to man than to woman. Whether one studies the history of logic, mathematics, or philosophic thought, of the special sciences or scientific discovery and invention, of poetry or general literature, of musical composition or technique, or painting, sculpture, or architecture, one is engaged more with the names of men than of women. Even in those spheres for which woman by her peculiar physical or mental qualities is particularly adapted, such as vocal music, the stage, and the writing of novels, it is doubtful whether a list of the greatest artists would include more women than men. Even in the arts of cooking and dressmaking, when men undertake them they often excel. Woman, owing to her greater patience, her intuition, and her retentive memory, as well as her constant association with the young, is especially qualified for teaching, and has equal or greater success in this work than man. Yet all educational reforms, from the kindergarten to the university, have originated with the latter.

"What woman loses in profundity she gains in quickness. She excels in tact, and extricates herself from a difficulty with astonishing adroitness. In language she is more apt than man. Girls learn to speak earlier than boys, and old women are more talkative than old men. Among the uneducated the wife can express herself more intelligently than the husband. Experience in coeducational institutions shows that women are more faithful and punctilious than men, and at least equally apt. In college where a record of standing is kept the women gain probably a somewhat higher average. In the years immediately following graduation the men make much greater intellectual progress. Women reach their mental maturity at an earlier age, and develop relatively less after maturity. In many kinds of routine work, especially that requiring patience, women are superior, but they are less able to endure protracted overwork.

"We have seen that woman is less modified physically than man and varies less from the average. The same is true mentally. Women are more alike than men and more normal, as it were. The geniuses have been men for the most part, and so have the cranks. Woman's thought pursues old rather than new lines. Her tendency is toward reproduction, while man's is toward production. Woman

loves the old, the tried and the customary. She is conservative, and acts as society's balance-wheel. Man represents variation. He reforms, explores, thinks out a new way.

WOMAN MORE EMOTIONAL THAN MAN.

"One of the most marked differences between man and woman is the greater excitability of the nerve centers in the latter. Woman possesses in a higher degree than man the fundamental property of all nervous tissue, irritability, or response to any stimulus. The vasomotor system is particularly excitable, and this fact is in immediate connection with her emotional life. That woman is more emotional than man is only another way of stating the same fact. Various expressions and bodily changes which are really the ground of emotions, such, for instance, as laughing, crying, blushing, quickening of the heart-beat, are more common in woman, and in general her face is more mobile and witnesses more to her mental states. Various forms of abnormal mental conditions, closely connected with the emotions, such as hysteria, are more frequent among women. Women are more easily influenced by suggestion than men, and a larger percentage of them may be hypnotized. Trance mediums are usually women. The word witch has been narrowed almost wholly to the female, and this may be explained by the fact that various forms of mental disturbance connected with superstitious notions are more frequently manifested in women. Sympathy, pity and charity are stronger in woman, and she is more prominent in works that spring from these sentiments, such as philanthropy and humane and charitable movements. Woman is more generous than man. Her maternal instincts lead her to lend her sympathy to the weak and helpless. She cares for the sick and protects the friendless, and, seeing present rather than remote consequences, she feeds the pauper and pardons the criminal.

"From these studies," says Professor Patrick in conclusion, "there would be no want of lessons for political and social reformers, if they would learn them. From woman's rich endowment with all that is essentially human, the most devoted enthusiast for woman's rights and equality might gain new inspiration. From her retarded development the educational and political reformer might learn that woman's cause may suffer irretrievable damage if she plunged too suddenly into duties demanding the same strain and nervous expenditure that is safely borne by man, and if it is attempted to correct in a century the evil of ages. From woman's childlike nature the thoughtful 'spectator of all time and all existence' might learn yet a deeper and more significant lesson. May it not be that woman, representative of the past and future of humanity, whose qualities are concentration, passivity, calmness, and reserve of force, and upon whom, more than upon man, rest the burdens and responsibilities of the generations, is too sacred to be jostled roughly in the struggle for existence, and that she deserves from man a reverent exemption

from some of the duties for which his restless and active nature adapts him?"

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

MR. HARRY QUILTER, in the *Nineteenth Century*, sets forth his views as to what girls should study. He contrasts the curriculum through which they are forced at present in high schools and boarding schools with what he would subject them to in the ideal school, where their studies should chiefly be confined to seven subjects. They would above all things be compelled to educate the body.

The chief fault to be found with the present girl's schools is, he says: "The omission of physical instruction. This is where the instruction of girls has always failed at school, and it fails to-day as much, or nearly as much, as ever. I am speaking from actual knowledge and experience when I say that it is apparently impossible to persuade either parents or mistresses of the fact that girls' bodies require exercise and systematic development as much as those of boys, and that the cultivation of special organs of the body is just as much a part of the schoolmistress' duty as the cultivation of special qualities of brain or heart. Tennis and walking, walking and tennis, and a little sham gymnastics, are the sole provision for physical development in hundreds and even thousands of English girls' schools. And is there in existence a school which sets out with the statement that one department of its endeavor will be to develop the various capacities of (say only) the eye, the hand, and the ear? If there be such a one, the present writer, at all events, can find no trace thereof.

After setting forth his scheme of education he gives the following brief *résumé* of his suggestions: "If a girl learns the seven branches set down therein, as any girl of ordinary capacity might learn them in the six years from twelve to eighteen, and has lived, too, during that time with careful moral and religious training, and the physical cultivation I have dwelt upon at the beginning of this article, she will be able not only to perform all life's duties adequately and easily, but will be able to enjoy its pleasures with zest and intelligence. She should be healthy and strong, morally, intellectually, and physically; *educated* in the true sense of the word, so that what is most vital and admirable in her nature will have attained its legitimate development, and what is weak, unworthy, and perverse will have been discouraged and checked, if it has not been rooted out altogether."

By way of pendant to this article there is an interesting paper by Mrs. Gordon, entitled "The After Careers of University Educated Women," the moral of which is certainly not very much in favor of the higher education of women as regarded solely from the point of view of the woman of the home:

"The total number of ex-students from Girton, Newnham, Somerville Hall, Holloway College, and Alexandra College whose after-careers we have mentioned above amounts to 1486; of these 680 are engaged in teaching, 208 have married, 11 are doctors

or preparing to be doctors and medical missionaries, 2 are nurses, 8 or 9 are in Government employment, 1 is a bookbinder, 1 is a market gardener, and 1 is a lawyer.

"The percentage of marriages among less highly educated women is greater than among university trained maidens. It appears, therefore, that about one in ten of those who take honors at Girton marries, as against one in nine who take honors at Newnham; while about two in every five marry of those who take an ordinary degree at Girton."

It is a very dangerous doctrine to set forth among the people, that the more learned a woman is the less likely is she to get a husband, but this seems to be the plain and unmistakable moral deducible from Mrs. Gordon's paper.

ADVICE TO THE "NEW WOMAN."

IN the *Humanitarian*, Florence Hobson speaks her mind pretty freely to the more garrulous of the so-called "New Women." She says: "We hear far too much talk of the New Woman and her claims. What we want is to talk less and act more. Good, quiet work in certain definite directions tells more than any amount of vague extollings of woman in the abstract. We want to do something for women in the concrete, and to so order our lives that we shall, if possible, help, but at any rate not hinder a single one of the thousands of women less happy than ourselves, who are toiling all over England from morning till night to procure a bare subsistence for themselves and their children."

Florence Hobson is, however, no opponent of the women's movement, as it will appear from the concluding passages of her article, in which there is a good deal of sense: "I hold that the full, all-round development of the girl-child, both physical and mental up to the uttermost limits of individual capacity, is absolutely essential to the production of a newer and higher type; but I believe that in that higher type the most distinct and striking traits will, as I have said, grow out of those qualities which nature at the outset has bestowed more freely upon women, and by the relative neglect of the others. For example, the intuitive faculty, the power of sympathetic insight, the gift of order and organization which makes many a woman a small Napoleon in her way, and above all the richness of her emotional nature which she has in common with the greatest poets and artists of all time—that very intensity of feeling which, in its wild state is too often dissipated in hysterics and nervousness, may in the future, when better understood and controlled, become one of the sources of her greatest power. Does not the conception of the cultivation and control of this rich emotional nature by the more perfectly developed intellect and will of the new type open up an endless vista of brilliant possibilities in imaginative literature and other branches of creative art? Take again a woman's power of enduring pain, her greater patience in overcoming obstacles without the bluster and waste of

energy which too often characterize masculine methods. I have very lofty ideals for women, and one of the most dearly cherished is the hope that in some directions, at least, we may be able to improve upon man's example and to strike out new and better lines for ourselves."

Women in Politics.

In the *American Magazine of Civics*, Ella W. Winston has these plain words to say regarding the duties of women.

"Where, then, shall we find the women who are to purify politics? They are to be found among the noble mothers whose sons never need to be reformed or 'mothered' by any league or association, their mothers having done their work so well that assistance from outsiders is rendered forever unnecessary. These are the women to whom we may look for political purification and for all the purifying influences of which life has knowledge. They may be society women, or average women; perhaps it is not too much to say that some of them are fitted to take rank with the 'superior women' in mental and moral qualifications; but they are all noble women and they do their work silently but powerfully, as do the unseen forces of nature. They have done it in the past without a ballot and they can do the same in the future. They have given to the world the men and women who have accomplished all that is worthy of honor and emulation in the history of human life. If we wish to make the world better, we must see to it that such women are increased in numbers.

"It is not logical to rear a saloon element with one hand and to protest against it with the other; to try to move heaven and earth to enact laws prohibiting evils while continually furnishing favorable conditions for their growth. If we wish 'white life for two,' or any other number, we must make life white at the beginning. The right to be well born is paramount to all other rights, and it is one of the saddest facts in life that children are constantly being born of women who defraud them of this right. When we learn what it means to be born with a blighted life and strive for conditions which shall render such blight impossible, we shall then have learned the alphabet of the greatest reform the world can know.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MOTHERHOOD.

"That the care of and the responsibility for the children should be left to the mother may not be a satisfactory arrangement; it certainly does not seem so to many women of the present time; still it is an arrangement of nature, and when we contend against it we contend against the inevitable and waste energy for naught. It is doubtless consoling to some women, when they take an inventory of the sins of man, to say, as did the writer quoted at the beginning of this article, that women 'are innocent of all these crimes and guiltless of all this disgrace,' but she who says it betrays ignorance or lacks candor. For the statement is false. Men and women cannot have separate interests nor separate sins. The sins of the parents

are still visited 'upon the children unto the third and fourth generation,' and parents are not yet restricted solely to the male sex.

WOMEN THEMSELVES IN NEED OF REFORM.

"It may be startling to the noisy agitators who are so intensely anxious to reform others by the use of the ballot, and to the women who really have the good of humanity at heart but are misled by the bluster of the more assertive ones, to learn that it is their sex that stands in need of being reformed. Such, however, is the fact. Women as a whole are so little above men in a moral point of view and their interests are so nearly identical with those of men that their excess of morality is not of sufficient force to create any great change in political matters were suffrage extended to them. The recent elections in Colorado illustrate this fact with considerable emphasis. While the women increased the temperance vote by 5,300, this relatively large increase was only an insignificant fraction of the whole woman's vote and had no appreciable effect in the general result. It is only when political parties are almost evenly matched that this slight preponderance of morality can turn the scale."

THE WOMEN OF BURMA.

MR. H. FIELDING in *Blackwood* gives a very charming account of the Burmese women, whom he declares have realized the ideals of their sex. As a result they are loved and honored as no women have been from the beginning of history until now.

Mr. Fielding is very emphatic, and his testimony is well worth quoting. He says: "Nowhere under the sun has any nation accorded to its women such absolute freedom, such entire command of their lives and property, as have the Burmese. They stand in every way on an absolute equality with men, as far as law, as religion, and as custom are concerned. In the face of the law man and woman are alike. Girls share equally with boys in all inheritance, and they inherit absolutely. There are no trustees between a woman and her property, and when she marries she retains it. Her husband has no control over it at all, neither has he any legal control over her. From her childhood up she is free. Chivalry, which praised women as gods and treated them as slaves, never came to Burma. No Burman lover sings his mistress as something too good for this world, and then treats her as something infinitely inferior to himself. Their religion has never considered them as the source of all evil, has never warned man against them as snares to lead men to hell, and no Pope has ever called them the 'sole hope of the Church.' There has been no second rate literature to give them false ideals of themselves, of man, and of the world. They have always been held for what they are, and they have had freedom to find their own place in a very real world, unfettered by conventions and rules. They have always had fair-play, both from men and

from themselves, and they have been held the best judges of what will soil them. No artificial ideals from long past ages have been held up to them as eternal copies: it has been left to their own good sense and to the eternal fitness of things to determine what is womanly and what is not. Of all women in the world none are more womanly than she is, none possess in greater strength all the nameless attraction of a woman. She is no Helen, she is no Aspasia, least of all is she an Amazon; but to those who know her she is everything that is lovely and desirable in womanhood.

ALL CAREERS OPEN.

All careers are open to all women in Burma, Mr. Fielding says: "Married or unmarried, from the age of sixteen or seventeen, almost every woman has some occupation besides her home duties. In the higher classes she will have property of her own to manage, in the lower classes she will have some trade. I cannot find that in Burma there have ever been certain occupations told off for women in which they may work and others tabooed to them. As there is no caste for the men, so there is none for the women. They have been free to try their hands at anything they thought they could excel in, without any fear of public opinion."

Men and women in Burma, left free to choose for themselves what each can do best, make their selection and leave what they are less competent to do to others. It is rather curious to find that sewing and embroidery are in Burma distinctively male occupations. The women are great shopkeepers: "The retail trade of the country is in the hands of the women, and they nearly all trade on their own account. Just as the men farm their own land, the women own their businesses. They are not saleswomen for others, but traders on their own account, and, with the exception of the silk and cloth branches of the trade, it does not interfere with home-life. The bazaar lasts but three hours, and the woman has ample time for her home duties when her daily visit to the bazaar is over. She is never kept away all day in shops and factories. Her home-life is always the centre of her life; she could not neglect it for any other; it would seem to her a losing of the greater in the less. But the effect of this custom of nearly every woman having a little business of her own has a great influence on her life. It broadens her views, it teaches her things she could not learn in the narrow circle of home duties; it gives her that tolerance and understanding which so forcibly strikes every one who knows her. It teaches her to know her own strength and weakness, and how to make the best of each."

DIVORCE LAWS.

Another remarkable thing which Mr. Fielding mentions is that divorce is as free as the most advanced reformer could desire, but that not one marriage in a hundred is ever annulled. Mr. Fielding does not know of any case in which a divorce has taken place when the marriage had resulted in children.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND AT HOME.

THE Queen of Holland, who recently visited England, forms the subject of a well-illustrated paper in the *Minster*.

The child seems to have been very well brought up—that is to say, sensibly and without any nonsense: “The Queen’s days do not vary greatly in their routine of work and play, whether she is in residence at the Hague, or at the Château of Loo. Her simple breakfast is over soon after eight o’clock, and at half-past she settles to her studies. She is a quick and intelligent scholar, and great praise is due to those in charge of her training that the noxious habit of cramming has never had a place in her education. The child is, and always has been, keenly interested in her studies. She speaks English and French with correct fluency. There is no doubt that the primary reason for her interest in work is the fact that she is undoubtedly attached to her governesses. When resident at the Palace of the Hague she takes her usual drive at half-past eleven, after her morning’s studies, but at half-past twelve, on the return from her drive, she partakes of luncheon, and again goes out until half-past two; she then resumes her studies for a couple of hours. At six o’clock she dines, frequently alone with her mother. On some occasions when large dinner parties are given at the palace, she, like other young girls of her age, comes down after dinner, accompanied by her governess, and is allowed to have a few moments’ conversation with each of the guests present. So natural and frank are her manners, and so intelligent and bright the expression of the blue eyes that look up at you while she is speaking, that it is impossible not to feel attracted by her.”

SIMPLE IN HER TASTES.

Her tastes are very simple. She rides well; her favorite dog is a handsome setter called Swell: she is passionately fond of animals and birds. She has a pretty pigeon house in the park where she feeds hundreds of pigeons every day, and is fond of her pet deer, which has been trained to take bread from her hands: “In addition to her riding, she has been carefully trained to every kind of healthful exercise. In summer time she is often on the lake in a boat manned by two smart sailor boys, not infrequently handling the oars herself as she rows out in the sunlight when the water is smooth and clear, or near the banks where the reeds grow high and the swans take shelter beneath the overhanging foliage.

“Besides her pets, like every normally constituted child, she is fond of flowers, and has not only her own garden, but a greenhouse as well. Here she grows fruit, which is afterward distributed amongst her own small *coterie*. At Soestdijk a miniature farm, another Petit Trianon, has been erected for this most fortunate little lady, under whose personal directions it is managed, and who shows a lively interest in all its details.

“But her greatest attraction is the summer-house in the royal park at Loo, in which a miniature kitchen has been fitted up.”

MORE ABOUT JEANNE D'ARC.

AN article in the *Quarterly Review*, apparently by Mr. Andrew Lang, although the distinctively Languish characteristics are subdued, is devoted to the telling of the story of the Maid of Orleans. Like many other persons who have examined the subject, the reviewer admits the miraculous element in Jeanne’s career. He says: “The siege of Orleans had been raised in a week. The event is justly regarded as one of the decisive actions in the history of the world. In no military affair has so much been done by a single leader. Jeanne was at once the head, the heart and the hand of the adventure. She suggested the expedition, she led it, she gave courage to all her party; she daunted the enemy, she forced the fighting throughout; her flag ever led to victory, and her unprecedented tenacity at last produced the ‘psychological moment,’ when the English fled from a wounded girl, as did the Trojans from the unarmed Achilles. Her victories were won in the teeth of the captains of her party, and in disobedience to their orders; the glory of conception and of execution was all her own.

“Meanwhile France urges the canonization of the saintly heroine. . . . Her place *sur les autels* may be granted, or may be denied, but more splendid and more winning than any saintly halo is the ideal of frank and gay and glorious maidenhood conveyed in the title of *La Pucelle*.”

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Southwood Hill has an article upon the “Maid of Orleans,” which is a pleasantly written *résumé* of the Maid’s career, but which contrasts woefully with the scholarly essay in the *Quarterly*. It is worth noting, however, that Mrs. Hill is quite satisfied that Jeanne’s voices had objective reality: “And as to those convictions, what are we to think? Were they true? Did Jeanne hear real voices? Were there any voices to hear? No one will doubt her veracity; every one will acknowledge that she thought she heard them, and that the thought had the same effect on her as the physical sound would have. But why should we doubt that she was thus instructed? Surely the mission was grand enough to warrant (so to speak) a communication so unusual—so divine. And there was a fitness in the direction of Jeanne by a living voice. The papal commissioners remark truly that all the voices said was good and all the predictions they inspired were fulfilled. It is difficult not to believe that we have here in the early years of the fifteenth century (almost in our own time comparatively) a national deliverer guided like some Hebrew lawgiver or prophet of old by a *Voice heard*.”

Immediately following Mrs. Hill’s article there is one by Mr. Andrew Lang upon “The False Pucelle.” It is an interesting essay upon a very marvelous subject. It appears to be incredible, but nevertheless indisputably true, that after Jeanne was burned to death a false Maid of Orleans arose, and secured recognition from those who knew Jeanne best. Mr. Lang says: “Possibly we should assume that a wonderful personal likeness existed between the

true and the false Pucelles, a likeness which startled even the king. In any case the brothers of the Maid accepted this woman. The Maréchal de Rais, the true Maid's frequent companion in war, made the false Maid an officer of his at Mans. Thus, for three years at least, this astonishing person played, undetected, the most difficult of all parts, in circumstances where detection seemed inevitable."

MARSHAL AND MADAME "SANS-GENE."

IN *Ord och Bild* Paul Meijer Granquist has a very brightly written anecdotal paper on the life history of Marshal Lefebvre and his warm-hearted, ready-tongued spouse, the "incorrigible Catherine." As a bit of history, as well as a cameo-clear character sketch, the contribution is as valuable as it is interesting. The miller-son Marshal and the washer-woman duchess are lovingly dealt with, and together make as fine a picture as the gallery of history can boast. Madame is probably better known to posterity as the perpetrator of the numerous, rather broad *bon-mots* that rightly or wrongly have been put to her account, than as the stouthearted, devoted wife and mother, whose outspoken affectionate pride in "my Lefebvre" constituted one of her greatest charms. Outwardly she was the sharp tongued but frisky and good-humored washerwoman to the last, and she made not the faintest effort to hide or gloss over her humble origin, yet she was not only respected but liked and admired by the blue-blooded, and was first favorite with the Empress and Emperor. When, for the first time in her full glory as duchess, she arrived at Court, Count Beaumont, then Master of Ceremonies, chanced to forget to give her her new title. "Duchess of Dantzic" corrected Napoleon, going forward with a smile to meet her. "That was one for *your* nob, my little man!" cried out Madame Sans-Gêne in high glee to the prim and pedantic Beaumont, who nearly took a fit at so terrible a breach of etiquette. Vivacious, original in the highest degree, as with her candor and her lowly origin combined she could hardly help being, and gifted with wit in no ordinary measure, her royal friends found her a veritable pearl beyond price as a dinner table guest when the Court was assembled at St. Cloud, and her tongue made thrust and parry with Talleyrand's, by whose side they were careful to place her. The good brave Marshal was every whit as honest, unaffected and warm hearted as his Catherine, but his tongue was by no means so ready as hers. He was graver, and of the fine natural dignity becoming to the soldier, but he probably enjoyed to the full his sprightly wife's spirited quips, her mischievous freaks, and the illimitable merciful irony with which she sometimes mimicked the airs and graces of the parvenu. It was the Marshal, however, who being once annoyed by the boasting of a conceited young aristocrat of long pedigree, quietly answered, "Monsieur, since you are so great an admirer of ancestry, look at me. I am an ancestor!"

SARAH BERNHARDT.

IN the *Strand Magazine* there is an article describing an interview with Sarah Bernhardt by an Englishman, to whom she seems to have talked with considerable freedom.

EITHER NUN OR ACTRESS.

Madame Bernhardt, in recounting the experience of her youth, recalls the fact that when she was fourteen years old she made up her mind either to be a nun or an actress. For the peace of the convent it is well that she selected the latter alternative. This is how she tells the story: "You know very well I was born in Paris, and that on my mother's side I am of Dutch-Jewish descent—I was baptized—and that my father occupied a good position in the *Magistrature*. I was educated at the Convent Grand Champ of Versailles, where I had as a fellow-pupil one whom I afterward met as a fellow-actress at the Théâtre Français—Sophie Croizette, who afterward became Madame Stern. I was a very nervous child and had even then a craving for the theatre. When leaving the convent, at the age of fourteen, I remember I said: 'I shall be either a nun or an actress,' and a year later, November 29, 1859, I entered the Conservatoire. Before entering the Conservatoire I had to pass the usual examination, and at this I recited a fable out of La Fontaine with much success. When I was asked to recite something else I broke down and cried, but they found me so *gentille* that I won their esteem and was admitted, notwithstanding my failure."

HER METHODS.

In reply to a question from the interviewer, Madame Bernhardt gave the following account of the way in which she gets up her pieces:

"First of all I study the intellectual composition of my rôle. I read every analysis and criticism of the character I can get hold of. If the character is historical I read all the memoirs and biographies—every scrap of anecdote—all the legends of the poets. I saturate myself with the literature—the atmosphere of the epoch—until I feel that I am of it. I have a great gift of assimilation and intuition. If the artiste cannot experience in actuality the sensations of the character she is portraying—be it sorrow, despair, or the pangs of agony or of death—she can give out the effect that the study of any or all these have had on her intelligence and sensibility; and by the degree of her sensibility is determined the greatness of her representation. From me extends an influence of sensibility which on the fiftieth—the hundredth night of one of my rôles communicates to the spectators *un frisson particulier*. Sometimes the situation may exalt me, or the state of my nerves—or some personal souvenir of remembrance—may cause me to rise to a still greater height, or predispose me to a more intense sincerity. But you have seen me playing to audiences knowing but little French; yet, wherever I go, the public always understand me. Then, I am always studying character. Everyone I meet is a new study. I am always studying people!"

"On more than one occasion the writer has seen Madame Bernhardt, when about to perform in the rôle of Phédre, sit in her dressing room for an hour before she was due on the stage, absorbed in the contemplation of the tragedy in which she was about to perform. Sitting ready dressed for her part, by some curious system of introspection and mental concentration on the pathos of her rôle, she had so wrought upon her nerves and emotions that silent tears coursed down her cheeks involuntarily, and it is seldom that she can get through the evening of this most exacting play without fainting more than once.

"I am always nervous," she says, in answer to a question, 'because I am always afraid of falling below my previous standard of acting. Yes; I have met with unsympathetic audiences in my time, but I don't know that an unsympathetic audience has much effect on me. I am not sure that I don't rather enjoy it for a change, for it is then a battle between me and them, and I always win.'"

WHY MR. HERBERT SPENCER IS AN AGNOSTIC.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer contributes a short article of a dozen pages to the discussion of what he calls Mr. Balfour's "Dialectics." Mr. Spencer compares Lord Salisbury's address to the British Association and Mr. Balfour's attack on Naturalism to the slaying of effigies—a practice much in vogue among certain races in primitive times. He considers the alternatives which are open to him. Either he must notice the attack and waste time and energy in order to prove that the thing disproved was not the thing said, or he must pass over the attack in silence, when people assume that nothing is said because there is nothing to say. In this case he considers silence to be the greater evil; and as the issue raised by Mr. Balfour is important, he reluctantly decides to accept his challenge. He complains naturally that Mr. Balfour burlesques his doctrines, but before proceeding to set forth his own views he subjects Mr. Balfour's assumptions to a preliminary examination.

WAS THE WORLD MADE FOR MAN?

He says: "Mr. Balfour's view is a more refined form of that primitive view which regards things as all arranged for human benefit—the sun to rule the day, the moon to rule the night, animals and plants provided for food, and the seasons beneficently adjusted to men's welfare. It is the anthropocentric view. But the anthropocentric view does not appear acceptable to one who contemplates things without foregone conclusions. When he learns that millions upon millions of years passed during which the earth was peopled only by inferior brutes, and that even now three-fifths of its surface are occupied by an ocean basin carpeted with low creatures which live in darkness, utterly useless to man and only lately known to him; and when he learns that of the remaining two-fifths, vast Arctic and Antarctic regions and vast desert areas are practically uninhabitable, while immense portions of the remainder,

fever-breeding and swarming with insect pests, are unfit for comfortable existence, he does not recognize much adjustment to the wants of mankind. When he discovers that the human body is the habitat of thirty different species of parasites, which inflict in many cases great tortures; or, still worse, when he thinks of the numerous kinds of microbes, some producing ever-present diseases and consequent mortality, and others producing frightful epidemics, like the plague and the black death, carrying off hundreds of thousands or millions, he sees little ground for assuming that the order of Nature is devised to suit our needs and satisfactions. The truth which the facts force upon him is not that the surrounding world has been arranged to fit the physical nature of man, but that, conversely, the physical nature of man has been molded to fit the surrounding world; and that, by implication, the Theory of Things, justified by the evidence, may not be one which satisfies men's moral needs and yields them emotional satisfactions, but, conversely, is most likely one to which they have to mold their mental wants as well as they can. The opposite assumption, tacitly made by Mr. Balfour, obviously tends to vitiate his general argument."

THE AUTHORITY OF SCIENCE.

Proceeding to criticise Mr. Balfour's discussion of the relative claims of reason and authority, he agrees with him in his estimate of the relative shares of authority and reason in determining our beliefs, but he reminds Mr. Balfour that it is impossible to go completely behind reason, for if any other ruler is raised to the throne in part or for any length of time, it is by reason that this is done. But as Mr. Balfour has appealed to authority, to authority, says Mr. Spencer, he shall go: "Briefly characterized, Mr. Balfour's book is a plea for Supernaturalism *versus* Naturalism, and unless his section insisting on the 'beneficent part' which Authority plays in the production of beliefs is without any *raison d'être*, it is clear that the aggregate of influences composing the authority which supports religion is set against the aggregate of influences by which Rationalism, considered by him as a form of authority, is supported. The authorities which uphold Theology and Science respectively are the two in question. Let us, then, observe what happens when we test their relative values as we test the relative values of individual authorities. Led by Science mankind have progressed from boomerangs to 100-ton guns, from dug-out canoes to Atlantic liners, from picture-writing on skins to morning journals printed twenty thousand per hour; and that over all the developed arts of life Science now presides scarcely needs saying.

AND OF THEOLOGY.

"With the Authority of Science, thus daily becoming greater, contrast now the opposed Authority. Have the propositions constituting current Theology been rendered more certain with the passage of time and the advance of knowledge, or has the contrary happened? Clearly, then, by the never ceasing veri-

fication of its *dicta* and by the increasing efficiency and wider range of its guidance, Science is gaining a greater and greater Authority; at the same time that the Authority of Theology is being decreased by the discrediting of its statements and by its unsuccessful regulation of conduct. Hence if Reason, whenever it abdicates in favor of Authority, has to choose between the two, it is compelled to accept the Authority of Science rather than that of Theology, where they are in conflict. So far from strengthening his own position by showing how large a share Authority has, and ought to have, in determining our beliefs, it seems to me that Mr. Balfour strengthens the position of his opponents."

FORCE, YES! GOD, NO!

Without following Mr. Spencer through the whole of his argument, it is sufficient if we quote the passage with which he concludes his article: "The difference between Mr. Balfour's consciousness of that which lies behind Appearance and the consciousness of those he opposes (or, at least, of such of them as do not assume that there can be Appearance without anything which appears) is that whereas he persists in supposing himself to have thoughts when, under close examination, all the components of thoughts have vanished, they candidly admit that with the vanishing of such components all thoughts have ceased, leaving only a consciousness which cannot be put into any form. Not only have they dropped those early conceptions which imply that the Power manifested in thirty millions of suns made a bargain with Abraham—not only have they ceased to believe that such inferior passions as jealousy, anger and revenge can be felt by an Energy which pervades infinity; but they have surrendered themselves to the final conclusion that not even the highest mental attributes conceivable by us can be predicted of that Existence which fills all Space for all Time.

"It is not that they *wish* to do this, but that they *must*: self-deception is the alternative. There is no pleasure in the consciousness of being an infinitesimal bubble on a globe that is itself infinitesimal compared with the totality of things.

WHAT AGNOSTICISM HAS DONE.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell University, writing in the *Philosophical Review* declares his belief that Agnosticism has had its day and is passing from the world. He says: "Agnosticism is only a transitional and temporary phase of thought. The human mind can no more surrender its belief in God, than its belief in a world or in a self. Contemporary Agnosticism, strange as it may sound, is in part due to the great advance which knowledge has made during the last half century; it is blindness from excess of light. The astonishing results of scientific investigation have given us new insight into the physical universe and the life of mankind; and though, in consequence of the immanency of the Infinite in the finite every enlargement and rectification of our view of

man and nature must also involve growth in our knowledge of God, the first effect of this advance has been merely a revolt against the partial and inadequate representations of God which popular thought has inherited from the ages that antedate the birth of modern science. But the Agnostic fever seems already to be burning out. And as reason cannot escape from its three fundamental ideas—nature, self, God—and the development of reason consists in enriching the content of each and adjusting them harmoniously to one another, it cannot be doubted—and the history of human thought confirms the expectation—that reason's next step will be to modify or reinterpret the idea of God so as to inform and harmonize it with the revelation which science has deciphered in the operations of nature and the life of humanity. Nay, has not reason already to some extent accomplished her task? Does not the light already shine for all who have eyes to see? The conception of God as spiritual and not mechanical; as immanent not external; as working by law not by caprice, and with steady infinite patience not by catastrophic outbursts; as adumbrated in nature and revealed in the moral and spiritual qualities of man, who is the goal of evolution and the epitome and abridgment of existence: is not this conception, in combination with the idea of the divine Fatherhood (which is the essence of Christianity), taking possession of the best spirits of the modern world and dislodging the Agnosticism by which it was preceded and by which, in a sense, it was originated? Even the greatest of living Agnostics—Mr. Herbert Spencer—while still strenuously denying that we know anything about God, yet advances so far as to posit the existence of God as indispensable first principle both of knowing and of being."

"But although Agnosticism passes, the good results which it has achieved for mankind remain and are gratefully recognized by President Schurman. He says: "But as we strain our eyes to catch the first glimpses of the blessed morn, let us remember that but for its humiliation and chastening in the valley of the shadow of Agnosticism the human mind would not in our generation have initiated the most important reform since the Reformation—the substitution of the spiritual religion of Christ for the speculative religion of Christendom."

In the *United Service Magazine* Major John has a most interesting article on "The Passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites," which was suggested to him by an experience of his own when in Egypt: "One day, when so employed between Port Said and Kantara, a gale of wind from the eastward set in and became so strong that I had to cease work. Next morning on going out I found that Lake Menzaleh, which is situated on the west side of the canal, had totally disappeared, the effect of the high wind on the shallow water having actually driven it away beyond the horizon, and the natives were walking about on the mud where the day before the fishing

boats, now aground, had been floating." This set him a-thinking, and before long he came to the conclusion that he had witnessed precisely the same phenomena which three thousand years before had overwhelmed Pharaoh and his armies. In this article he gives the result of his investigations.

ON THE LATE PROFESSOR ROMANES.

THE editor of the *Monist*, in bringing out an American edition of the late Professor Romanes' "Thoughts on Religion," feels obliged to indicate his disagreement with its conclusions. He is evidently sorely put to it to explain the recantation. He describes the work of so notable a scientist as "anti-scientific and agnostic." Of the author he says:

HIS RELIGIOUS SYMPATHIES.

"On the religious problem all his sympathies were enlisted against his rational faculties, and he saw no other hope for the defense of the faith which he so dearly but vainly longed for than by denying his rational faculties the right to have anything to say in the matter, and this, his attitude, he called, in distinction to the Spencerian agnosticism, 'pure agnosticism.' . . .

"Taking the notes as they stand, and bearing in mind that their author's life was cut short before he could revise them and work his way out from the narrowness of agnosticism into a clear comprehension of the glory of true religion, we take them as witness of Romanes' deep love of God, whom he still harbored in his heart after his mind, through scientific investigations, had lost belief in His existence. . . . What tortures must this man have suffered in his eagerness not to think but to believe? His religious struggles may have been the physical cause of his premature death; for distraction of mind is more injurious than overwork. . . .

"Professor Romanes imagined that God requested from him the sacrifice of his intellect, and what was he not willing to do for God's sake! As Abraham went out to sacrifice his only son Isaac, so Romanes seriously tried to slaughter his reason on the altar of faith."

THE LESSON OF THE BOOK.

Dr. Carus thus states what he takes to be the lesson of the book: "Romanes' posthumous work is a *mene tekel* which reminds us of the importance of the religious problem. We cannot and must not leave it unsettled in worldly indifference. We must attend to it and investigate it bravely and conscientiously. We can no longer denounce reason or silence our intellectual needs, for it is God Himself who speaks in the voice of reason; and the progress of science is His most glorious revelation which ecclesiasticism cannot smother. Indeed, the suppression of reason is the sin against the Holy Ghost which cannot be forgiven but will inevitably lead, if persisted in, to eternal perdition."

STEVENSON AND EDMUND GOSSE.

SUCH an ineffably lovable, animated, graceful spirit as Robert Louis Stevenson's is worthy of many more reminiscences than the half year since his death has brought forth, and Mr. Gosse's "Personal Memories" in the July *Century* form the most grateful and readable contribution to that number. We quote some paragraphs which give a vivid picture of Stevenson at the age of twenty-seven, an earlier period than most of his magazine biographers have been able to describe.

"Those who have written about him from later impressions than these of which I speak seem to me to give insufficient prominence to the gayety of Stevenson. It was his cardinal quality in those early days. A childlike mirth leaped and danced in him; he seemed to skip upon the hills of life. He was simply bubbling with quips and jests; his inherent earnestness or passion about abstract things was incessantly relieved by jocosity; and when he had built one of his intellectual castles in the sand, a wave of humor was certain to sweep in and destroy it. I cannot for the life of me recall any of his jokes, and written down in cold blood they might not be funny if I did. They were not wit so much as humanity, the many sided outlook upon life. I am anxious that his laughter loving mood should not be forgotten, because later on it was partly, but I think never wholly, quenched by ill health, responsibility, and the advance of years. He was often in the old days excessively and delightfully silly—silly with the silliness of an inspired schoolboy; and I am afraid that our laughter sometimes sounded ill in the ears of age.

"A pathos was given to his gayety by the fragility of his health. He was never well, all the years I knew him; and we looked upon his life as hanging by the frailest tenure. As he never complained or mumbled, this, no doubt,—though we were not aware of it,—added to the charm of his presence. He was so bright and keen and witty; and any week he might die. No one, certainly, conceived it possible that he could reach his forty-fifth year. In 1879 his health visibly began to run lower, and he used to bury himself in lonely Scotch and French places, 'tinkering himself with solitude,' as he used to say.

LONDON EXPERIENCES.

"My experience of Stevenson during these first years was confined to London, upon which he would make sudden piratical descents, staying a few days or weeks and melting into air again. He was much at my house; and it must be told that my wife and I, as young married people, had possessed ourselves of a house too large for our slender means immediately to furnish. The one person who thoroughly approved of our great, bare, absurd drawing-room was Louis, who very earnestly dealt with us on the immorality of chairs and tables, and desired us to sit always, as he delighted to sit, upon hassocks on the floor. Nevertheless, as armchairs and settees straggled into existence, he handsomely consented to use

them, although never in the usual way, but with his legs thrown sidewise over the arms of them, or the head of a sofa treated as a perch. In particular, a certain shelf with cupboards below, attached to a bookcase, is worn with the person of Stevenson, who would spend half an evening, while passionately discussing some great question of morality or literature, leaping sidewise in a seated posture to the length of this shelf and then back again. He was eminently peripatetic, too, and never better company than walking in the street, this exercise seeming to inflame his fancy. But his most habitual dwelling-place in the London of those days was the Savile Club, then lodged in an inconvenient but very friendly house in Savile row. Louis pervaded the club; he was its most affable and chatty member; and he lifted it, by the ingenuity of his incessant dialectic, to the level of a sort of humorous Academe or Mousseion."

HOW PARKMAN WROTE HIS HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

THE *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* publishes a fragment of autobiography of the late Francis Parkman in 1868, which on the eve of departing for Europe he handed in a sealed parcel to Dr. George E. Ellis, and which was read for the first time at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The following paragraphs set forth the difficulties under which Mr. Parkman labored in composing his "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac."

"In the spring of 1848, the condition indicated being then at its worst, the writer resolved to attempt the composition of the 'History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac,' of which the material had been for some time collected and the ground prepared. The difficulty was so near to the impossible that the line of distinction often disappeared, while medical prescience condemned the plan as a short road to dire calamities. His motive, however, was in part a sanitary one, growing out of a conviction that nothing could be more deadly to his bodily and mental health than the entire absence of a purpose and an object. The difficulties were threefold: an extreme weakness of sight, disabling him even from writing his name except with eyes closed; a condition of the brain prohibiting fixed attention except at occasional and brief intervals; and an exhaustion and total derangement of the nervous system, producing of necessity a mood of mind most unfavorable to effort. To be made with impunity, the attempt must be made with the most watchful caution.

"He caused a wooden frame to be constructed of the size and shape of a sheet of letter paper. Stout wires were fixed horizontally across it, half an inch apart, and a movable back of thick pasteboard fitted behind them. The paper for writing was placed between the pasteboard and the wires, guided by which, and using a black lead crayon, he could write not illegibly with closed eyes. He was at the time absent from home, on Staten Island, where, in the neighboring city of New York, he had friends who willingly offered their aid. It is needless to

say to which half of humanity nearly all these kind assistants belonged. He chose for a beginning that part of the work which offered fewest difficulties, and with the subject of which he was most familiar, namely, the Siege of Detroit. The books and documents, already partially arranged, were procured from Boston and read to him at such times as he could listen to them, the length of each reading never, without injury, much exceeding half an hour, and periods of several days frequently occurring during which he could not listen at all. Notes were made by him with closed eyes and afterward deciphered and read to him till he mastered them. For the first half year the rate of composition averaged about six lines a day. The portion of the book thus composed was afterward partially rewritten.

"His health improved under the process, and the remainder of the volume—in other words, nearly the whole of it—was composed in Boston, while pacing in the twilight of a large garret, the only exercise which the sensitive condition of his sight permitted him in an unclouded day while the sun was above the horizon. It was afterward written down from dictation by relatives under the same roof, to whom he was also indebted for the preparatory readings. His progress was much less tedious than at the outset, and the history was complete in about two years and a half.

THE ROMANCE OF LONDON.

IN the June number of *Atalanta* Mr. Edwin Oliver, writing on "The Romance of London," takes the city pageants for his subject. It is the gorgeous display of yore that he proceeds to describe, and not the annual Lord Mayor's Show, which, he says, has as little relation to the ancient pageant as a castellated villa to a feudal fortress. Then no public occasion was too trivial for the mediæval festival: "Did royalty ride to or from the Tower; did some foreign potentate dine in the Guildhall; was a mayor elected or a prince born, the houses blazed with tapestries and gold brocades, flags and pennons canopied the streets, bells pealed, the conduits ran with wine, poets cudgelled their brains for quaint device and sumptuous masque. London vied with the cities of the East; it eclipsed Venice in her prime for wealth of color, for prodigality of design."

QUAINT CUSTOMS.

Now royal pageants and civic shows "have almost disappeared before the chilling disapproval of the Superior Person," is Mr. Oliver's regret. On the other hand, Mr. J. C. Thornley, in the *Chautauquan*, writes: "In England ancient usages die hard; in the City of London they live well-nigh for ever. . . . Not at Oxford or Cambridge, not in the Royal Law Courts, not even at the English Court itself does one find such a persistent and constant array of mediæval drapery as in the city."

Mr. Thornley describes a host of quaint customs and privileges which cluster round the office of Lord Mayor, the splendor of which, he says, is nothing less than vice-regal.

THE LATE GUSTAV FREYTAG.

WITH the death of Gustav Freytag Germany has lost the most conspicuous figure of the older generation of contemporary writers. The *Dial*, the *Bookman* and many of the German periodicals contain notices of his career, and all, without exception, bear testimony to the high rank of his literary achievements.

THE DRAMA.

Freytag was the son of a physician, and was born at Kreuzburg in Silesia in 1816. After studying at Breslau and Berlin, he was Privat-Docent at Breslau from 1839 to 1846. The next year he married, and soon after joined the editorial staff of *Die Grenzboten* at Leipzig. His connection with this weekly lasted till 1861, and it was resumed in 1867 and continued till 1870. In 1867 he was elected a Liberal member of the North German Diet. He joined the staff of the Crown Prince in the war of 1870 and remained in his service till Sedan. His latter years were spent at Wiesbaden in comparative retirement.

His first literary productions were works for the stage and some lyrical poems. The dramas were brilliant successes, and some years after he added to his dramatic work "Technik des Dramas." This book has now been translated and is regarded as an important discussion of the principles which should govern dramatic art. The achievement of his life, however, is "Soll und Haben," which appeared in 1855 and was translated into English a year or two later, under the title of "Debit and Credit."

"DEBIT AND CREDIT."

"Debit and Credit" is a simple story of what is generally deemed prosaic merchant life, and it inculcates—but not obtrusively—such lessons as "that commercial integrity is as fine a thing as military glory, and that devotion to the task at hand, and the performance of the humblest duties, just because they are duties, are among the worthiest objects of endeavor." "The Lost Manuscript" was not published till 1864. Here it is the life of the scholar that is exalted and made the center of interest, whereas in "Debit and Credit" it is the glorification of the honest merchant. "These two ideals," says the *Dial*, "were and are peculiarly needed in Germany, where the unworthy ideals of militarism and the aristocracy are still opposed to them, and still have a stronger hold upon the nation than in most other civilized countries."

"OUR ANCESTORS."

While Freytag was serving in the Franco German war the idea of "Die Ahnen" ("Our Ancestors") suggested itself to his mind. In the dedication he explained the scope of the project: "This work is to contain a series of freely-invented tales, in which are related the destinies of one family. It begins with ancestors of an early time, and shall (if the author retains his vigor and his interest in the work) be gradually brought down to the latest descendant, a hearty fellow who is now going about under the

light of the German sun, without concerning himself very much about the deeds or trials of his forefathers." The book aims to contain poetic fiction, and by no means a 'history of culture.'

The work consisted of eight parts, and filled six volumes. In the last volume, concluded in 1880, Freytag wrote: "The author of 'Die Ahnen' will be gratified if the reader will consider the work as a symphony, in whose eight parts a melodic theme is varied, carried out, and interwoven with others in such a manner that all the parts, taken together, form a unit."

When a publishing company of Chicago brought out an English translation of "The Lost Manuscript," the author wrote for it a sort of motto: "An efficient human life does not end upon earth with death; it persists in the disposition and acts of friends, as well as in the thoughts and activities of the nation."

This sense of the ideal continuity of the soul life, suggests the *Dial*, was probably the chief underlying motive of Freytag's best work. At all events he represents, according to Conrad Alberti in the *Neue Revue*, thirty years of German culture.

Mr. William H. Carpenter, in the *Bookman*, says: "As a writer, Freytag is characterized by such old-fashioned literary virtues as loftiness of purpose and clearness of tone, and from first to last there is a manly freedom from affectation and an entire absence of cant. German critics praise the purity of his diction, but they, too, note the occasional diffuseness of his style, apparent to us, into which his philosophizing inevitably leads him. Although he has claims to consideration as dramatist, journalist and poet, it is as a writer of novels that he is chiefly to be considered, for in this direction his most important work was done. Among the recent writers of Germany, living and dead, he is unquestionably as a novelist to be conceded the foremost place."

POE'S "TAMERLANE" AT A BOOK SALE.

IN an account of the season's sales of rare books, in the May *Bookman*, Mr. Fred. M. Hopkins describes the celebrated copy of "Tamerlane," in which so much interest has been aroused.

"The highest priced book of the season on this side of the Atlantic was that scarcest of all American books—the first edition of Poe's 'Tamerlane,' which was sold at the Maxwell sale for \$1,450 on April 25. This little book when it appeared was anonymous, Poe putting himself down simply as a 'Bostonian,' to which honor he was entitled by the accident of having been born in that city. It was a 12mo, containing only forty pages, coarsely printed, scarcely rising above the dignity of a pamphlet. The 'Tamerlane,' the major poem which gave the name to the volume, is not identical with the poem of the same name now printed in Poe's works, being much shorter and cruder than the revised version. Only two copies of this edition of 'Tamerlane' are known to be in existence—one in the British Museum and the Maxwell

copy just sold in Boston, and now owned by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York.

"The British Museum copy was purchased, strange to say, for a shilling. Henry Stevens bought it in the Samuel G. Drake collection in 1859. It was sent into the Museum in 1860, with a bundle of Boston tracts. It was discovered in 1875 by a mousing bibliographer, whose honor of discovery was disputed by another bookworm, and a long controversy ensued which even yet has not been settled. For years the Museum 'Tamerlane' was believed to be unique.

"The Maxwell copy has an equally interesting history. It was bought by Mr. Richard Lichtenstein, now one of the proprietors of the Old South Bookstore, in Boston, in an old bookshop, in Cornhill, in a lot for which he paid 25 cents each. It was some years before he began to appreciate the treasure. In the eighties, when Mr. Charles B. Foote was advertising widely for first editions of American authors, Mr. Lichtenstein had some correspondence with him in regard to it, resulting finally in an offer of \$400, which was refused. On April 28, 1892, Mr. Lichtenstein sold the book at public auction, through C. F. Libbie & Co., to Dodd, Mead & Co. for \$1,850, who in turn sold it to George T. Maxwell for \$2,500."

The book had been magnificently bound in brown crushed levant, the sides ornamented with mosaic of blue levant in a beautiful interlaced floriated design, inlaid in colors, at an expense of \$300.

THE KELMSCOTT PRESS.

IN the *English Illustrated Magazine* there is an interesting illustrated article describing Mr. William Morris and the Kelmescott Press. The writer says, when "toward the end of 1890 actual work was begun, the entire staff of the Kelmescott Press consisted of one man and a very small boy, and it was housed in a tiny cottage. The Chaucer, which is the most important work immediately in hand, will be certainly the most magnificent book ever produced on an English press. Every copy is sold—six months before its possible completion. It is being edited by Mr. F. S. Ellis. Next in order of the larger works that are in preparation come 'The Tragedies, Histories, and Comedies of William Shakespeare,' edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, and 'The Cronycles of Syr John Froissart,' reprinted from Pynson's edition of Lord Berners' translation and edited by Mr. Halliday Sparling. The Shakespeare will be in several small quarto volumes, and the Froissart in two folio volumes with armorial borders, designed by Mr. Morris, and including the devices of the more important personages who figure in its pages. Among the other books in preparation are selections from the poems of Coleridge and Herrick, the poems of Mr. Theodore Watts, the romance of 'Syr Perceval' from the Thornton Manuscript, and a new prose romance, 'Child Christopher,' from the pen of Mr. Morris himself. Mr. Morris is also preparing for publication an annotated catalogue of his own wonderful collection of wood-

cut-books, early printed books and manuscripts, which is to be illustrated with over fifty *fac-similes*."

The work grew so rapidly that the press had to migrate to larger premises, and still it grows. The Kelmescott Press has now printed thirty separate works.

GLIMPSES OF CHARLES DICKENS.

IN the *North American Review*, Charles Dickens, the younger, presents a glimpse of his father's home life, especially as it was revealed in his fondness for comic songs and private theatricals. His first recollections of his father date from a time when the Dickens family were living in Devonshire Terrace, and just after the father's return from his first visit to America. "One of the clearest of these recollections is in connection with a certain American rocking chair, which I presume he had brought back with him from the States, and in which he often used to sit of an evening singing comic songs to a wondering and delighted audience, consisting of myself and my two sisters. 'The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,' in the composition of which my father, and Thackeray, and George Cruikshank were all supposed to have had some sort of hand, was one of these ditties and used to be sung with a prodigious dramatic effect; and although it was considered to be in some way George Cruikshank's patent, I never could see so much in his version as my father made of it—although, in the days before the great George took to teetotalism and to flinging an infinite quantity of cold water over everything, there was, no doubt, a good deal of humorous extravagance about his declamation of the story of this noble lord of high degree.

A FAVORITE SONG.

"Another favorite song of ours,—and I think my father enjoyed them all even more than we did,—was one that was concerned with the history of Guy Fawkes; 'Guy Fawkes, that prince of sinisters, who once blew up the House of Lords, the King and all his ministers.' The beginning of each verse contained some startling statement of this kind, which was afterwards modified and explained away in what we considered a most artful and humorous manner. I forget exactly what happened to interfere with the final stage of Guy Fawkes' nefarious project, but in another verse it was stated that Guy 'crossing over Vauxhall Bridge, that way came into London. That is, he would have come that way to perpetrate his guilt, sir. But a little thing prevented him—the bridge it wasn't built, sir,' and also that when they wanted to arrest him 'they straightway sent to Bow Street for that brave old runner Townsend. That is they would have sent for him, for fear he was no starter at, but Townsend wasn't living then, he wasn't born till arter that.' To each verse there was a chorus of the good old fashioned sort, with an 'oh, ah, oh, ri fol de riddy oddy, bow wow wow' refrain, and a great part of the point of the joke lay in the delivery of the introductory monosyllables; the first 'oh' being given, as it were, with incredulity, or a

tone of inquiry; the second 'ah' strongly affirmatively, and the last 'oh' with an air as of one who has found conviction not without difficulty. Some of Tom Moore's melodies also formed part of the *répertoire*, and there were no doubt others which I have forgotten, but the impression of the singer, as he sat in that rocking chair with us three children about or on his knees, has never in the least faded from my mind, though of his appearance at some other and later times the picture may be less vivid.

FUN WITH A TOY THEATRE.

"My first experience, I think, of my father's extraordinary energy and of the thoroughness—the even alarming thoroughness—with which he always threw himself into everything he had occasion to take up, was in connection with a toy theatre of which I was the proud possessor somewhere about the middle of the forties. Toy theatres with scenery and sheets of the characters only requiring painting and cutting out—one Skelt was the principal artist for such things—were very popular indeed in my very early youth, and it was the aim of every self-respecting boy to be the manager of one or more of them. Greater even than the pleasures of the ultimate performances and the accompanying delights of setting out the evil-smelling little footlights which lavished their oil over everything with which it was most desirable they should not come in contact, were the preparations—the painting the scenery, the painting and cutting out the characters, the pasting, the gumming, the thousand and one messes and snippings, the general causes of litter and untidiness, which were so dear to the boys of my time. Skelt, I am afraid, has long since vanished, and toy theatres are so seldom to be seen that I suppose the taste for them has gone out too. Perhaps the boys of to-day know too much about the real theatre to care very much about the toy one, and are not so ready to make-believe as we were. But in my time a toy theatre was about the most popular present you could give a boy, and when some philanthropist presented me with an unusually fine specimen, a perfect Drury Lane among its brethren, I anticipated an endless round of delights. But the size of my theatre fascinated my father, and, in conjunction with Clarkson Stanfield, who had been distinguished as a scene painter before he became a member of the Royal Academy, he set to work to produce the first piece. This, I remember, was a spectacle called the 'Elephant of Siam,' and its production on a proper scale of splendor necessitated the designing and painting of several new scenes, which resulted in such a competition between my father and Stanfield that you would have thought their very existences depended on the mounting of this same elephant. And even after Stanfield had had enough of it my father was still hard at work, and pegged away at the landscapes and architecture of Siam with an amount of energy which in any other man would have been extraordinary, but which I soon learned to look upon as quite natural in him. This particular form of dramatic

fever wore itself out after the piece was produced, I remember, and the theatre—much to my delight, for I had hitherto had but little to do with it—found its way to the nursery, where in process of time a too realistic performance of the miller and his men, comprising an injudicious expenditure of gunpowder and red fire, brought about the catastrophe which finishes the career of most theatres, and very nearly set fire to the house as well.

"This extraordinary, eager, restless energy, which first showed itself to me in this small matter, was never absent from my father all through his life. Whatever he did he put his whole heart into, and did as well as ever he could. Whether it was for work or for play, he was always in earnest. Painting the scenes for a toy theatre, dancing Sir Roger de Coverley at a children's party, gravely learning the polka from his little daughters for a similar entertainment, walking, riding, picnicking, amateur acting, public reading, or the every-day hard work of his literary life—it was all one to him.

HOWELLS AND THE ANTE-BELLUM BOHEMIANS.

"HARPER'S" for June contains one of Mr. Howells' delightful biographical papers, entitled "First Impressions of Literary New York." These first impressions were received in 1860, after the novelist's year in Boston, and before the period of his Venetian consulate. Bohemianism never flourished in wholesome Yankee Boston, and Mr. Howells found himself unable to enter into the spirit of the cult which he found established in New York, with the free-thinking and free-talking *Saturday Press* as its oracle.

"I had found there a bitterness against Boston as great as the bitterness against respectability, and as Boston was then rapidly becoming my second country, I could not join in the scorn thought of her and said of her by the Bohemians. I fancied a conspiracy among them to shock the literary pilgrim, and to minify the precious emotions he had experienced in visiting other shrines; but I found no harm in that, for I knew just how much to be shocked, and I thought I knew better how to value certain things of the soul than they. Yet when their chief asked me how I got on with Hawthorne, and I began to say that he was very shy and I was rather shy, and the king of Bohemia took his pipe out to break in upon me with "Oh, a couple of shysters!" and the rest laughed, I was abashed all they could have wished, and was not restored to myself till one of them said that the thought of Boston made him as ugly as sin: then I began to hope again that men who took themselves so seriously as that need not be taken very seriously by me.

"In fact I had heard things almost as desperately cynical in other newspaper offices before that, and I could not see what was so distinctively Bohemian in these *anime prave*, these souls so baleful by their own showing. But apparently Bohemia was not a state that you could well imagine from one encounter, and

since my stay in New York was to be very short, I lost no time in acquainting myself farther with it. That very night I went to the beer cellar, once very far up Broadway, where I was given to know that the Bohemian nights were smoked and quaffed away. It was said, so far West as Ohio, that the queen of Bohemia sometimes came to Pfaff's: a young girl of a sprightly gift in letters, whose name or pseudonym had made itself pretty well known at that day, and whose fate, pathetic at all times, out-tragedies almost any other in the history of letters. She was seized with hydrophobia from the bite of her dog, on a railroad train; and made a long journey home in the paroxysms of that agonizing disease, which ended in her death after she reached New York. But this was after her reign had ended, and no such black shadow was cast backward upon Pfaff's, whose name often figured in the verse and the epigrammatically paragraphed prose of the *Saturday Press*. I felt that as a contributor and at least a brevet Bohemian I ought not to go home without visiting the famous place, and witnessing if I could not share the revels of my comrades. As I neither drank beer nor smoked, my part in the carousal was limited to a German pancake, which I found they had very good at Pfaff's, and to listening to the whirling words of my commensals, at the long board spread for the Bohemians in a cavernous space under the pavement. There were writers for the *Saturday Press* and for *Vanity Fair* (a hopelessly comic paper of that day), and some of the artists who drew for the illustrated periodicals. Nothing of their talk remains with me, but the impression remains that it was not so good talk as I had heard in Boston. At one moment of the orgy, which went but slowly for an orgy, we were joined by some belated Bohemians whom the others made a great clamor over; I was given to understand they were just recovered from a fearful debauch; their locks were still damp from the wet towels used to restore them, and their eyes were very frenzied. I was presented to these types, who neither said nor did anything worthy of their awful appearance, but dropped into seats at the table, and ate of the supper with an appetite that seemed poor. I staid hoping vainly for worse things till eleven o'clock, and then I rose and took my leave of a literary condition that had distinctly disappointed me. I do not say that it may not have been wickeder and wittier than I found it; I only report what I saw and heard in Bohemia on my first visit to New York, and I know that my acquaintance with it was not exhaustive."

"When I came the next year the *Saturday Press* was no more, and the editor and his contributors had no longer a common centre. The best of the young fellows whom I met there confessed, in a pleasant exchange of letters which we had afterward, that he thought the pose a vain and unprofitable one; and when the *Press* was revived, after the war, it was without any of the old Bohemian characteristics except that of not paying for material. It could not last long upon these terms, and again it passed away, and still waits its second palingenesis.

"The editor passed away too, not long after, and the thing that he had inspired altogether ceased to be. He was a man of a certain sardonic power, and used it rather fiercely and freely, with a joy probably more apparent than real in the pain it gave. In my last knowledge of him he was much milder than when I first knew him, and I have the feeling that he too came to own before he died that man cannot live by snapping turtle alone. He was kind to some neglected talents, and befriended them with a vigor and a zeal which he would have been the last to let you call generous. The chief of these was Walt Whitman, who, when the *Saturday Press* took it up, had as hopeless a cause with the critics on either side of the ocean as any man could have."

VON MOLTKE.

A Paper of Personal Reminiscence.

MR. SIDNEY WHITMAN contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a paper upon Von Moltke, which, better than any other article which has appeared upon the great German strategist, enables the reader to appreciate the manner of man that he was. The article is full of anecdotes, of which the following is by no means the least interesting. Von Moltke was in his early days very poor, and was often in a strait to make both ends meet. On one occasion "he had agreed to translate the whole Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' for the sum of \$400. When he had translated seven of the nine volumes the publisher failed, and he got nothing."

HIS SIMPLE TASTES.

As befitted a man who was capable of undertaking such heroic work for such a miserable pittance, his expenditure was rigidly limited: "Moltke's life was marked by an austere, almost ascetic simplicity. The very bread at the table of the field-marshal was the same *commis-brod* eaten by the common soldier. A bottle of *vin ordinaire* did endless duty at table, it being quite an exceptional favor if a younger member of the family participated in a glass. Three hundred marks (\$75) a month was all that was allowed for housekeeping purposes even at Creisau, where the family gathering often consisted of eight to ten persons."

His simple tastes stood him in good stead when he retired from the onerous position at the head of the German armies, as the following pleasant anecdote shows: "His great delight was gardening, and for hours together he was to be seen in an old straw hat and a gardener's holland suit handling the pruning-knife or the gardener's scissors. Once, when on a visit to his brother-in-law, Major von Burt, at Blasewitz, near Dresden, the news had got about that the great strategist was staying there. A stranger, seeing one who seemed to be an old gardener in the grounds, asked him when would be the best chance of seeing Moltke. 'Oh,' said the gardener, 'about three o'clock.' Whereupon the stranger gratefully gave his informant a mark. What was his surprise when, on returning in the afternoon, he saw the field-marshal—the old gardener of the forenoon—surrounded by his

friends. Moltke held up his hand: 'Ah! I have got your mark.'

NOT MODEST.

Mr. Whitman's description of Moltke is full of vivid and keen criticism. He scouts the idea of Moltke's modesty. He did not care for self-advertisement, that is true, but there was an imperial imperiousness about him utterly inconsistent with the conventional opinion of his modesty. Mr. Whitman says: "His serene intellect was more akin to that of Cæsar, a comparison which seems borne out by the sober conciseness of the writings of both these great men. To a relative who once asked him how he would best define the essence of strategy, Moltke replied, 'Simply common sense.' In Moltke's favorite motto—*Erst wäge dann wage* ('First weigh, then dare')—lay the kernel of Moltke's greatness as a leader. The bold daring of the man was as stupendous as it was icy cold—cold as if sprung forth from beneath the helmet of Pallas Athene. A short postscriptum to his history of the 1870 war revealed the startling fact that, from first to last, neither in the campaign of 1866 nor 1870-71 was there such a thing as a council of war ever held! There were 'listeners,' but no 'councillors.' This silent man with the eagle eye was responsible for all."

HIS METHODS.

Another popular delusion is that Von Moltke had arranged every move of the great march which brought the German armies to the French capital. What he did was to arrange everything before the first blow, and after that the whole disposition of the troops and ordering of the campaign depended upon the movements of the French. The general principles, however, were so well thought out that during the war he had little to do. "One who was always near him during that war was asked whether the field-marshal had not been weighed down by anxiety and hard work during that eventful period. 'Oh no, not at all,' he replied. 'Just after Gravelotte there were a few days during which he was in doubt as to the movements of MacMahon's army. Whilst these lasted the field-marshal was decidedly worried and grumpy. But afterwards, with the exception of a very few critical episodes, things went on as smoothly as possible, and he used to play his 'rubber' regularly every evening, and even found time for reading novels. Of course there were anxious moments before Paris, but mostly with regard to things in the South. He was naturally kept informed of everything that was going on from hour to hour, but as a rule, even during the severe engagements before Paris, he had rarely anything to say with regard to their course or cause to interfere in any way.'"

After the war was over, Mr. Whitman says that Von Moltke was more than once bent upon going to war with Russia and with France: "The subject of Russia was ever present in his thoughts; in fact, the old warrior created the impression that he would not have been adverse to tackle the Russians and push the Northern Colossus a few pegs back toward Asia. It is well known that he believed the conflict sooner or later to be inevitable, and that the present offered

more favorable chances than the future was likely to afford. In this he was in direct antagonism to Prince Bismarck, who has always held that there is no need, and that it is not to the interest of Germany to quarrel seriously with Russia. Also with regard to France, it is well known that he was bitterly disappointed at the rapidity with which that country recovered from the effects of the 1870-71 war. On several occasions, notably at the time of the Schnæbele incident, he was almost passionately in favor of utilizing the opportunity to recommence hostilities. It was not so much the influence of the Czar as Prince Bismarck, who strenuously opposed him in this and thereby originated the coolness which prevailed between these two remarkable men in later years."

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

PROPOS of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus, which was celebrated on December 9, the *Deutscher Hausschatz*, a Catholic magazine, in Hefte 3 and 4, furnishes an article on the Swedish king's relations to Germany.

A MILITARY MONARCHY.

Dr. Hermann Joseph, the writer, observes that Gustavus Adolphus had gifts of a high order, that he had an excellent education, and that considerable attention was given to the moral side of his character. He then goes on to explain that the king was in no sense pious, or just, or honorable, when piety or right would not serve his plans. As a boy he showed a decided preference for things military, and at the age of sixteen he took part in the war which his father made against Denmark. At the age of eighteen we find him on the Swedish throne, with the sole object of converting his kingdom into a military monarchy. His task was no light one. To contend with there were complications with Russia, a never-ending conflict with Poland, Danish armies on Swedish soil, rebellion of his nobles, discontent among the people, widespread poverty and famine.

The war with Denmark was continued with bravery, but little success. He was more fortunate in the war with Russia. He also attacked Poland, and though hostilities were several times interrupted by a truce, no lasting peace was ever brought about, owing to the obstinacy of Sigismund, his nephew, and his own love of war. In 1626 he entered the dukedom of his brother-in-law, George William of Brandenburg, in order to reach more easily Prussian Poland, and even required the government, the Elector, and the city of Königsberg to say whether they would be his friends or his enemies.

INTERFERENCE WITH GERMANY.

The Protestant princes had formed themselves into a union for the protection of German freedom and the Protestant religion, but in reality it was a union for conquest rather than for defense. However, they decided, in 1614, to invite the Swedish king to join them. He explained that he was hard pressed by the King of Poland, a prominent member of the Catholic

League, but as soon as he could put an end to the war with Poland he would assist them to preserve the Protestant faith. King Sigismund of Poland, however, was not a member of the League, nor did he make the war on Gustavus Adolphus. It was Gustavus Adolphus who was attacking him. The answer, therefore, only served to show how much the Swedish king longed to meddle with German affairs, and religion was only a convenient cloak.

THE EDICT OF RESTITUTION.

In 1628, he assembled his Swedish ministers to take counsel with them as to the best means of defending Germany from her enemies, especially the German Emperor and the Papists, who were every day getting nearer and nearer to the Swedish frontier. It was decided that the Imperial and the Papal power must not be allowed to reach the Baltic, but as the German Emperor desired war with Sweden, war with Germany was inevitable, and the necessary preparations must be made to meet the enemy on German soil. Religion as a reason for the war was not alluded to. At the same time Gustavus Adolphus was arranging an alliance with the Netherlands, but here again there is no mention of religion. In the beginning of 1629 the Restitution Edict was passed in Germany. This edict restored to the Catholics all the monasteries and church property which had been seized by the Protestants. This was just enough, but politically it was unwise, for it gave Gustavus Adolphus his opportunity. He had already sympathized with persecuted Protestants and invited them to his country. The Protestants now felt they were injured, and were sure that Gustavus Adolphus would help them.

RELIGION A PRETEXT.

About the end of April, Gustavus Adolphus sent an ambassador to Tilly and Wallenstein with seventeen conditions, all relating to the Baltic question, and promising that if the Emperor was not hostile to Sweden he would not meddle with Germany, but go on with his Polish war. There was not a word about the threatened religion. He also sent a letter to the German Electors, complaining that Germany had offended him, but here again there was no reference to religion. He had, in fact, made up his mind for a war long before the Edict of Restitution, but now and then he would make use of the words "Papal" and "Evangelical" in connection with the danger from an attack on Sweden, not to save Germany or Protestantism, but to protect Sweden.

The Swedish nation does not seem to have had much knowledge of the Baltic question, or the dangers which were said to threaten the country. The people were indeed tired of war, and the resources of the country were exhausted. The king must therefore find some suitable excuse, and the religious view was a convenient one. He would be the savior of the oppressed, and the Protestant princes would rally round him. The Edict was in a certain sense a declaration of war on the part of the emperor, and there was therefore no need for him to acquaint Germany with his plans. He would break the emperor's power

and strengthen the position of the princes, and restore to them their church property; for himself, he would increase Sweden's power in the Baltic. He had no other aim than the good of the Fatherland, but the chief cause of the war was political—to conquer the German Emperor's desire for the Baltic.

A SCANDINAVIAN EMPIRE.

He also endeavored to win over France, a Catholic country! But nothing came of it. At last, when all his preparations were ready, he took leave of his parliament, calling God to witness that he was not undertaking the war for his own pleasure. After his death, Oxenstiern, his Chancellor, explained that Gustavus Adolphus not only wished to secure the Baltic, but that it was his ambition to be Emperor of Scandinavia, his empire to include Sweden, Norway, Denmark to the Great Belt, and the Baltic Provinces. In conclusion, Dr. Joseph, who is himself a German Catholic, but bases his article on the work of the Protestant historian, Droysen, is at a loss to understand how Germany could rejoice over the memory of the woes which Gustavus Adolphus brought upon the Fatherland. It would be less foolish to worship Napoleon I.

NAPOLEON ON THE "BELLEROPHON."

IN the *United Service Magazine* for June there is an interesting article describing the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte, taken from a book by Captain Maitland. When Napoleon was received on board the *Bellerophon* he only wanted one month to complete his forty-sixth year: "He was then a remarkably strong, well-built man, about five feet seven inches high, his limbs particularly well formed, with a fine ankle and a very small foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as he always wore while on board the ship silk stockings and shoes. His hands were also very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light gray, teeth good, when he smiled the expression of his countenance highly pleasing, but under disappointment of a dark, gloomy cast. Hair a very dark brown, a little thin on the top but without a gray hair. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light sallow color, differing from almost any other I ever met with. From his having become corpulent he had lost much of his personal activity, and, according to those who attended him, a very considerable portion of his mental energy was also gone. Once, during his stay on board the *Bellerophon*, he showed signs of emotion and distress. He was speaking of his wife and child and said: 'I feel the conduct of the allied sovereigns to be more cruel and unjustifiable toward me in that respect'—his separation from them—'than in any other.' I looked steadily in his face, says Maitland, as he expressed himself thus; the tears were standing in his eyes, and the whole of his countenance appeared evidently under the influence of a strong feeling of grief. As Maitland had never heard Napoleon speak of Waterloo or of the Duke of Wellington, he asked Count Bertrand what Napoleon thought of the Duke. 'I will give

you his opinion in his own words,' he replied. 'The Duke of Wellington, in the management of an army, is fully equal to myself, with the advantage of possessing more prudence.'

THE LATE PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

IN the new Japanese monthly, the *Sun*, appears the following tribute to the late Prince Arisugawa of Japan:

"Beginning his military career as commander-in-chief of the imperial army in the war of the restoration, appointed to the same high office at the time of the Satsuma rebellion, he ended it as commander-in-chief of the general staff in the present Japan-China war. In each capacity his counsels were characterized by great wisdom and sagacity, and contributed much toward the success of the imperial cause. Nor were his services to his country confined to the sphere of arms. He held at different times the responsible posts of president of state, governor of a province, president of the privy council and vice-minister president. Born in 1835 he was his sovereign's senior by seventeen years, and the Emperor used to look up to him as he would to a father. When the war broke out the Prince followed the Emperor to Hiroshima, and was most indefatigable at his post as commander-in-chief of the staff. On the evening of the 1st of December, at the celebration of the capture of Port Arthur, he unfortunately caught a bad cold; but the council of war could ill spare the presence of so important a personage at that critical period, and he attended to his duties in spite of his indisposition. But the Emperor was so much concerned about his health that he ordered him to go to his (the Prince's) summer palace at Maiko for thorough medical treatment. There his illness gradually developed into typhoid fever, and, in spite of all that the best medical skill could do his overtaxed frame at last succumbed to the disease. In his delirious moments his utterances were all on the subject of the war. The feelings of the Emperor, who thus lost his uncle and most valued counselor, may well be imagined. The whole nation was sorrow-stricken at the sudden news, and expressed its deep sense of sympathy and mourning in every appropriate way. Before his death the Prince was decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Chrysanthemum,—a decoration hitherto given only to the Emperor of Germany,—and with the new medal of the Golden Falcon, the highest decoration for military services, and awarded the Second Order of Exploit. His funeral was made a national affair and took place on the 29th of January, the diet having voted 20,000 yen toward its expense. The day was most propitious and the grand procession well worthy of the dead. As the impressive *cortège* slowly wound its way from his palace at Kasumigaseki to the imperial burying ground at Mukogaoka, thousands of people lined the streets in perfect order and silence to pay their last honors to the remains of the illustrious Prince and to show how deeply they felt the loss."

MR. HOWELLS AND THE BEGGARS.

MR. HOWELLS puts in the June *Century* a characteristically pleasant and witty essay under the title, "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," in which he discusses the common struggle between humane impulse and a knowledge of the Charity Organization Society. After giving humorous accounts of particular varieties of trials by beggars which he suffers and the psychological compromise between theory and practice which every man must come to when confronted by apparent and supplicating squalor, Mr. Howells says: "The actual practice of fraud, even when you discover it, must give you interesting question, unless you are cock-sure of your sociology. I was once met by a little girl on a cross-street in a respectable quarter of the town, who burst into tears at sight of me, and asked for money to buy her sick mother bread. The very next day I was passing through the same street, and I saw the same little girl burst into tears at sight of a benevolent looking lady, whom undoubtedly she asked for money for the same good object. The benevolent-looking lady gave her nothing, and she tried her woes upon several other people, none of whom gave her anything. I was forced to doubt whether, upon the whole, her game was worth the candle, or whether she was really making a provision for her declining years by this means. To be sure, her time was not worth much, and she could hardly have got any other work, she was so young; but it seemed hardly a paying industry. By any careful calculation, I do not believe she would have been found to have amassed more than ten or fifteen cents a day; and perhaps she really had a sick mother at home. Many persons are obliged to force their emotions for money, whom we should not account wholly undeserving; yet I suppose a really good citizen who found this little girl trying to cultivate the sympathies of charitable people by that system of irrigation, would have had her suppressed as an impostor.

"In a way she was an impostor, though her sick mother may have been starving, as she said. It is a nice question. Shall we always give to him that asketh? Or shall we give to him that asketh only when we know that he has come by his destitution honestly? In other words, what is a deserving case of charity—or, rather, what is not? Is a starving or freezing person to be denied because he or she is drunken or vicious? What is desert in the poor? What is desert in the rich, I suppose the reader would answer. If this is so, and if we ought not to succor an undeserving poor person, then we ought not to succor an undeserving rich person. It will be said that a rich person, however undeserving, will never be in need of our succor, but this is not so clear. If we saw a rich person fall in a fit before the horses of a Fifth avenue omnibus, ought not we to run and lift him up, although we knew him to be a man whose life was stained by every vice and excess, and cruel, wanton, idle, luxurious? I know that I am imagining a quite impossible rich person; but once imagined, ought not we to

save him all the same as if he were deserving? I do not believe the most virtuous person will say we ought not, and ought not we, then, to rescue the most worthless tramp fallen under the wheels of the Juggernaut of want? Is charity the reward of merit?"

COLOR SHADES.

THERE is an interesting paper by Professor A. E. Wright in the *Nineteenth Century*. It is a popular exposition of the influence of the extent to which contrast colors or color shades have to be taken into account in the study of effect.

CONTRAST COLORS.

Mr. Wright says: "It is beginning to be popularly understood that the phenomena of our color-vision can be best explained by the assumption of three pairs of contrast colors, white and black, red and green and blue and yellow; and almost everybody is familiar with the conception that each of these primary colors calls up an after-image of its complementary or contrast color. But, on the other hand, probably very few of us have realized what the complete after-image really is; and very few of us have realized that, if our after-image phenomena were to lapse, the purples would fade from the shadows under the trees, from the distances and from the mountains at sunset and dawn.

WHAT COLOR SHADES REALLY ARE.

"We may therefore begin by endeavoring to see for ourselves what our color-shadows really are, and we shall employ only the simplest methods of demonstrating them. The simplest method of all is to wait for a good red sunset, and then to hold up a sheet of white paper to catch its red reflection in a bay-window facing west. We then interpose our hand between the sunset and the paper in such a manner as to cast a pattern of shadow upon it. This pattern of shadow, which will still be illuminated by white light reflected from the ceiling or the side window, will appear of a brilliant green. These green shadows are 'color-shadows.'

THEIR USES IN ART.

"The skillful painter is the painter who knows how to manipulate his after-image phenomena so as to get an added brilliancy upon his color wherever he may require it. Such painter will, for instance, render in marvelous brilliancy the bright yellow-green glint of the moss when it is shone upon by the sun after rain; but when we come to inquire how he gets all this brilliancy into his greens, we find that he has introduced lavender-purples into his shadows; and it is evidently the after-image of these purples that has reverberated back upon the yellow-greens in his high lights. And, again, the really great colorist is the man who has acquired an absolute mastery over the after-image phenomena.

IN DECORATION.

"When we apply color in any form to the walls of a room, whether it is as paint, or as distemper, or as wall-paper, we find ourselves confronted with very distinct after-image phenomena. For instance, if we color the walls pink and leave the ceiling untinted we shall find that our ceiling assumes a distinct yellowish-green color. If we now desire to make our ceiling show up as a pure white we shall evidently have to set to work to neutralize this yellowish-green color-shadow by a suitable application of pink. Or if we desire to have a pink-tinted ceiling we shall evidently have to employ, first, a certain quantum of pink to kill the greenish color-shadow, and, on the top of this, such surplus of pink as would, upon an absolutely white wall, give us the depth of pink tint that we desire.

IN FURNISHING.

"It is also essential to take into our reckoning the predominating after-image effect of any room for which we are selecting furniture. A particular yellow shade in a curtain may have a certain æsthetic worth when seen on a gray background; but it would be overlaid with a green color-shadow if it were seen against a red wall-paper; and it would be too yellow if seen against a blue paper, and it would be orange if seen against a green paper.

"Again, it is the neglect to take mental note of the color-shadows of surrounding objects which makes it so difficult a matter to 'carry away a color in one's eye,' and to choose an appropriate match for it.

IN DRESS.

"A correct exploitation of the color-shadows constitutes a very important element, if it does not constitute the essence, of the art of dress. For instance, a black evening dress casts invaluable white color-shadows over a bare neck and shoulders, and mourning throws a similar added whiteness over the face. Again, a dark green dress, especially if there is a shade of blue in the green, lights up dark auburn hair in a very beautiful way with its bright color-shadows. On the other hand, such a material as blue serge throws up into disagreeable prominence the unpleasant yellows of some of the lighter shades of 'red' hair. The vivid yellow color-shadows of any bright blue are very 'trying' to any complexion. A similar remark applies to pink, for, unless in youth and health, where there is a sufficiency of natural pink in the cheeks to repress the after-image phenomena, the yellowish-green color-shadows make their appearance, and give a ghastly hue to the complexion. Lastly, the unpleasantness of a bright yellow-green dress is probably due to the fact that its purple color-shadows overlay the natural pink of the cheeks, and so give rise to an over-vivid double-color contrast.

"We need not, however, go into the minutiae of this matter. They will present no difficulty to any one who has familiarized himself with the three pairs of contrast colors and with the importance of the color-shadow as a factor in all our color sensations."

THE PROFITS OF THE TWEED RING.

MR. E. J. EDWARDS, in the July *McClure's*, contributes one of his chapters in the history of Tammany, chronicling this time "The Rise and Fall of the Tweed Ring." Tweed had passed through successive stages of chair making, loafing around the engine house, bossing a gang of roughs at the primaries, being foreman of Big 6 Engine Company and the State Senate. We quote some paragraphs showing the profits of his vocation as a political leader:

"In 1863 Tweed was a poor man. In 1868 he was a rich one, and this was before the organization of the Tweed ring. As a member of the Board of Supervisors, which had the power of auditing accounts, he was able to secure various privileges which were frauds upon the city. For instance, he got control of a little newspaper, and he secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature making this obscure sheet the official organ of the city government, and it received over \$1,000,000 a year for simply printing the proceedings of the Common Council. He established a printing company, whose main business was the printing of blank forms and vouchers, for which in one year \$2,800,000 was charged. Another item was a stationer's company, which furnished all the stationery used in the public institutions and departments, and this company alone received some \$3,000,000 a year. On an order for six reams of cap paper, the same amount of letter paper, two reams of note paper, two dozen pen holders, four small ink bottles, and a few other articles, all worth not more than \$50 a bill of \$10,000 was rendered and paid. Tweed employed certain persons as the executive heads of these companies who were also upon the city pay rolls, some receiving money for work never done."

THE TOTAL STEALINGS OF THE RING.

"It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the total amount of money stolen by the ring; fourteen million dollars is believed to be an underestimate. The fraudulent accounts published in *The Times* footed up eleven and a quarter millions, and Mr. Tilden, in his investigation, became satisfied that the ring had in near prospect some eighteen millions more, nearly all fraudulent booty, which it would have obtained had it not been overthrown. Furthermore, there is not the slightest doubt that Tweed expected to reach out to the state, and possibly to the nation itself. The frauds upon which the conviction of Tweed was obtained consisted in the payment of enormously increased bills to mechanics, architects, furniture-makers, and, in some instances, to unknown persons, for supplies and services. It was the expectation that an honest bill would be raised all the way from 60 to 90 per cent. In the first months of the ring's stealing the increase was about 60 per cent. Some of the bills were increased by as much as 90 per cent., but the average increase was such as to make it possible to give 67 per cent. to the ring, the confederates being allowed to keep 33 per cent.; and of that 33 per cent., probably at least one-half was a fraudulent increase."

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE current number of *Annals of the American Academy* calls attention to the immense increase of electric railways in Massachusetts. In 1888 there were 534 miles of tramway with horses, while none were operated by electricity. At the end of 1894 tramways operated by horses had gone down to 104, while there were 825 miles driven by electricity. The average dividend is 6.1 per cent. The economy effected by the electric system is shown, however, by the fact that while in 1885 the percentage of operating expenses to income was 80.2 per cent., in 1894 the proportion was but 69.51 per cent. The last decade has shown a marvelous increase in the capital invested in street railway transportation. Thus, in 1885 the capital stock of all the street railway companies in Massachusetts was little more than \$8,000,000; in 1894 it was nearly \$37,000,000. During the same period the number of employees has increased from 4,103 to 7,451; the number of cars from 2,114 to 4,058; the total passengers carried from 100,746,786 to 220,464,099, while the number of horses used has decreased from 9,785 to 2,014.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TROTTER.

IN *Outing*, "Dexter," a writer well-known to the racing world, thus briefly sets forth the wonderful evolution of the American trotter from old 2:40 days to the present time. He says: "Fifty years ago it was the dream of the pioneer breeders of the United States that they could produce a trotter who would go a mile in 2:30. When 'Lady Suffolk' accomplished that result there were many who were prepared to rest and be thankful; but the American spirit of progress was too vigorous to rest at any such speed limit.

"In 1859 'Flora Temple' astonished and delighted the American public by trotting in 2:19¼, and again there were many who declared that the speed limit had been reached. In 1867 'Dexter' went from wire to wire at Buffalo in 2:17¼, and then a universal shout arose that the trotter had at last reached perfection. But in 1874 'Goldsmith Maid' placed the time record at 2:14. Later on 'Rarus' reduced it to 2:13¼, 'Maud S.' in 1880, placed it at 2:08¼, and this great queen reigned until 1891, when 'Sunol' cut the record a half second.

"With the advent of the pneumatic tired wheel, speed on the track was made easier, the friction was reduced and the corners could be more easily turned. In 1892 'Nancy Hanks' trotted in 2:04 and the record stood till this season, when 'Alix' appeared and reduced it to 2:03¼. If that was her only claim to excellence the quarter of a second might fairly be considered as not much of an advance; but in addition to this she has trotted the three fastest heats in a race and has trotted a series of miles such as have been performed by no other trotter in the previous annals of the turf.

"On August, 17, 1893, she won her champion race at Terre Haute, Ind., trotting the three heats in 2:06, 2:05¼ and 2:05¼."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

MISS HARRIET MONROE, the author of the World's Fair ode which had, in some respects, so stormy a history, contributes to the *Century* an ode "To Idleness" that is far above the rank and file of magazine verse :

Sweet Idleness, thou waitest at the door
To lead me down through meadows cool with shade—
Down to the river, o'er whose pebbly floor
The fishes, unafraid,
Swim softly, careless of our airy world.
I hear thee ever singing, calling ever, .
Bidding me sever
The chain so close about my spirit curled.
Why do I toil and pore
When thou art at the door ?
Surely Time's slave am I, and thou wilt shun me ;
Surely the delvers of the dark have won me
If here I stay when thou art fled away.

O Idleness, where sleep thy votaries ?
In what enchanted garden of pure bliss'
Float their dim dreams on lotus laden wings ?
What joy of musical imaginings
Lulls them in banishment ?
Ah, call them back to earth, that weary is !
Ah, call them back, with sleepy-eyed Content
Close in their flowery train,
And bid them soothe a world whose joys are spent,
Who seeketh peace in vain !
Yea, bid them twine their wreaths round yon wan brow,
Whence lovely hopes flamed skyward once, where now
Greed showers his ashes gray.
Bedew those eyes until they shine once more ;
For exiled youth unbar the rusted door,
And save a soul to-day.

Yea, wilt thou linger with the butterflies,
And man's high love despise ?
I know one fit for thy sweet wooing—
Ah, save him from the beckoning death !
Too swiftly Beauty's quest pursuing,
Soon must he fall, and fail of breath.
The dull world speeds him on—oh, haste !
With roses bind him, bear him far,
Sing him sweet songs, weave visions chaste,
Till he is strong to seek his star !

Ah, we have sinned and grievous is our shame !
Thee we have banished, and reviled thy name,
Till men dig deep in shadows, rubbing o'er
Their earthy store,

And maidens fair as dreams of morn,
For thee and love and dalliance born,
Toil clamorous in the dark, and smile no more.
Hear'st thou the noise ? Ah, no ! for thou art flown.
Now wilt thou follow
The flight of song o'er fields with daisies sown.
The sport of thrush and swallow
Rhymes with thy joy, and I must brood alone.

In *Scribner's* for July Miss Mildred Howells, the only daughter of the novelist, has a graceful set of verses—their cleverly suggested moral raises them above the *vers de société*—that show more clearly than

any other of her maiden efforts that this young lady inherits much of her father's art. The lines are headed by Miss Howells' own drawing of the shepherd and shepherdess in question :

Upon my mantelpiece they stand,
While all its length between them lies ;
He throws a kiss with graceful hand,
She glances back with bashful eyes.

The china Shepherdess is fair,
The Shepherd's face denotes a heart
Burning with ardor and despair,
Alas, they stand so far apart !

And yet, perhaps, if they were moved,
And stood together day by day,
Their love had not so constant proved,
Nor would they still have smiled so gay.

His hand the Shepherd might have kissed
The matchbox Angel's heart to win ;
The Shepherdess, his love have missed,
And flirted with the Mandarin.

But on my mantelpiece they stand,
While all its length between them lies ;
He throws a kiss with graceful hand,
She glances back with bashful eyes.

In the *New Review* Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes a poem, entitled "The Song of the Banjo," which is the most noteworthy verse that is to be found in any of the magazines this month, and if it is not Mr. Kipling's best, it is not far from it. It contains eight stanzas, from which we select two :

In the silence of the camp before the fight,
When it's good to make your will and say your prayer,
You can hear my *strumpty-tumpty* overnight
Explaining ten to one was always fair.
I'm the prophet of the Utterly Absurd,
Of the Patently Impossible and Vain.
And when the Thing that Couldn't has occurred,
Give me time to change my leg and go again.

With my "*Tumpa-tumpa-tumpa-tun-pa tump !*"
In the desert where the dung-fed camp smoke curled
There was never voice before us till I led our lonely
chorus,
I—the war drum of the English round the world !

Let the organ moan her sorrow to the roof—
I have told the naked stars the grief of man.
Let the trumpets snare the foeman to the proof—
I have known defeat and mocked it as we ran.
My bray ye may not alter nor mistake
When I stand to jeer the fatted Soul of Things,
But the Song of Lost Endeavor that I make,
Is it hidden in the twanging of the strings ?

With my "*Ta-ra-rara-rara-ra-rrrp !*"
[Is it naught to you that hear and pass me by ?]
But the word—the word is mine, when the order moves
the line
And the lean, locked ranks go roaring down to die.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE feature of the July *Scribner's* is the long article on "Life at the Athletic Clubs," by Duncan Edwards, which begins the number. It is illustrated with scores of pretty and graphic drawings of the interiors of the great club houses, and of scenes on their athletic fields. Many of these clubs have evolved out of a mere aggregation of athletes into very populous organizations which are for "having good fun" first, and only secondarily for breaking records.

Mr. Robert Grant discusses "The Summer Problem" in his series of essays on "The Art of Living." He has a good deal to say for that solution of the problem which is obtained by denying it is a problem—in other words, by staying at home. To those who must stay in the city during August, and desire to make a virtue of necessity, he has these words of comfort: "He can remember that probably one-third of the annual experiments in summer culture and health giving recreation, made by his friends and acquaintances, turn out dire failures, and that another one-third results in mixed joy and comfort. He can reflect, too, if he lives in the suburbs of a city, or in a town or small city, that, barring a few exceptionally hot days, he and his family are really very comfortable at home. Even if his household gods are in a parboiled metropolis, he will commonly be able to relieve his tedium and physical discomfort by some form of excursion. All our seaboard cities have their midsummer Meccas for the multitude in the form of beaches; and even where no ocean breezes blow there is usually close at hand verdure, a lake, a grove, or a river where the philosophical soul can forget the thermometer and cease to commiserate with itself on being kept in town. One's own bed is never humpy, and the hollows in it are just fitted to one's bones or adipose developments. One can eat and drink in one's town house without fear of indigestion or germs. Decidedly the happiness of staying at home is not much less than the happiness of passing one, two or three months at a place where everything is uncomfortable or nasty, at a cost which one can ill afford, if at all. Good city milk and succulent city vegetables are luxuries which are rarely to be found at the ordinary summer resort."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ opens the July *Harper's* with an article called "Some Imaginative Types in American Art." Out of all the bosh that is written about a distinctive American art and other phrases which play on the same idea, Mr. Cortissoz's words come with a rare relief in his delicate, sensitive and sensible analysis of the imaginative work now given forth by the painters and sculptors at the head of the American artists. Of MacMonnies, Dewing, Tryon and the others whose work Mr. Cortissoz comments upon, he says:

"It is their fundamental healthfulness which brings their differing works together in this place to illustrate the growth in American art of a principle which is to give that art a more than local stamp. For with ideality, with purity of spirit, if the testimony of historic schools has any value, you get the universal stamp. Every school

has its leader, there is a new goddess in every shrine, and every artist seeks his own ideal, yet of this much we can be sure, that the only ideal that is ultimately worth the serving, the only leader who goes on unfaltering to the end, the only goddess whose feet are not of clay, is she to whom you can say, in Elia's perfect words, 'I never knew a whiter soul than thine.'"

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has one of his European sketches, "Americans in Paris," and he is even more than usually lively in his delineation of the types of fellow-countrymen which have chiefly caught his eye in the French capital. In his more sober conclusion he says:

"The American artist who has taken Paris properly has only kind words to speak of her. He is grateful for what she gave him, but he is not unmindful of his mother-country at home. He may complain when he returns of the mud in our streets, and the height of our seventeen-story buildings, and the ugliness of our elevated roads—and who does not? But if his own art is lasting and there is in his heart much constancy, his work will grow and continue in spite of these things, and will not droop from the lack of atmosphere about him. New York and every great city owns a number of these men, who have studied in the French capital, and who speak of it as fondly as a man speaks of his college and of the years he spent there."

Francis M. Thorpe tells about the University of Pennsylvania in a very much illustrated article; Frederic Remington does "Bear Chasing in the Rocky Mountains," in accompaniment to his splendid and dashing pictures; and Poultney Bigelow tells the story of "The German Struggle for Liberty," of the date of the terrific battle of Jena.

THE CENTURY.

WE have selected from the July *Century* the articles by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee on "The Future of War," and by Edmund Gosse on "Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson," to quote from among the Leading Articles.

A brief paper by Arthur Lawrence, illustrated by the beautiful landscape drawings of Harry Fenn, tells of "Bryant and the Berkshire Hills," giving an account of that early period of the poet's life which was passed at Great Barrington, Mass., in which were written "Thanatopsis," and the "Ode to a Waterfowl." Bryant disliked his profession, the law, but was very conscientious in the discharge of his civic duties.

"He was courteous, and in a way social, but had few intimates, and lived much by himself and among his books. He loved out-of-door life. He was fond of going into the woods, by himself or with some congenial friend. The best botanist in Berkshire, he knew every tree and shrub and flower; with an exquisite sense of all that was grand and beautiful in nature, he was able in a rare degree to read her secrets and understand her mysteries and to divine those harmonies of hers too fine for human ear. He loved to people in his imagination the surrounding solitudes with their earlier occupants, and to dwell upon the legends and histories of their Indian possessors."

The *Century* prints a literal translation of portions of a Japanese life of General Grant, and reproduces the battle

pictures in all their national queerness of perspective. The Oriental historian is tremendously eulogistic of "Gurando Kuen," as he is called in Japanese parlance.

"The nine volumes, each consisting of twenty pages of text and pictures, are arranged in groups of three, so that the illuminated covers of each group form a single picture. The first group deals with General Grant's early life, the Mexican War, and the Civil War; the second group with the Civil War and his travels in England and France; and the third group with his travels in Africa, Asia and Japan."

Constance Cary Harrison opens the July number with a pleasant article on "American Rural Festivals," illustrated prettily by wash drawings of the more picturesque local rites.

MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the July *McClure's* we have selected the following to be reviewed among the Leading Articles: "Telegraph Systems of the World," by Henry Muir; "The Possibility of Life on Other Worlds," by Sir Robert Ball, and "The Rise and Fall of the Tweed Ring," by E. J. Edwards.

This midsummer number opens with a thrilling account by Cleveland Moffat of the American Exchange Bank Robbery in 1888, which led Mr. Pinkerton on a long chase into South America, where he finally captured the thief by the cleverest sort of a ruse. The sum stolen was \$41,000, and the package of greenbacks was purloined by one of the bank messengers, who was conveying it from the bank to the office of the Adams Express Company. One of the remarkable facts connected with the robbery was that the two messengers who carried the parcel were watched carefully by a detective until they actually entered the express office and that one of them was wholly innocent and had no idea of the robbery, so cleverly was the substitution of a "dummy" package accomplished.

Another very attractive contribution to the July *McClure's* is "A Real Conversation" that Hamlin Garland had with Edward Kemeys, the sculptor who chooses Indians and buffaloes and grizzly bears for his subjects. The strength, the selective art, and the accuracy with which Mr. Kemeys depicts the red Indian and his magnificently savage surroundings, seem all the more marvelous when Mr. Garland has told us that the sculptor had absolutely no instruction. In fact, he was a day laborer in Central Park, dissatisfied with his occupation, when he happened to see a sculptor at work modeling the head of a wolf, and decided at the moment that his vocation was found.

"Quick as lightning came the thought to him 'I can do that!'"

"I felt it for an absolute certainty. The old man laughed at me, but it made no impression on me. My fingers itched to get hold of that wax."

"He then related, with wealth of detail, the wonderful night he had. He carried his bunch of wax to his room, too excited to eat or sleep, and there modeled his wolf's head with the jaws open. The old sculptor had been working upon one with the jaws closed."

"And then I sat down and waited for daylight in order to show my work to the family. I wanted to be certain. I wasn't sure but my imagination had made me see a wolf's head in a lump of wax. I knew it was a critical moment with me—the most critical of all my life. I went down, carrying the head covered with a handkerchief. I shook with excitement. I wanted it a test, so I

said, 'Now, I've got something to show you. If you recognize it say so quick, don't hesitate.' Then I jerked the handkerchief away. 'It's a wolf,' they said."

"I realized the dramatic importance of that moment, but something in his voice led me to understand that he had not reached the climax of his story."

"I was wonderfully pleased, but I was not satisfied. I went back and modeled another head. I brought it down just as before, and when I uncovered it they said, 'Why it's Lap!' Lap was their dog. That settled it. I had come to my own. I had struck the trail," he added with characteristic resort to the vernacular of the plains to cover his deep emotion."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN the July *Munsey's* the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew discusses that inspiring subject, the Fourth of July, in an article entitled, "The Birthday of Liberty." After telling of the thrills which that glorious day had for him in his extreme youth, Mr. Depew makes a stand for the continuation of its undimmed celebration.

"But the Fourth of July seemed to go out of fashion. Our society leaders told us that noise was vulgar, and that the whole celebration lacked refinement. Newspaper wits poked fun at it, and college professors branded it as 'catering to the rational vice of brag.' My opinion is that the Yankee who would not brag on the Fourth of July is unworthy of his birthright. I believe in the importance of keeping alive the memories and traditions of our liberty's natal day. I believe in reverence for our ancestors; I believe in pride in their splendid achievements. One of the strongest bonds that hold a great nation together is popular respect for its national heroes. As the fabled giant Antæus renewed his strength whenever he touched his mother earth, so shall our republic live as long as its children recall, to follow and imitate, the examples of their Revolutionary sires."

In the department called "In the Public Eye," there is a brief sketch of that staunch Republican, fine business man and noble philanthropist, John I. Blair. The writer describes him as continuing to live in the style of the prosperous country merchant, notwithstanding his millions.

"A Fifth avenue mansion has no charms for him; yet it is not a spirit of hoarding niggardliness that makes luxury distasteful. His gifts to education have been generous. Just across a little valley, in full view from his house, stands the spacious building of blue limestone, known through the country round as Blair Hall, the home of Blair Presbyterian Academy. To this he has given, in land, buildings and endowment, more than \$600,000. Princeton and Lafayette colleges have received from him about \$100,000 each, and Grinnell College, in Iowa, owes to him the principal building upon its campus. To his native town he has presented churches and bridges, and instead of being disliked or feared for his wealth, 'John I.,' as he is locally called, is universally loved and admired by his neighbors. He is almost equally well known and liked in the seventy or eighty Western towns that he helped to found."

"Mr. Blair never bought a road for speculation merely. All his purchases were paid for with his own money, or with capital borrowed from friends. Then, after being extended and improved, and rendered valuable by skillful management, they were sometimes sold to other systems. Of the \$26,000,000 he is said to have invested in Western roads, not one was raised by putting their stock into the market."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE July *Lippincott's* contains an article by Charles Morris on the trans-Siberian railroad, under the heading, "The Railroad Invasion of Asia." We have quoted copiously in previous numbers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from articles which told of the projected extension of this great system to Irkutsk, thence across Lake Baikal by steamer, and finally to Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan. Mr. Morris draws attention to the great significance which this railroad building will have in the future of the East, both in military and commercial matters.

"Its effect upon the habits and thoughts of the Asiatics it is impossible to estimate. New industries, new methods, new ideas and conceptions, must develop in the track of the iron horse. The isolation of Asia must yield before the inroad of civilization, the advent of machinery and science, the coming of new religious, political and economical ideas, to all of which the railroad will afford an easy entrance. The sleeping giant of Orientalism is stirring uneasily in its bed, its drowsy senses already disturbed by the shrill alarum of the locomotive whistle. It must be fully awakened when the inmost recesses of the continent are reached by the ever-extending rail, and the restless spirit of Occidentalism has invaded regions which for thousands of years have rested in the bliss of ignorance and self-satisfaction."

Mr. Francis C. Baylor proclaims against what he calls "Our National Extravagance." He attributes the worst sins of this sort to the insane desire of people with limited means to maintain the same standards of life as their richer neighbors. With some dangerous variety of metaphor, Mr. Baylor puts it: "Millionaires set the pace, and all the frogs begin forthwith to convert themselves into oxen, and be, as they call it, 'swells,' though many of them burst in the effort, so great are their social sensitiveness, their determination to keep up with the procession, their horror of not being supposed to be in or able to keep up with this or that set, their intense social uneasiness and ambition. A perpetual braying of brass bands and burning of lime lights is their idea of society. They forget Lowell's delightful aphorism, that 'good society would be charming if it deserved either the noun or the adjective.'"

"Their standards of life, their ideals, are radically false and unworthy. But they cost; no doubt of that. Many a man has poured his very heart's blood out on that ridiculous pinchbeck altar of 'society,' and gone to his grave a good twenty years before his time, or lived a dishonored wreck, because he couldn't bear to deny his wife and daughters the means to accomplish some mean and petty social end. For there are no men in the world so indulgent to their womankind as Americans. But where is the propriety of such sacrifices, and what the necessity for them? A friend of mine tells me that she saw the wife of a hotel clerk in New York going down to dinner in a splendid yellow satin gown set off by diamonds and trimmed with exquisite lace,—a very suitable gown for Mrs. Cleveland to wear at a White House reception, or for a duchess to appear in at Marlborough House, but for her a vulgarity, an absurdity, and in atrocious taste."

Professor H. H. Boyesen writes on that popular subject, "The New Womanhood," and takes a very optimistic view of the results which the age-end "movements" will bring. In fact, he concludes that whatever be the eccentricities of the process, "the development of individuality in woman will in the end be conducive to a higher matrimonial felicity, resting upon a firmer foundation."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN the July *Cosmopolitan*, Mrs. Burton Harrison writes on New York society under the title, "The Myth of the Four Hundred." As that caption suggests, she does not accept the easy phrase which has obtained such popularity in hitting off the metropolitan body of "smart" people. She says: "For my own part, I am an unbeliever in the body corporate which, for want of a better term, has come to be popularly known as the Four Hundred of New York. The lists for visits and invitations made out yearly by people of good position, to include their acquaintances to whom such courtesies are due, number, say, a thousand names. Of these names, who among us is equipped or prepared to say six hundred are outside the pale? So the golden circle drawn around a few wealthy and fashionable folk who are most often heard about as exchanging hospitalities with each other, exists, I truly believe, in the imagination of alarmists. The general idea that this barrier yields only by accident, or through phenomenal assiduity of push, or when distinguished talent or accomplishment are in the same scale with a light purse, to the approach of an outsider, is absurd, when the most casual observer can see the new actors every year brings forward within its arena."

Mrs. Harrison makes some scathing remarks on the vulgar blazoning of the fashion leaders which one finds in the newspapers, and she believes the absurd talk that goes on in some periodicals about the personalities of society exerts a very harmful effect in setting a false standard for various honest people.

The feature of this number of the *Cosmopolitan* is easily Rudyard Kipling's contribution, "The Maltese Cat," in which he tells, as only Kipling can tell, the story of an infinitely thrilling Indian polo game, considered from the view of both ponies and men. Mr. Frederic Remington was the only man to draw pictures which could illustrate this marvelous bit of horse and polo lore, and he has drawn them in charming style.

GODEY'S.

IN the July *Godey's* Beaumont Fletcher pronounces the play of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" to be among the very best of those productions which give us a hope for a distinctive American drama. But he gives to Mr. Clemens, who wrote the story, a much smaller share of praise than to Mr. Mayo, who dramatized it. The latter's work he eulogizes very highly. "While Mark Twain must always be cherished with gratitude for the much laughter he has blessed humanity with, and for the cosmopolitan fame he has given American letters, possibly more than any other writer, I cannot believe that he labored long enough and lovingly enough over this latest work. The good fairy that puts bright ideas in the heads of genius has proffered him something new in plots, and a magnificent chance for deep study in soul-development; but he has not done his share. He has rudely sketched it out and cast it at the world with the indifference of a man pampered and spoiled with popularity. The sketchiness of the treatment, furthermore, is not of the impatient strength and suggestive roughness of an unfinished work of Michel Angelo's, but is trivial and slouchy in its general aspect."

A writer on the National Sculpture Society praises its objects and initial work, and looks for a great benefit to come from it in the matter of educating the American into some higher conception of art. "Already the choicest sites in our cities are occupied by statues which,

in nine cases out of ten, are ridiculously bad—not merely bad in a negative way, but aggressively inexcusable in conception and technic. Every day, almost, some hard headed municipal board accepts with pride some statue that will disgust all men of artistic training and warp the minds of the less cultured.”

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

THE *Overland Monthly* for June is devoted entirely to Hawaiian subjects, which are treated of by the Hawaiian officials and others intimately connected with the affairs and history of the islands. One of the most important contributions is the paper by Sanford B. Dole on “The Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures,” in which he records the change of land holding from the old selfish feudal system, under which the King held the property rights in the soil, to the present state of affairs, where the humblest citizen possesses the privilege of owning real property in fee simple. There were many landmarks in this evolution, but the chief one was the work of the Land Commission of 1846, which examined into private claims and completed the work begun by the noble and enlightened King Kamehameha I in 1839.

Several other articles argue to show that Hawaii may be annexed to the United States without becoming in any sort a burden, financially or otherwise, on this Government, and that, on the contrary, the islands would be a rich acquisition for the sake of their commerce alone, and quite over and above their value as a naval station, and the favorable bearing their possession would have on the Nicaragua Canal project. The tables giving the figures of the commercial advance of Hawaii show a really astonishing increase in wealth and trade since 1844. In fact, during those years the imports have gone from \$350,000 to \$5,100,000; exports from \$169,000 to \$9,140,000, and the tonnage of Hawaiian vessels from 775 to 21,495.

Hugh Craig discusses a “Hawaiian Cable,” maintaining that it would be amply worth while to go to the cost of a telegraph line to avoid a possible war growing out of the isolation of the islands. He gives an itemized estimate of the cost of making a cable line, which puts it within \$3,000,000, and the cost of running it at \$375,000 per year, or \$1,000 per day. Such figures put it out of the question for any private corporation to carry through this project for profit.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* for July is a very good number indeed. It begins with an article by Milton Reizenstein on the Walters art gallery, with a faithful portrait of Mr. William T. Walters, and some well selected and executed copies of the most striking pictures in the beautiful Baltimore collection. Mr. Walters was a young Baltimore merchant who made his own fortune and who invested practically all of his spare funds during a long life in paintings and works of art, in which he had become a connoisseur by loving study and persevering application. The writer says that this splendid hobby was born from advice given to Mr. Walters by his mother, a Scotch-Irish woman of sterling qualities. “The busy portions of a young man’s life,” she said, “are taken up fully enough to keep him out of mischief or from contamination; it is his leisure time and surplus money that must be provided for, and a young man can employ his money in no better way than by devoting them to acquir-

ing and appreciating the noble works of literature and of art.” Mr. Walters began by buying inexpensive prints, and did not have any pretentious work of art until he was twenty-eight years old, when he purchased Odier’s “Napoleon Crossing the Alps,” which forms the nucleus of his magnificent collection.

Edward Porritt writes about “The Cotton Mills in the South,” and records a most gratifying growth in that industry. That is, gratifying to the Southerners; so rapid and so apparently stable has been the advance in the cotton industry in Georgia and the Carolinas, that it is becoming a matter of considerable alarm to the New England manufacturers. Mr. Porritt writes in a very fair minded way, and claims that certain sections of the South, notably those most recently entering into cotton manufacture, have at command cheaper labor, lighter taxation, cheaper coal supplies, the absence of labor politicians and labor unions, better possibilities of water power, and, of course, proximity to the raw material. He quotes the Arkwright Club’s figures to show that since 1892 the number of spindles in the Carolinas and Georgia has increased 20 per cent., while in Massachusetts they have increased less than 5 per cent.

The Reverend James L. Hill, D.D., contributes a paper on “The Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Movement,” apropos of the coming convention in Boston. He tells us that the society expects more than fifty thousand young people to meet there this summer. “The coming convention will doubtless surpass any delegated gathering of young people ever convened in all Christian history.”

THE ATLANTIC.

IN the July *Atlantic* there is a striking economic paper by Henry J. Fletcher advocating “A National Transportation Department,” which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles.

Mr. Percival Lowell’s third paper on Mars is taken up with the canals of that tantalizing, though heavenly body.

He ended his last chapter in startling fashion by advancing, as a working hypothesis, that the canals comprised a gigantic system of irrigation designed to make up for the lack of water on Mars. The great ducts, which were discovered by Schiaparelli in 1877, are of great magnitude; from 250 to 3,500 miles long, and 20 or 30 miles wide. But Lowell conceives that the dark bands named canals may not be full of water, but that they might more probably represent the bands of vegetation brought into being by slenderer and undistinguished streams of water. This explanation might account for the periodical change in hue of the strips, which effect might result from the seasonable sprouting and withering of the vegetation.

Mr. William Everett contributes one of the several literary essays of this midsummer number, his being a review of the “The Odes of Horace,” edited by Prof. C. L. Smith. The critic takes occasion to claim for Horace the position of boss poet of the ages, so far as “circulation” is concerned.

“There can hardly be said to live the civilized man for whom Horace has not some message; nay, it may be said that he has been read and enjoyed by more men, in more countries, than any other writer, certainly than any other poet. He had sixteen hundred years’ start of Cervantes and Shakespeare; Homer never began to compete with him in circulation; Horace is read by men who have forgotten the Virgil of their boyhood; he is indeed immortal and universal.”

FRANK LESLIE'S.

IN the July *Frank Leslie's* John Paul Bocock gives a description of a Chinese banquet, recently tendered some Americans by a wealthy Chinaman who lives in Northern California.

"Before sitting at table imperial Moy Une tea was served in delicate Gorody-Shonshi ware. Fong Lee announced that while the guests drank tea he would 'bombard the devil' with bombs and fireworks; and forthwith the fun began. The whole front of the elaborately decorated building was hung with festoons of firecrackers, and for half an hour the noise was deafening. After the 'devil' had been effectually 'driven from the premises' Fong Lee and Hi Loy, preceded by a band of Chinese musicians, led the way to the festal board. The table was of teak wood, and had been laid with cloths of Tussek silk and plentifully supplied with embroidered Moonga napkins. Fong Lee sat at the head of the principal table next to the altar, his guest of honor, Major McLaughlin, on his right. Knives and forks and spoons of silver and gold were at hand, but out of respect for their host, the guests used ivory and gold filigree chopsticks, which are said to have been heirlooms in the Lee family. Chopsticks are by no means awkward or uncleanly implements of table use in the hands of those who are accustomed to them."

Joseph Pennell contributes some "Rhône Sketches," delicately suggestive ones in pen-and-ink as well as descriptive ones in words. A short essay gives a good idea of a "Sunday in Paris," which seems to be a very pleasant institution without being so exceedingly wicked after all.

THE BOOKMAN.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from the article on Gustav Freytag.

The American writers honored with biographical sketches in this number are James Lane Allen, author of "A Kentucky Cardinal;" William Hope Harvey, whose "Coin's Financial School" is by far the best selling book of the year, and Robert Cameron Rogers, who last autumn published his first volume of poems.

Miss Helen Burt's "Reminiscences of the Poet Whittier" are continued in this number. The old Bearcamp River House, at West Ossipee, N. H., made memorable by Whittier's summerings there, is pictured for us.

Dr. Nicoll, of the London *Bookman* has resurrected some verses by Ruskin, published in 1829 in the *Spiritual Times*. These are supposed to be the first published writings of Ruskin, who at that time was a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, the editor of the magazine.

Miss Beatrice Harraden gives some of her impressions of ranch life in California, where she has spent the past year.

The London and Paris letters about literature, the American literary news notes, and Mr. Hamilton Mabie's studies in "Books and Culture," are established "features" of the *Bookman*, which contribute more and more to the solid success of the magazine.

The *Bookman* warns Mr. Kipling of the danger of taking up American instead of Indian themes, notwithstanding his announced volume of American stories. "We all know as much as we care to about the American railway striker and the backwoods; and what we really want is to be taken into the mysterious silence of the *rukh* and out upon the city walls of Agra and among the bazaars."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE cover of the June number reminds us that America's most venerable periodical has just closed its eightieth year of continuous existence. In another department we have quoted from Mr. Mulhall's important article on "The Power and Wealth of the United States," also from Senator Lodge's paper on "England, Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine," and from the contributions to the silver discussion made by Count von Mirbach and the Mexican Minister to the United States.

The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., advocates the joint acquisition by Great Britain and the United States of the existing cable lines, and the maintenance of a joint international monopoly of the service. A tariff of a penny a word could then be established, the volume of business being immensely augmented, with only slight increase in expenditure. Mr. Henniker entitles his article "A Cable Post," and his conception involves the performance by the cable of a large part of the service now rendered by the transatlantic mails.

General Gibbon discusses the usefulness of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He favors the abolition of entrance examinations (excepting physical tests) and would have an examination held six months after entrance to decide whether or not the appointees have qualifications as soldiers. Under this plan it would seem that rejected candidates would obtain six months' schooling at Uncle Sam's expense without rendering service in return. General Gibbon alleges that neither Grant, Sherman, nor Hancock could have been admitted to West Point if the requirements had been as high when they were candidates as they are to-day. This is doubtless true; probably some of our ablest college presidents would have failed to pass the freshman examinations now set by their respective institutions. Requirements are higher to-day than fifty years ago in every walk of life.

Secretary Herbert contributes an article entitled "Military Lessons of the Chino-Japanese War," chief among which he places the value of thoroughness in preparation and the superiority of modern means of naval warfare.

In "Some Thoughts on Canada," the Marquis of Lorne touches on the seal question, the recent Intercolonial Congress at Ottawa, the protective tariff, annexation and other matters of interest. Of the proposed federation of English-speaking peoples he says: "There is little doubt that were it not for the school books which teach young America that Britain was a tyrant, we might have the wider Union to embrace America."

The second and concluding part of "Glimpses of Charles Dickens," by Charles Dickens the Younger, tells the melancholy story of the great novelist's overwork and consequent breakdown in health.

NORDAU AND "DEGENERATION."

By all odds the most "live" reading in the June *North American* is the symposium on Nordau's theory of degeneration, in which "A Painter's View" is presented by Mr. Kenyon Cox, "A Musician's Retort" by Herr Anton Seidl, and a paper, "As to Age-End Literature," by Mr. M. W. Hazeltine, the brilliant reviewer of the *New York Sun*. Among the "symptoms" which Mr. Cox finds in Nordau's mental condition are "abusiveness, arrogance, inaccuracy, inconsistency, lack of humor and insensibility to art." These, says Mr. Cox, are the signs of Philistinism. Herr Seidl declares that "Degeneration" is the work of a man of unbalanced mind. Mr. Hazeltine, alone of the three, chooses to regard Nordau's book as a serious attempt to suggest a cause of actual phenomena, and while

Mr. Hazeltine does not regard this cause as adequate, he is inclined to treat it with respect. His conclusions, after a survey of the present situation in literature, are reassuring: "There is ground for hope, if not for belief, that the twentieth century will witness a bracing revival of idealism, or at least of an eclectic realism that will differ from it only in name. When Mr. Nordau, with so much ingenuity, and with such undeniable breadth of culture, strives to find in physical regeneration the remedy for the lamentable divagations of our age-end literature, whereas the cure is only to be found in a change of spiritual conditions, he reminds one of the mediæval pilgrims who

'went so far to seek
In Golgotha Him dead that lives in Heaven.'"

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" we have quoted from President Walker's article on "The Growth of American Nationality," from President Thwing's "College Finances," from Mr. E. V. Smalley's "Future of the Great Arid West," and from Mr. Herbert Putnam's survey of "The Great Libraries of the United States."

The pros and cons of the silver question are argued by Mr. W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," and the Hon. John De Witt Warner of New York. Mr. Harvey labors to set forth "The Free-Silver Argument," while Mr. Warner's endeavor is to point out "The Grotesque Fallacies of the Free-Silver Argument." Each gentleman says what he is expected to say on the topic assigned him, and the *Forum*, having opened its pages for the expression of the opposing views represented by these distinguished champions, may rest in the calm assurance that its duty to the public in this matter has been fully performed—for one month at least.

Mr. E. P. Powell's article, "An American Educational System in Fact," is mainly a plea for the federation of all colleges, great and small, in state systems. Barring the practical difficulties in the way of such a scheme, which are not discussed by Mr. Powell, the plan of uniting all the institutions of a state under a central head will commend itself to many. The completed state system, as in Michigan, would include institutions of secondary and elementary education—in fact, all the schools of the State.

Mr. Justin McCarthy describes Mr. Joseph Chamberlain ("Studies of Notable Men") as a "boss." "He is not a statesman; he is not an orator; he is a 'boss,' and a 'boss' of the first magnitude. He has practiced the art with great success in the municipality of Birmingham, and he has shown great skill in transferring the practice to the floor and the lobbies of the House of Commons. He has surrounded himself with friends and 'led-captains,' as they used to be called in the days of the Restoration, and with dependents and hangers-on of all kinds. At one time he had contrived to get quite a little family body-guard of his own into the House of Commons."

Dr. Charles L. Dana ventures to offer a physician's views on the "degeneration" question. He inclines to the opinion that the number of invalid and degenerate is slightly on the increase, but that this increase may yet be controlled.

Mr. William Henry Bishop thus accounts for Rudyard Kipling:

"Mr. Kipling is chiefly a romanticist, but the pressure of the inductive method, the demand for a very close observation of facts, is so strong upon all intelligent minds in our times—his with the rest—that he can never help giving us much more than mere romanticism."

Prof. E. R. L. Gould, who has given much attention to the housing of the poor, writes on "The Only Cure for Slums." "The first step in house reform," he says, "is to get rid of the bad houses."

Prof. Fletcher Osgood, in seeking to explain "Why the American Conversational Voice is Bad," finds an important cause in the nature of our climate. In the case of women, tight dressing, resulting in defective breathing, has much to answer for. The typical American "nervestrain" is responsible for much that is unpleasant in the voices of both men and women.

The unsigned article on "The Improving Condition of Business" discusses the recent advance in prices, and reasons that this advance "is not only the best foundation for a belief that the worst of our depression is over, but it is a business fact without which true recovery would be impossible."

THE ARENA.

THE June number of the *Arena* wanders from the beaten path of the "heavy" review, and gives up its first twenty-five pages to an elaborately illustrated article on "Winter Days in Florida," by its editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, who spent a part of the winter of 1895 on the banks of the Halifax River. In the course of his article Mr. Flower gives a brief account of a colony of liberal thinkers who are attempting a promising social experiment at Daytona.

Mr. J. K. Miller frames a reply to the charge of fanaticism often brought against the people of the West. "What are the dominant and peculiar ideas entertained in the West which cause its representative men to be so often stigmatized by the Eastern press as cranks of a dangerous type? It may be truthfully said that, as a rule, Western men, at least those who are not in politics for revenue only, favor that government policy which promises the greatest good to the greatest number, and for this reason are opposed to class legislation. That they believe in the automatic theory of money, and are in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver on equal terms, at a ratio of sixteen to one. That if this theory is abandoned, or its operation impaired by legislation, such as the anti-silver legislation of recent times, rather than submit to the evils necessarily resulting from the operation of the automatic theory with but one of the royal metals endowed with the functions of money of ultimate redemption, they would favor some other basis of value, such as land or commodities, or, as a last extremity, the fiat theory itself. Western people favor the automatic theory above all others, and believe that until popular intelligence shall have reached such a degree as to make democratic government more stable, until the people become self-governing in fact, as well as in name, it is the only safe theory of finance."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Gen. Marcus J. Wright describes the British House of Commons; the author of the "Preston Papers" replies to criticisms on the Boston school system; Margaret B. Peeke contributes her third paper on "The Psychic and the Spiritual;" Dr. John Clark Ridpath reviews "An Unofficial Patriot," by Helen G. Gardener; G. Emil Richter reviews the Brooklyn street railway strike of last winter; Prof. Frank Parsons gives interesting and important statistics of the cost of municipal electric lighting; an American girl who has had two years of Parisian art study declares, in an article entitled "Shall our Young Men Study in Paris?" that the majority of the leading studios for men in Paris are hotbeds of immorality.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

M. JULES SIMON has a short paper on the subject "France and England" which does not amount to much more than a plea that near neighbors should be good friends. But what he says is good, and is much more needed in Paris than in London: "I am too good a Frenchman not to feel that we have a real grievance in regard to Egypt; but I entertain a confident expectation that the grievance will soon come to an end. I do not attribute to the British Government all the excesses committed by agents of commercial companies. The road from the mouth of the Niger to the sources of the Nile is only a project. People are already discussing the monopoly of China by England; but China is still on her legs. England has not uttered a word or made a sign. These terrors are founded on mere arbitrary hypotheses. Everything proves that the two nations cannot be parted without weakening both. Every quarrel between England and France is a check given to civilization and to liberty."

THE REUNION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Mr. Escott thinks that he can see the signs of a reunion of the English Liberal party, and he sets forth facts and figures for the purpose of proving "the existence of a progressive movement making for Liberal reunion and Unionist disintegration. That it will soon issue in the former's completion no one believes." The movement will be slow, but steady, and he thinks Mr. Chamberlain is holding himself ready to take advantage of it: "Although to-day the Duke of Devonshire's lieutenant may have placed on record no word from which it can be inferred that he regards Home Rule all round as anything but a foolish device for restoring the heptarchy, he has refrained from uttering or writing a sentence that can be construed as hostile to the principle of parliamentary devolution, with which in the past he has so closely and usefully associated himself. With the constituencies, then, generally disposed to return to their old colors, and with individual members of Parliament inclined to renew their former allegiance; with such a parliamentary power as Mr. Courtney prepared impartially to consider any reasonable solution; with Mr. Chamberlain no longer an actively militant colleague of Mr. Balfour—one is obliged to admit that a substantial step in the direction of Liberal reunion has been taken."

KEBLE AS POET.

Mr. A. C. Benson writes an essay upon the poetry of Keble, which he criticises somewhat severely, but he recognizes his popularity and attributes it much more to his sober religious spirit than to the merit of his verse. He says: "But it may be granted that he had a strong perception of beauty, moral and physical, in spite of a certain rigidity of tone; and that he had style, the gift of expression, an artistic ideal, without which no purity of outlook, no exultant sense of beauty can make a poet. But even if his claim cannot be sustained, even if his writings were not poetry, we may be thankful that for more than half a century there have been spirits so high, so refined, so devoted, as to have been misled by his spiritual ardor, the lofty sublimity of his ideal, as to mistake his refined and enthusiastic utterance for the voice of the genuine bard."

DEAN FARRAR ON THE POPE'S LETTER.

The Dean of Canterbury replies to the Pope's letter to the English people in an essay which, while recognizing the courtesy and good feeling of the Roman Pontiff, subjects his statements to a severe examination: "No one

can have read the appeal of the Pope to our nation without thankfully recognizing the spirit of courtesy by which it is pervaded. While our church repudiates his claims to any sort of jurisdiction over us, we welcome the blessing and the kindly recognition of an aged Christian prelate. We feel assured of his sincere affection for us as he is rightly persuaded of our hearty good will toward him. A letter like that of the Pope, unable as we are to accept his views, sets to such writers a high example which, if they desire to promote the end for which they profess to write, they will do well to follow. But we must respectfully demur to nearly all the remarks of the Pope which are in any way distinctive, and to the views of history which they seem to imply."

THE LATENT RELIGION OF INDIA.

The Rev. G. M. Cobban has a very excellent paper on one side of Indian religion which is too often ignored. Missionaries usually lay stress upon all the shortcomings and defects and abuses that are connected with the religions of the races which they seek to evangelize. Mr. Cobban, on the other hand, sets to work to show how very Christian is the latent religion of the Indian people. The chief difference between Indian and Christian seems to be that Christianity is a religion of propaganda, whereas the Hindoo religion is latent, and makes no appeal to the people, who are allowed to deliver themselves up to idolatry of a very gross kind: "There has been no company, no agency of teachers, to scatter it far and wide, to proclaim it to the populace. Truly it has been 'as treasure hid in a field.' It is the idolatry, the error, in India which appeals to the masses, and enlists popular sympathy and wealth on its side. The guilt of India consists in this, that she does not obey the truth she knows. But the truth bides its time."

COLERIDGE'S LETTERS.

Mr. Andrew Lang writes a pleasant essay on "The Letters of Samuel Coleridge." It is not one that lends itself to quotation, but the following passage may be extracted: "A genius unexampled, both in volume, diversity, and distinction, a fond heart, a fascinating manner, all were given to Coleridge, and all actually, by some malignant spell, wrought against his happiness. He had more genius than half a dozen men could have used, and with it a mysterious martyrdom of pain. His first true love was thwarted, and his ardent friendship made him feel a breach as a less affectionate man could not have felt it. There came a new rupture with Wordsworth, or the old was revived. The success of his play "Remorse," was a transitory gleam on a dark chaos of lectures, brilliant but unpunctual."

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Percy A. Hurd defends the Canadian copyright against the attack of the authors and publishers who assailed it last month. He thus explains the parts of the act which excited such criticism from this country: "Before a British subject can obtain copyright in the United States his book must be printed from type set within the limits of the United States. Under the Canadian act type may be set in England and the plates imported to Canada, and one month's time is allowed for publication in the Dominion; failing such publication the British copyright holder is secure in his 10 per cent. royalty on each copy issued should the book be republished under license in Canada." And this is his final summing up: "Canada claims the fulfillment of the right of self-government—the right to enact and control her own copyright legislation—which has been repeatedly

acknowledged and never denied. If, in its details, the act of 1889 can be shown to be unfair to the British copyright holder, she will discuss those details with an earnest desire to reach some mutually satisfactory arrangement, but she cannot and will not leave her interests, as now, at the mercy of the United States."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE feature contributions to the current *New Review* are Rudyard Kipling's "Song of the Banjo," reprinted in our department "Poetry in the Periodicals," and the drama of "Macaire," which is a melodramatic farce in three acts, written by W. E. Henley and Robert Louis Stevenson. The rest of the magazine does not call for much notice, the most serious paper being Miss Billington's, entitled "Tailor-made in Germany." The paper is full of facts, describing the extent to which the German competition in shoddy clothes plays havoc with the wages of the ill-paid sweater of the East End. The German seems to be a very Chinaman for the facility with which he imitates. He is also great in converting old clothes into shoddy. This, Miss Billington says, "is an industry in which the German excels; and, to quote a single example, one huge factory in Silesia is wont to issue circulars to private families, asking them to send on old woolen dresses, petticoats, coats or trousers and have the rubbish converted into new cloth or new clothes."

GOVERNMENT BY THE RICH.

"Etc. the Younger" argues with much force against the prevailing tendency, which is all in favor of placing the whole government of the country in the hands of the masses and their representatives. He says: "The argument is, that a rich class will, on the average, be most likely to produce men fit to govern. A particular member may not himself be wealthy. The younger Pitt had a very small fortune; but then, he belonged to the class, and had the advantages of its training. It is less likely that men of that class will be adventurers than men who have had to force their way up. Fitness for public functions, too, is a matter of training. It is much more likely to be found where men are brought up in the expectation of taking their part in public life."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, who always writes well, has a paper entitled, "What About Amateurs?" His thesis is that in painting and most of the other arts amateurs never come to anything. They only make out in literature and politics: "Literature is almost the only arena in which amateurs may compete on even terms with professionals. In this craft the line that divides amateurs from professionals is scarcely to be traced. Memory is crowded with the names of authors who began writing as a recreation and it profits not to run over the long list of them; but there comes to mind a remarkable trio of contemporaries—Byron, Wordsworth and Scott—not one of whom deliberately adopted literature as a means of livelihood."

As to politics, Sir Herbert Maxwell points out that the distinguishing feature of the present system of government in England is that the professionals of the permanent civil service do all the work of the administration, while amateurs undertake the whole of the political responsibility. "Government by a purely professional class would soon prove intolerable; the amateur element gives it the necessary elasticity and sensitiveness to popular needs. But it is unfair that one side of this partnership—the amateur—should receive all the credit due to the co-operation of both."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE Rev. James Adderly has a very interesting, suggestive paper, the gist of which is to plead for what may be called the "Socialism of Christianity." He sees in the modern socialist movement a great hope for the Church: "Who can say that the socialists with their modern demand for a larger share in the profits of labor and capital, with their demand, that is, for a sacrifice on the part of the rich, are not instruments in God's hands to bring home the lesson of the Cross to a heedless Church of rich, professing Christians? It is no answer to this to say that socialists are wicked people and 'brigands.' It was by means of wicked people and brigands that Christ was put on the Cross. It may be that the Church, which is His Body, is being led again along the Way of Sorrow. But she must go willingly as He did."

"Socialism, using it in its broadest sense, is simply pregnant with Christian ideas. I mean by that that it does seem like the prelude of a new birth of Christianity in our midst; it does seem as if God were, through these prophets, calling back the Church to the feet of her Master."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

Major Darwin, M.P., in a paper entitled "Is Our Military Administration Hopeless?" takes the view of a cheerful optimist. He says: "But even those who think that things are still not what they ought to be will admit that our military forces, when called on to take the field, have acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of our best traditions, and have never in recent years met with disasters which could be attributed to defective organization; while in peace the improvement in the military education of both officers and men, in the conduct of the army generally, and in the conditions under which the men have to serve, has certainly been remarkable. Surely these are after all the best tests of the general soundness of a system of army administration."

GUYOT OF PROVINS.

Miss Edith Sellers has a very interesting, brightly written, paper concerning Guyot of Provins, who wrote a book of very limited circulation in the twelfth century. She says: "Guyot's Bible is in truth a terrible book; a more scathing denunciation of all sorts and conditions of men was perhaps never written. The halo of romance which some few feats of noble heroism have cast around this twelfth century, is torn aside with ruthless hands, and it stands before us in all its selfishness, its sordidness, its bigotry, and its vice. Guyot was an Iconoclast by instinct; for him, whatever is, is wrong; but he was no reformer. He had the eyes of a lynx for detecting abuses, but no power of devising schemes for their redress. The only programme he ever advanced was for the regeneration of princes, and this was to be effected by roasting them. Perhaps his impotence helped to secure his impunity."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. H. Round, writing on "The Protectionist Revival," says: "I claim that Protection is a growing force, and that ridicule, abuse and paper arguments have alike failed to check it." Lord Farrer and Bertram Currie give the answer to the monometallists which Mr. Courtney answered last month in the favor of the bimetallicists. Mr. George Lansbury, the defeated socialist candidate at Walworth, in an article entitled "A Socialist View of the Government," exults in what he considers to be the total extinction of the Liberal party. It is evident that the example of Germany has rather turned the heads of many

of our socialists. One of the most interesting papers is Alice Spinner's account of the belief in the West India negroes in the shadows or wraiths of the dead. They call them Duppies, and they differ somewhat from our ghosts, but the whole paper throws very interesting light upon the popular superstition of the return of disembodied spirits.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is an exceptionally good number and is far and away the best of all the English monthly magazines for June. There is more variety in its contents and more brightness and practical originality in several of its articles than is usually found in half a dozen issues of the same review. Especially noteworthy are Mr. Lugard's article on "The Race for Borgu," the two papers on "The Education of Women," by Harry Quilter and Mrs. Gordon, Richardson Evans' admirable manifesto against advertisement fiends, Sir Lepel Griffin's plea for the abandonment of Chitral, and Mr. George Somes Layard's suggestion for the development of what may be described as co-operative loan libraries.

PROVINCIAL PATRIOTISM.

Professor Mahaffy, under the title, "Provincial Patriotism," utters this warning note to Englishmen. He says: "Patriotism for the Empire is waning very fast, and is still to be found only in that limited class that read history and know the splendid record of the last two centuries. But in each section of that Empire it is being replaced by a local patriotism, not, perhaps, less strong than the old feeling, though of a very different character." He illustrates this chiefly by examples drawn from the case of Ireland, and more particularly in the department of education. The doctrine that no Englishman need apply for any post in Ireland will bring with it, he warns his countrymen, a dire retribution: "For every good Englishman now postponed to bad local candidates in Ireland, hundreds of good Irishmen will be disappointed in England; the *Nemesis* will be crushing, and the provincial patriot who posed as the vindicator of local claims and the advocate of local candidates will find himself cursed as the author of a Home Rule which he never anticipated. For intellectual decay is sure to follow upon this severance of one section from the interests of the rest."

ALLIANCE OR FUSION.

Two Liberal Unionists discuss the question whether in the next Government the Liberal Unionists should be allied with the Tories or fused with them. Mr. St. Loe Strachey takes the view that it should be an alliance and not fusion. His advice is thus summarized by himself: "1. That there should be alliance rather than fusion. 2. That the next Unionist Government should be clearly indicated as a Coalition Government. 3. That it being the first duty of that Government to maintain the Union, they should get rid of the over-representation of Ireland. 4. That before entering upon office the Unionists should agree upon a scheme of social legislation of the kind already promulgated by Mr. Chamberlain, and endorsed by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire.

Mr. Edward Dicey, on the other hand, pleads for fusion. He says: "One of the chief advantages of fusion as compared with alliance is that, under the former system, the leaders of the Liberal Unionists must necessarily take an active part in the administration of public affairs." He does not see any question which would constitute a fatal

bar to the union of the Unionists in a fusion: "If, in the words of Henri Quatre, Paris was well worth a mass, the maintenance of the United Kingdom is surely well worth the tacit adjournment of the State Church controversy to a more convenient season. With the exception of the Church of England question, I can see no issue of first-class magnitude at all likely to come to the front during the next few years on which there is a prospect of any material divergence of opinion between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists."

AN INDIAN MUSSULMAN ON MR. GLADSTONE.

A gentleman named Khawji Ghulam-us-Saqlain, writing on the Mussulmans of India and the Armenian question, repeats the kind of argument which was so familiar in the days of the Bulgarian agitation. There are fifty-seven millions of Indian Mussulmans, therefore let England beware how she treats the Grand Turk. There is nothing which calls for attention in his article excepting a rather curious passage in which he sums up Mr. Gladstone: "He has a natural prejudice, almost antipathy, to the very name of the 'Turk.' His mind in some important respects resembles that of some pious, learned, but narrow-minded priest of the Middle Ages; and his unreasoning prejudice against the Turk is indeed mediæval, and worthy of those dark ages of blind belief and Quixotic chivalry. A person of such character, however graphic and sublime it may be, should not have such a great political influence on the minds of millions of his fellow-beings—he should not be at the head of such a vast Empire as that of England to-day—if he cannot control his emotions and his ecclesiastical prejudices. He is a sublime moral leader of men, but a statesman of Mr. Gladstone's position should be more calm, more deliberate, and should weigh his words more carefully before he speaks. 'He should take great care that his writings and speeches do not wound the feelings of millions of his fellow-subjects.'"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice in the preceding department Mr. Herbert Spencer's reply to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Harry Quilter's views about the New Woman and an Oxford B. A.'s article on University degrees for women.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MUNICIPAL CAREER.

Mr. Frederick Dolman writes an interesting paper on Mr. Chamberlain's career as a municipal statesman in Birmingham. After describing what Mr. Chamberlain did in the Midlands, Mr. Dolman says: "In his heart Mr. Chamberlain must feel to-day that, measured by the work of seven years in the Birmingham Town Council, there is a considerable deficiency in the results of his twenty years' service in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain's municipal career is briefly written on the fountain in the centre of the square wherein Birmingham's chief civic buildings have been placed. With this tribute in memory of Mr. Chamberlain's municipal career, almost every citizen of Birmingham to-day is in hearty accord, even including those who at the time were his bitter assailants and determined opponents. But many who were then his helpers and supporters cannot but feel keen regret that, having led the battle of municipal progress in Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain should have thrown in his lot with the forces of reaction in London.

ITALIAN DISUNION.

A writer, who probably conceals his identity under the pseudonym of "Joseph Crooklands," gives a very dismal

picture of the present condition of Italy, where the people seem to be pretty nearly ground to death by taxes: "Italy was not ripe for a representative government. The Parliament scarcely yet understands its duties and rights, and while they squabble over a tax, as in the case of salt, and the Rendita Mobiliare (which struck at foreigners as well) the tax is quietly made law by a royal decree. The people may really be pardoned if they think that all these royal decrees emanate direct from the King, but such mistaken impressions seriously imperil their loyalty. Italy has, indeed, many—and those not painless—steps to retrace, just because of the results of the elections, in order to bring even a semblance of order into the all-pervading chaos. The heroism of renunciation must begin with the chiefs; it is useless to expect the under paid lower officials to lead the way. That way lies discontent and confusion worse confounded—disunion piled on disunion!"

THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR.

Mr. Claud Phillips discourses intelligibly upon the pictures in the Royal Academy and the New Gallery. Apart from his criticism of individual pictures the gist of Mr. Phillips' paper is to be found in the following extracts: "The one burning question with us now is, shall we be overpowered by the stream flowing from France, and strengthened by such powerful tributaries from the Old and the New World, or will the strong national temperament prevail, as it has done in the case of Scandinavia and Germany?"

"If we cannot hope to see our painters just now renewing the great landscape art which was the glory of England in the earlier half of the century, or emulating the pathetic truth penetrating deep below the surface of the romantic-realistic school of Barbazon, we hail with delight their definite breach with the popular art, half photographic, half spectacular, of the elder painters of to-day, who have shown themselves so easily satisfied with the

repetition again and again of past achievements, so apt to resent the intrusion of new ideals, or of progressive movement in a direction to which they are opposed."

UNCIVILIZED CHINA.

Professor T. E. Holland writes like a university don on international law in the war between China and Japan. At the close of his little lecture he tells us that the Japanese have been very good little boys, but those naughty Celestials are really too bad for anything: "Japan apart from the lamentable outburst of savagery at Port Arthur, has conformed to the laws of war, both in her treatment of the enemy and her relations to neutrals, in a manner worthy of the most civilized nations of Western Europe. China, on the other hand, has given no indication of her acceptance of the usages of civilized warfare; and although she was prepared to exercise the rights conceded to belligerents against neutral commerce, took no steps, by establishing prize courts, to secure vessels engaged in it, from improper molestation. This is the more to be regretted because for more than thirty years past international law has been studied at Peking. The Chinese have adopted only what I have already described as the rudimentary and inevitable conceptions of international law. They have shown themselves to be well versed in the ceremonial of embassy and the conduct of diplomacy. To a respect for the laws of war they have not yet attained."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. A. J. French is distressed in his mind because Canon McColl and an anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* have advocated an Anglo-Russian alliance for the settlement of the Eastern question. He shudders at the idea that Russia and England should act together in the far East, and as to older Eastern questions, he once more repeats in bodeful and menacing tones the boggy word "Constantinople."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere Dr. J. Championnière's article on "The Bicycle in Relation to Women, Their Health and Position."

Madame Adam gives the place of honor to two letters written by Georges Sand to Sainte-Beuve, which though interesting and remarkable, add nothing to our knowledge of the famous French authoress.

To the same number M. Hallays contributes a curious account of Choiseul's visit to Rome in the year 1755, an article which should prove valuable to the French historian and to those who take an interest in the religious matters of the eighteenth century, for in it the writer gives a most living account of Benedict XIV, one of the most powerful personalities that ever occupied the Papal chair.

The tercentenary of Tasso has inspired a considerable number of articles in Continental publications, and among these, M. de Nolhac's interesting pages in the *Nouvelle Revue* deserve to take a leading place, for in them will be found a sympathetic account of the Tasso Exhibition lately held in Rome, and where were to be seen many portraits, manuscripts, and an almost complete collection of auto-

graph letters written by the author of "Jerusalem Delivered."

Under the somewhat misleading title of "France and England in Turkey," a writer who prefers to remain unknown analyzes Count Benedetti's late article on Lord Stratford (the one time English Ambassador at Constantinople) in the April *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Count's critic declares himself possessed of far greater knowledge of all that went on in inner diplomatic circles than the ex-French Ambassador himself, and he actually attributes the present Armenian difficulty in a great measure to Lord Stratford's influence and action. He attacks with special bitterness the Protestant propaganda which he asserts to have been carried on in the Turkish Armenian provinces. "The object of England," he declares, "is plain: she wishes to create at the very door of Russia a centre of perpetual agitation." And he apparently is sincerely of opinion that all the Armenian atrocity agitation now taking place in Great Britain had and still has but that end in view. By the way, Mr. Goschen would probably be astonished to hear himself dubbed by the foreign diplomat, "the illustrious deserter of the Whig party."

Other articles deal with the curious literary academy

founded by Charles IX, unto which women were admitted quite as readily as men; with the folk-lore of Bressy and Bugey; and in both numbers M. Sully Prudhomme discusses "Curiosity and the Limits of Knowledge." M. H. LeRoux also continues his amusing account of a sojourn in French Northern Africa.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first May number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the editor analyzes and M. Ferdinand Brunetière discusses in a long article the morality of the doctrine of Evolution. M. Brunetière opens fire upon the doctrine of the natural goodness of man, a doctrine which largely obtained in the last century, but is greatly falling into discredit. Not only do the great Catholic writers, such as Bonald, and Lammenais in his essay upon indifference, and Joseph Le Maistre, lead the attack, but outsiders such as Taine and Renan are actuated by the same conviction of man's inherent badness. Indeed the latter in his "History of Israel" goes so far as to say, "We must conceive of primitive humanity as very evil, and admit that the main characteristic of man for many centuries were his cunning, the refinement of his malice, and his utter want of sexual morality," and M. Brunetière considers that he would not out of himself have evolved anything much better. He denies that mankind contains in itself the germ of permanent improvement, and agrees with Calvin that "our nature is not only really empty of all good things, but so fertile in all manner of evil ones as to be always actively engaged in their propagation." He finds in the implanted spiritual nature of man the only source of improvement for a race whose ancestors are to be found in the Zoo.

OTHER ARTICLES.

In the *Revue* for the 15th of May, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu treats of financial societies, of the action of the capitalist on the workman, and on social progress. He writes with a strong anti-socialist bias, and believes in a gradual amelioration and not in any radical change of the present state of things. M. Jean Dornis gives a very charming account of the life and work of the great poet, Leconte de Lisle, of whom he says, "his position in old age resembled that of an English poet laureate."

"The Crisis in German Metaphysics," by M. Levy Bruhl, is a paper affirming that the present energies of the German intellect are entirely directed to the solving of certain social questions. "Many Germans thought that the foundation of a new empire would be the signal for a brilliant flowering in the fields of art and literature; long time they hoped, but now they are in despair, literature and metaphysics having during the last five and twenty years been at a complete discount." "Yet, perhaps," he adds, "in some small town of Saxony, or of Prussia, some child may already be born who may become a second Leibnitz or a second Kant."

M. Proust, of the French Academy of Medicine, discusses the pilgrimage to Mecca as a source of the propagation of epidemic disease. He says that however great the danger it is impossible, for political and religious reasons, to hinder the annual pilgrimage from taking place. All that can be done is to regulate as far as possible the sanitary condition of the pilgrims on their departure and on their return.

We pass over the paper on "The Railways of the United States," by Louis Paul Dubois, which is of interest to those whom it may concern, and note the very fine analysis, by M. Cherbuliez, of the life and legend of the poet Tasso, the tercentenary of whose death on the 25th of April, 1595, has just occurred.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Riforma Sociale* continues to possess more vital energy and more actuality than any other Italian magazine. Its very able and youthful editor, Francesco S. Nitti, Professor of Political Economy at the Naples University, is a voluminous and learned writer on all social and economic subjects. He has contributed articles on Italian questions to the *Economic Review* and the *Economic Journal*; he has published a book on the population question, which has already been translated into French and English, and he writes regularly in his own magazine, the *Riforma Sociale*, in which he has a series of very solid articles on variations in monetary values running this month. In Italy, in spite of his youthfulness—he was born in 1868—he is held in high esteem both as a thinker and a writer; in England his name is likely to become shortly familiar to the general public, as his most ambitious and remarkable work, his "Socialismo Cattolico," has now been translated into English, and will be published immediately by Messrs. Sonnenschein. The volume, which is intended to be the first of a series covering all the different aspects of socialism at the present day, was published some four years ago and made a great sensation on the Continent. It won the enthusiastic approval of the late Cardinal Manning, between whom and Professor Nitti there existed great similarity of views on many of the socio-religious questions of the day. The venerable Cardinal wrote to the young author that his book was "simply splendid" and testified to "the great learning and great impartiality" that it displayed. Signor Nitti writes indeed rather as a student than as a professor, and though he calls himself a "Catholic Socialist" in defiance of the Pope, who has officially protested against the expression, he is in no hurry to air doctrinaire views of his own, but rather inquires sympathetically into all the bewildering problems of modern life. It may well be that Professor Nitti is destined to exercise a molding influence on the social and political future of Italy.

The *Nuova Antologia* (May 15) gives an apropos sketch of the history of the recently dissolved Italian Parliament, the eighteenth since the establishment of Italian Unity. Its short life of two and a half years has been almost entirely absorbed in abortive efforts to cope with the Bank scandals and with Signor Crispi's dominant personality. The author, Signor E. Arbib, has some very severe things to say respecting the Italian Chamber of Deputies: "The remembrance it has left is not a pleasant one, partly because of the scandals by which it has been swamped, partly because of the violence which frequently deprived the Assembly of all decorum and gave rise to the very general suspicion that the public good was the last consideration that ever entered the heads of the national representatives."

Again he says that the people may well ask themselves with melancholy whether, after all, their fathers were not mistaken in establishing parliamentary government as the indispensable basis of all happiness and national greatness; but for his own part, in spite of corruption, incompetence, and an utter lack of political principle, he continues to pin his faith on the future of the Italian Chamber, principally because he sees no hope for poor Italy in any other direction.

Rassegna Nazionale (May 16) again asks pertinently "Is it a sin to vote?" and backs up its assertion that it is the duty of all Italians to go to the poll with such cogent arguments that the article may well have decided some waverers to record their votes even in the face of the papal "Non expedit."

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY.

Municipal Home Rule: A Study in Administration. By Frank J. Goodnow, A. M., LL. B. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Professor Goodnow's book is not a plea for local self-government, nor is it an essay on the evils of state interference in municipal affairs; it is rather a study of the present American law defining the sphere of local as distinguished from state government. It includes an examination of all the important judicial decisions bearing on the subject. Whatever theories of municipal government are broached in the course of the discussion are theories that have been formulated by the courts, and the author is right in assuming that these have generally been reached through inductive rather than deductive reasoning. Thus there is an absence throughout the work of mere philosophizing. The author's efforts are centred on what he terms the delimitation of the sphere of municipal home rule. In his concluding chapter he suggests the feasibility of developing a system of central administrative control which would wholly do away with the necessity of special legislation for cities. This he regards as a step toward greater powers of home rule. Professor Goodnow's treatise will form an excellent text-book for use in the campaign for municipal reform which now seems to be on.

Merrie England: A Plain Exposition of Socialism. What it is and What it is Not. By Robert Blatchford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 172. New York: The Commonwealth Company. 10 cents.

The fact that this little book, within six months after its appearance, attained a circulation of 600,000 copies in Great Britain, is in itself significant. The book is really a remarkably clever presentation of the claims of socialism on the Englishman of to-day. Its author, the editor of the *Clarion*, was practically unknown to literary England up to the time of the almost instantaneous success of this first venture. He was and is well known to large numbers of British working people. Our London letter about current literature in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for February contains some interesting comment on Mr. Blatchford's personality and aims as a writer.

Coin's Financial Fool; or, The Artful Dodger Exposed. By Horace White. Paper, 12mo, pp. 112. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Honest Money: "Coin's" Fallacies Exposed. By Stanley Waterloo. Paper, 12mo, pp. 204. Chicago: Equitable Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Answer to "Coin's" Financial School. By Stanley Wood. Paper, 12mo, pp. 141. Chicago: A. B. Sherwood Publishing Company. 25 cents.

Coin's Financial School Answered. Paper, Octavo, pp. 35. New York: Banker's Magazine. 15 cents.

Coin at School in Finance. By George E. Roberts. Paper, 12mo, pp. 176. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company. 25 cents.

"Coin's Financial School" has called into being a considerable amount of pamphlet literature on the silver question. Of the numerous "replies" to Coin, Horace White's and Stanley Waterloo's are perhaps the ablest. It is with something akin to a shock that the "constant reader" of the staid and circumspect New York *Evening Post* is confronted in the pages of "Coin's Financial Fool" with a series of cartoon illustrations calculated to enforce the arguments which the editor of Gotham's most dignified journal has vigorously set forth. On the whole we are inclined to think that the *Post*'s editorials have gained little from the somewhat bizarre costume in which they make their reappearance. The idea seems to be that the pictures are necessary to sell the book. Mr. White asserts that the pictures in Coin's book account for the remarkable sales of that publication. This hypothesis we venture to suggest, is inadequate.

Publications of the Church Social Union. Issued semi-monthly. Boston: 499 Beacon street. Each 10 cents.

The Church Social Union has begun the regular semi-monthly publication of monographs intended to emphasize the objects of the organization, which are declared to be: "1. To claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice. 2. To study in common how to apply the moral truths and principles of Christianity to the social and economical difficulties of the present time. 3. To present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King, the enemy of wrong and selfishness, the power of righteousness and love." The publications are arranged in two series, marked A and B. Series A, issued about the first of each month, consists of papers treating of the general position and principles of the Union. Series B, issued about the middle of the month, deals with the more concrete economic or social themes which properly come before the Union for investigation. Of the papers thus far issued, "The Church of the World" and "The Church's Duty in Relation to the Sacredness of Property," are in Series A, while Professor Ashley's admirable compilation of materials on the Railroad Strike of 1894, and the paper by Professor Adams on "The Social Movements of Our Time" are classed in Series B. Membership in the Church Social Union is restricted to communicants of the Episcopal Church; the membership fee of \$1 entitles one to receive all the publications. Subscriptions to the publications are received from non-members at \$2 a year.

Punishment and Reformation: An Historical Sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

No more competent authority than Mr. Wines could have been selected to treat such a topic as the growth of the modern penitentiary system. His treatment throughout is popular rather than technical; he avoids rather than courts controversy. His apparent endeavor is to give a plain and convincing exposition of the present status and practical tendencies of penological science. Like all records of human progress, his chapters are inspiring and hopeful in tone, and point a rational way to a more perfect humanity. The book forms an admirable companion volume to Dr. Warner's "American Charities," an earlier number of the same series ("Library of Economics and Politics") which under the editorship of Professor Ely commands increasing attention.

The Female Offender. By Prof. Cesar Lombroso and William Ferrero. 12mo, pp. 339. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The first volume to appear in the important "Criminology Series" announced by the Appletons. This series will be edited by W. Douglas Morrison, of the prison at Wandsworth, England, and will be largely devoted to the promulgation of the results of the most recent investigations by the Italian school of criminologists. The initial volume of the series serves to give some idea of the rigidly scientific methods employed by the most advanced of modern criminologists. Professor Lombroso has recorded numerous anthropological examinations made for the purpose of determining in what way the woman criminal differs physically and mentally from the normal type. Many of his conclusions are novel and suggestive. It seems inevitable that philanthropy shall come to be based more and more on the outcome of scientific research of this character.

The Condition of Woman in the United States: A Traveler's Notes. By Madame Blanc (Th. Bentzon). Translated by Abby Langdon Alger. 16mo, pp. 285. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Madame Blanc has evidently seen some phases of woman's life in the United States that M. de Varny, her countryman, wholly failed to observe. One of the matters that she has studied to some purpose is the co-education of the sexes in colleges. Boston culture, women's clubs, and Chicago are also fruitful themes for her pen. Not the least interesting part of the book is the brief biographical sketch of Madame Blanc (Th. Bentzon) herself, which forms a suitable introduction of the author as well as of her writings.

The Jewish Woman. By Nahida Remy. Authorized Translation by Louise Mannheimer. 12mo, pp. 263. Cincinnati: Published by the Author.

This work deserves attention as a study of Jewish womanhood made by a Christian woman and most cordially approved by Jewish teachers and authorities of both sexes. The present authorized English translation has been made by Louise Mannheimer. The preface was written by Dr. Lazarus, of Berlin, who expresses the desire that the book be read especially by Jewish women. Much interest is imparted to the chapters treating of modern Jewesses and their various activities by the biographical and anecdotal material incorporated in the text. Much information, not easily accessible elsewhere, about individual Jewish women of prominence is embodied in these chapters. There is a frontispiece portrait of the author.

The Cause of Hard Times. By Uriel H. Crocker. 16mo, pp. 114. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 50 cents.

A volume of brief essays intended to elucidate the author's thesis that the excess of production over demand accounts for the existence of "hard times." The author glories in the admission that "no professional economist has ever publicly recognized the validity of the theories and arguments set forth in this book."

England's Treasure by Foreign Trade. By Thomas Mun, 1664. 16mo, pp. 135. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The author chosen as the fourth in Macmillan's series of "Economic Classics," edited by Prof. W. J. Ashley, is perhaps less known to the present generation of economists than either of his predecessors in the series. Thomas Mun was the earliest exponent of the "mercantile system" in British trade policy. He died in 1641, but his treatise, though probably written about 1630, was first published, by his son, in 1664. The present publication is an exact reprint from a copy of this first edition in the library of Harvard University.

The Story of Bohemia. By Frances Gregor. 12mo, pp. 486. New York: Hunt & Eaton. \$1.50.

It is believed that this is the first separate history of Bohemia and the Bohemian people to appear in the English language. It professes to be based on the works of Tomek and Palacky, the great authorities on Bohemian history. Much space is devoted to the period of the Hussite wars and the leading events of the Reformation. So far as Bohemia can be said to have a distinct history in modern times, the record is brought down to the present. The book contains a dozen very good illustrations. The most obvious misdeed (in this instance amounting almost to a high crime) on the part of the publishers consists in the omission of an index.

The History of English Law before the Time of Edward I. By Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., M.A., LL.D., and Frederic William Maitland, LL.D. Two vols., octavo, pp. 716-697. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$9.

There is good reason to doubt whether many American readers can be found for the 1,400 pages of elaborate text and notes on the early history of the law of England prepared by the able and industrious English scholars, Pollock and Maitland. American lawyers have never been greatly interested in the history of their science, and only recently have American universities given the subject merited recognition. It is to be hoped that the publication of this valuable treatise may prove a stimulus to better work by American students in the field of English legal history. The authors have supplied abundant foot-note references to enable verification of their work.

The Struggle in America Between England and France, 1697-1763. By Justin Winsor. Octavo, pp. 493. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

Mr. Winsor's qualities as an historian have become so widely known, while the spirit in which he does his work is so thoroughly appreciated by historical students, that every reader of "Cartier to Frontenac," not to mention the author's earlier books, will understand the point of view from which his account of the long struggle between France and England for the control of the Mississippi Valley has been written. Mr. Winsor has long been a devoted student of early cartography, and the researches in this branch of his subject, begun in the preparation of the volume on "Cartier to Frontenac," have borne rich fruit in his present work. More than one hundred reproductions of contemporary maps serve to illustrate the text, and constitute a unique exhibit of the geographical information and misinformation possessed by the early explorers

and settlers; they also emphasize in a striking way the point brought out by Mr. Winsor in his dedication to the president of the Royal Geographical Society—namely, the importance of physiographic influences as determining factors in history. About one-fifth of the volume is devoted to an account of the hostilities commonly known as the French and Indian War, the preceding chapters being occupied with the explorations and Indian fights which filled the first half of the eighteenth century. On the shelf reserved for Western history, Winsor should have a place between Parkman and Roosevelt.

The Relation of Religion to Civil Government in the United States of America. By Isaac A. Cornelison. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

The three divisions of this work treat, respectively, of the historic, the actual, and the theoretical relations of church and state in the United States. By far the larger portion of the book is devoted to the third part, which discusses, in detail, the question, What ought to be the relation of the Christian religion to the civil government? The author has reviewed the judicial decisions on the subject with great care, and ample extracts from the more important of these decisions are included in the body of his treatise. The book as a whole embodies the most thorough study of the question in its various bearings that has yet been published.

Recollections of War Times: Reminiscences of Men and Events in Washington, 1860-1865. By Albert Gallatin Riddle. Octavo, pp. 392. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The title chosen for this volume fails to definitely suggest the author's main purpose, which is to present a memoir of the two great "War Congresses"—the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth—of which he was a member. In attempting this task Mr. Riddle necessarily traverses ground already "covered" by various writers—notably by his contemporaries, Messrs. Blaine and Cox. As a contribution to the history of the period, in the conventional sense, the work may perhaps be deemed superfluous, but considered merely as a record of individual experience and impressions, when due allowance is made for the element of personal equation, it has a distinct place and value.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Sheridan. By Gen. Henry E. Davies. "Great Commanders" series. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The late General Davies, who completed this sketch of Sheridan for the "Great Commanders" series only a month before his death, in the fall of 1894, had participated in all the battles which rendered the name of the great cavalry commander so justly famous. The author makes no pretensions to originality in matter or manner of treatment. He has made faithful and judicious use of Sheridan's Memoirs, verifying all statements as to events connected with the Civil War by reference to the official records. The legend of "Sheridan's ride" of twenty miles is utterly discredited by General Davies, as indeed it had been by Sheridan himself. A portrait of Sheridan, engraved on steel, forms the frontispiece of the volume, and there are a half-dozen excellent maps to illustrate military operations in Virginia.

A Short Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Ida M. Tarbell. Paper, octavo, pp. 248. New York: S. S. McClure. 50 cents.

The first number of "McClure's Magazine Library" consists of Miss Tarbell's short biography of Napoleon, which appeared originally in the Magazine, with illustrations made from the Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard's remarkable collection of Napoleonic engravings and from portraits in the collections of Prince Victor Napoleon, Prince Roland Bonaparte, Baron Larrey and others. In several instances it was necessary to make photographs of paintings in these collections which had never been either etched or engraved, and these photographs are now reproduced for the first time. Altogether, Mr. McClure's unique publication contains two hundred and fifty of these excellent and authentic illustrations.

The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. By Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P. 12mo, pp. 205. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The first volume in the "Pall Mall Magazine Library," like the initial number of a similar enterprise on this side of the Atlantic, is devoted to Napoleonic literature. It is made up of Viscount Wolseley's brilliant and successful articles which appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine* under the caption, "Decline and Fall of Napoleon." The book contains

several illustrations, among them a strikingly unconventional portrait of Napoleon as he appeared at St. Helena, said to have been made from a contemporary drawing.

An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon *Memoirs of Gen. Count de Ségur of the French Academy, 1800-1812.* Translated by H. A. Patchett-Martin. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This work first appeared in French in 1873, after the author's death, as a portion of *Count de Ségur's voluminous History, Memoirs and Miscellanea*, which narrated the principal events of the Napoleonic era. The Count had been a private in the army of France as early as 1800, a General in 1812, and had served throughout the wars of the Empire on the staff of Napoleon, or at the head of picked troops. The present translation embodies the personal memoirs published for the first time in separate form, after revision by the author's grandson, Count Louis de Ségur.

Louis XIV and the Zenith of the French Monarchy. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. "Heroes of the Nations" series. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

To the France of the seventeenth century Louis XIV appeared not only as a great monarch, but pre-eminently as a national hero. It is entirely fitting that his biography should have a place in the series devoted to the "Heroes of the Nations." Mr. Hassall has written with a keen appreciation of those qualities which combined to make the French king successful to a remarkable degree amid the peculiar difficulties which beset his reign. The careful scholarship which has marked the work of previous contributors to this series is not wanting in the present volume, and while the writer's enthusiasm for his subject may at times betray him into extravagant statement, the book as a whole can only be regarded as a faithful narrative of events. The illustrations are numerous and good.

William the Silent, Prince of Orange. By Ruth Putnam. Two vols., octavo, pp. 413-500. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3 75.

In writing of William the Silent Miss Putnam's aim, as expressed in the sub-title of her book, has been to set forth "the story of his life as told from his own letters, from those of his friends and enemies, and from official documents." For no other man of his time could this service be so satisfactorily performed, perhaps, as for "the moderate man of the sixteenth century." Even since Motley's elaborate researches were published, a vast amount of documentary material has been printed, after careful editing, and it may now be said that the scholar is provided with all the "sources" necessary to an exhaustive study of the life and times of the Prince of Orange. This recent multiplication of materials, however, has increased rather than lessened the burdens of the conscientious biographer, since it calls for the exercise of discriminating judgment in the weighing of evidence. No writer can hope to perform such a task as this to the entire satisfaction of every reader, but Miss Putnam certainly has succeeded to an unusual degree in picturing her hero as he appears through the media of his own writings and those of his contemporaries. Miss Putnam does not ask us to accept her judgment on controverted points. Her purpose is rather to present the evidence, in an intelligible form, that the reader may draw conclusions of his own. The author's skill of discrimination is shown in the selection of materials and in the perspective of the story. Something more than mere literary cleverness is manifest here, and on the whole it is a cause of rejoicing that the requirements of a solid and interesting biography of William the Silent, in the English language, have been so adequately met. The portraits and other illustrations, especially the reproductions of old prints, are of uniform excellence in both volumes.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANY.

My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia. By Henry M. Stanley, D.C.L. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.

The popular imagination does not to-day associate Henry M. Stanley with Indian campaigns in our Far West, and yet it may be that Livingstone would never have been found, and "Darkest Africa" not yet penetrated by the intrepid journalist-traveler but for the letters which Mr. Stanley wrote in 1867 to certain American newspapers describing scenes and experiences on our Western frontier. These letters are now republished in an attractive volume, with a photographic portrait. The letters are full of interesting allusions to conditions and phases of pioneer life in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. The second volume of the "Travels" is made up of newspaper letters written from Egypt, Jerusalem, Turkey,

and Persia during 1869-70, while the writer was serving his apprenticeship to the work of seeking out Livingstone in Africa, for which work he had been commissioned by Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*.

Madagascar of To-day: A Sketch of the Islands. By the Rev. W. E. Cousins, 16mo, pp. 159. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

In this brief account of the land of the Hovas, most readers, we imagine, will find their chief interest attaching to the chapters which treat of the people, the government and the present political situation. The final outcome of French aggression in the island cannot, of course, be predicted, but it can hardly be doubted that better government will be insured. The information furnished by Mr. Cousins (a missionary of many years' residence in Madagascar) in this compact volume is important and helpful to an understanding of the basis of the French protectorate and the various interests involved.

Your Will: How to Make It. By George F. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 115. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

The purpose of this little book is made clear by the book's title; the directions given are eminently practical, and one or two chapters are particularly addressed to those persons who are not fully persuaded as to the necessity of making wills in order to secure a fair distribution of property after death. The reasons given by the author for the exercise of unusual care in these matters are certainly sound, and deserving of consideration.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Friedrich Froebel's Pedagogics of the Kindergarten. Translated by Josephine Jarvis. 12mo, pp. 374. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This volume is a recent issue in the admirable and familiar "International Education Series," edited by the United States Commissioner of Education. It contains the translation of fifteen essays by Froebel, which formed the first important European contribution to the great modern study of the child. The style is thoughtful and evidences the German fondness for elaboration of simple materials. To both teachers and parents seriously interested in the subject-matter—the education of the child through its play life—the volume will be of marked value. There is no index, but the translator has prepared a very thorough analysis of contents. Thirteen plates present helpful illustrations.

Papers and Addresses of Martin B. Anderson, LL.D. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 297-287. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$2.50.

These volumes contain papers and addresses on a variety of topics, prepared by President Anderson between the years 1850 and 1887. The first volume is entirely devoted to educational and religious discussions; the second is made up of six papers on philosophical and scientific subjects and six addresses on miscellaneous topics, ranging from "Alexander von Humboldt" to "Political Economy and Its Ethical Relations" and "Currency Legislation." All these writings are marked by the characteristics which the students of Rochester University during many years learned to appreciate—great breadth of view, clearness of insight, and power of direct and forcible statement.

History of the Plague in London. By Daniel Defoe. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

This work of the great eighteenth century pamphleteer and novelist is issued in a series of "Eclectic English Classics." The success of Defoe's "History of the Plague" was largely due to that realistic method of enumerating and accurately describing details, which is an important element in the art of "Robinson Crusoe." The reader almost experiences personally the horrors of the great pestilence which swept London in 1720-21. This convenient edition of the "History" has an introduction, simple explanatory notes and two maps.

The Orations on Bunker Hill Monument, The Character of Washington, and the Landing at Plymouth. By Daniel Webster. 12mo, pp. 101. New York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

An intelligent, not too brief, introduction, and a fair portrait of Webster are valuable accompaniments to the three great orations brought together in this booklet.

Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, 1825. With notes by A. J. George, A.M. 16mo, pp. 51. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.

Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, 1775. With introduction and notes by A. J. George, A. M. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Webster's "Bunker Hill Oration" (1825) appears also as an isme in Heath's "English Classics." Mr. A. J. George has furnished it with preface, introduction and notes. Burke's speech on "Conciliation with America" has been prepared for the same series by the same efficient editor.

Berlitz Method of Teaching Modern Languages : French part for Children. By M. D. Berlitz. Octavo, pp. 112. New York : Berlitz & Co.

In this brightly-bound volume the "Berlitz Method" of teaching French is adapted for the use of children. The subject matter—divided into preparatory lessons and "*Morceaux de Lecture et de Conversation*"—is based upon a simple vocabulary and includes a goodly number of interesting stories. The clear print and the attractive illustrations will please the eyes of the little folks. The text is entirely in French. A companion volume for the German language will be ready in September.

Racine's *Athalie*. Edited, with notes, by Charles A. Eggert, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 156. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co.

Doctor Eggert's introduction of twenty pages discusses at about equal length "Racine and His Works," and "Versification."

La *Débacle*. By Émile Zola. Abridged and annotated by Benj. W. Wells, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

Doctor Wells' preface makes the interesting statement that this abridgment of Zola's "Downfall" is prepared from the one hundred and eighty-second edition of that famous work—"generally recognized in France as the best product of the Naturalistic School." Zola's name is familiar in every corner of the reading world, but his entrance into the college class room—in America, at least—is a novel and obviously significant event. Doctor Wells has omitted considerable matter which he deemed superfluous from the æsthetic standpoint. His notes, occupying about twenty-five pages, are largely suggestive, idiomatic renderings of passages in the text. The editor believes that "from *La Débacle* there may be learned more of the spirit of the living French of to-day than from any course in the classics or romanticists, however extended."

Eugénie Grandet. By Honoré de Balzac. Edited, with notes, by Eugene Bergeron. 16mo, pp. 300. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

The editor of this volume states that it is the first American edition of *Eugénie Grandet*, frequently considered Balzac's masterpiece. The text of the novel is accompanied by forty pages of helpful notes, and is introduced by a brief account of the author by Professor Bergeron, and an extract (translated) from Taine's "Essay on Balzac." A portrait of Balzac is also given. Many lovers of the great realist, outside as well as inside the educational ranks, will be grateful for this attractive little edition of one of his finest stories.

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. 5. Octavo, pp. 174. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

Seven papers in the domain of Latin and Greek philology are included in this volume. They are all of that scholarly, closely critical nature which earlier volumes in this series of "Studies" have led one to expect. The most extended paper—occupying half the pages—by Charles Burton Gulick, is "*De Scholii Aristophanis Quaestiones Mythicae*" and is written entirely in Latin.

Desideri Erasmi Roterodami *Convivia e Conloquiis Familiaribus Selecta*. Edited, with notes, by Victor S. Clark, Lit.B. 16mo, pp. 110. Boston : Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

Like earlier issues in its series of "School Classics," Mr. Clark's work is "primarily intended to provide supplementary reading for Latin classes in secondary schools." There are copious notes and a very extensive vocabulary as well as an arrangement of "word-groups."

M. Tulli Ciceronis *Cato Major de Senectute*. Edited, with notes, by Frank Ernest Rockwood, A. M. 12mo, pp. 159. New York : American Book Company. 90 cents.

Professor Rockwood's introduction gives careful consideration to biographical and critical matters, and suggestive

lists of books of reference. There are forty pages of notes, mainly philological, and on the pages with the text much space is occupied by commentary along the lines of historical and literary study. The book is satisfactorily printed and bound.

Home Geography for Primary Grades. By C. C. Long, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 149. New York : American Book Company. 25 cents.

A commendable little work for primary grades. It aims principally to interest the youngest scholars in the common geographical phenomena about them ; to help them form the habit of intelligent observation. A considerable portion of the text is in the domain of physical geography. The language—both poetry and prose—is adapted to the purpose of the book, and the pages are freely furnished with good illustrations.

Old Mother Earth : Her Highways and Byways. By Josephine Simpson. Third edition. 16mo, pp. 89. New York : William Beverley Harrison.

The third edition of a work copyrighted in 1889. It contains a series of thirty-two "Talks," written in simple language and in a fanciful style, which personifies many of the forces of nature. In this pleasant way children readers may receive valuable instruction concerning the rudiments of geology, meteorology, etc.

In the Story Land : A series of original and instructive stories. By Harriett Lincoln Coolidge. 16mo, pp. 58. New York : William Beverley Harrison. 25 cents.

This "Number One" of a series of three numbers contains a half-dozen very simply-told stories for little children in kindergarten, school, home and Sunday school. Several, not all, are written in the spirit of fairy lore, but all aim to combine the useful with the pleasing.

The Teaching of Handwriting. By John Jackson. 12mo, pp. 54. New York : William Beverley Harrison. 50 cents.

Some time ago Mr. Jackson's "Theory and Practice of Handwriting" was noticed in this department of the REVIEW. Mr. Jackson is an ardent believer in the "vertical" system of penmanship, and his latest volume is this small reference and guide-book for the daily use of teachers following his method. The suggestions are clear and practical.

The Advanced Fourth Music Reader. By James M. McLaughlin and George A. Veazie. Octavo, pp. 300. Boston : Ginn & Co.

Another evidence of the great interest now taken in the educational value of music in our public schools. This volume has been prefaced by competent hands, and is especially adapted to the advanced grades of grammar schools and to high schools where "three-part" singing is desirable. In addition to an extensive selection of songs it contains much material in the form of preparatory two part and three-part studies, composed expressly for this work by W. W. Gilchrist, of Philadelphia. The typography and binding are attractive.

Banjo Studies. By Grant Brower. Folio, pp. 22. In two parts. Brooklyn : Grant Brower, 300 Fulton Street. 50 cents each part.

Mr. Brower is a well-known Brooklyn banjo player, and is a master of his favorite instrument. In his "Banjo Studies" he has made a radical departure from the methods of the ordinary instruction books. He insists that there is music in a banjo, but that it is not to be mastered without the same diligent study and practice that are necessary to make the accomplished performer on other instruments.

FICTION.

In the Saddle. By Oliver Optic. "Blue and Gray" series 12mo, pp. 451. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Neighbor Jackwood. By J. T. Trowbridge. Revised Edition, with a Chapter of Autobiography. 12mo, pp. 459. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Dame Prism. A Story for Girls. By Margaret Harriet Matthews. 12mo, pp. 429. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

A Girl's Life in Virginia Before the War. By Letitia M. Burwell. 12mo, pp. 209. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE JULY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly). July.

Development of the Present Constitution of France. R. Sallies.
Ethical Basis of Distribution and Its Application to Taxation. T. N. Carver.
The "Minimum" Principle in the Tariff of 1823 and Its Recent Revival. S. B. Harding.
Position of the American Representative in Congress. C. H. Lincoln.
A Note On Economic Theory in America Prior to 1776. C. W. Macfarlane.
History: A Definition and a Forecast. Mary S. Barnes.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. July.

The Ship of State and the Stroke of Fate. William Everett.
An Architect's Vacation. Robert Swain Peabody.
A Talk over Autographs.—III. George B. Hill.
The Childhood and Youth of a French "Macon." J. M. Ludlow.
The Elizabethan Sea Kings. John Fiske.
Mars.—III. Canals. Percival Lowell.
A National Transportation Department. Henry J. Fletcher.

Century Magazine.—New York. July.

American Rural Festivals. Constance Cary Harrison.
Books in Paper Covers. Brander Matthews.
Bryant and the Berkshire Hills. Arthur Lawrence.
Old Dutch Masters: Gerard Terburg (1617-81). T. Cole.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—IX. William M. Sloane.
A Japanese Life of Grant.
Personal Memories of Robert Louis Stevenson. Edmund Gosse.
Picturing the Planets. James E. Keeler.
Two Vice-Presidents. Henry L. Dawes.
Daniel Webster against Napoleon.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. July.

A Century of Fashions. Henri Bouchot.
Foreign Orders and Decorations. Edward Denloh.
Bathing at the American Sea-Shore Resorts. J. Howe Adams.
The Myth of the Four Hundred. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. July.

An Artist in London Town. Carl J. Becker.
The Russian Church in America. V. Gribayédoff.
By the Tideless Sea: A Memory of Shelley. Marie Walsh.
Tuscan Fisherfolk. Leader Scott.
Down Cape Cod. S. H. Ferris.
Kangaroos and Kangaroo Hunting. Arthur Inkersley.
A Chinese Banquet. John P. Bocock.
Rhône Sketches. Joseph Pennell.
Roman Mosaics. Theo. Tracy.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists in their Studios.—V. Thomas W. Wood.
An American Drama: "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Beaumont Fletcher.
The Battle of Gettysburg.
Smith College. Winifred Ayres.
The Stars and Stripes. Francis C. Williams.
A Enology of Dancers and Dancing. Rupert Hughes.
The National Sculpture Society.
Music in America.—III. Rupert Hughes

Harper's Magazine.—New York. July.

Some Imaginative Types in American Art. Royal Cortissoz.
In the Garden of China. Julian Ralph.
The German Struggle for Liberty. Poultney Bigelow.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—II. Sieur Louis de Conte.
Bear Chasing in the Rocky Mountains. Frederic Remington.
Where Charity Begins. Owen Wister.
Americans in Paris. R. H. Davis.
The University of Pennsylvania. Francis N. Thorpe.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.

The Romantic Life of Madame Feuillet. Th. Bentzon.
Flowers of Field and Meadow. Nancy M. Waddle.
The Story of Brook Farm. Hezekiah Butterworth.
The Voice of Highest Range. Frederic Peakes.
Marriage and Its Safeguards. Charles H. Parkhurst.
Comfortable Dressing in Summer. Isabel A. Mallon.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.

The Railroad Invasion of Asia. Charles Morris.
The Whole Duty of Woman. Emily B. Stone.
The Tea Ceremony of Japan. J. K. Matumoto.
Our National Extravagance. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
The New Womanhood. Hjorth Hjalmar Boyesen.
Fact in Fiction. Frederic M. Bird.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.

Edward Kemeys. Hamlin Garland.
The Rise and Overthrow of the Tweed Ring. E. J. Edwards.
Possibility of Life on Other Worlds. Sir Robert Ball.
On the Engine of a London and Paris Express. Cy Warman.
Robert Louis Stevenson's Address to the Samoan Chiefs.
The Will of Robert Louis Stevenson.
The American Exchange Bank Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.

Artists and Their Work.
England's New Writers. George Holme.
The Patron Saint of Music. Margaret Field.
The Birthday of Liberty. Chauncey M. Depew.
The Hoosier Poet. Rufus R. Wilson.
The Story of Our Flag. R. H. Titherington.
The Summer Homes of Royalty. Henry W. Fischer.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.

The Walters Art Gallery. Milton Reizenstein.
The Cotton Mills in the South. Edward Porritt.
The Leaders of the Christian Endeavor Movement. J. L. Hill.
A Battle Laureate: Henry Howard Brownell. Richard Burton.
Old Marblehead. John W. Chadwick.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.

Life at the Athletic Clubs. Duncan Edwards.
American Wood-Engravers—Elbridge Kingsley.
Posters and Poster-Designing in England. M. H. Spielmann.
The Art of Living: The Summer Problem. Robert Grant.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—V. E. Benjamin Andrews.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

- American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. June.
Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and the Old Castle at Edinboro'.
Beginners' Column.—XX. Lines, John Clarke.
English Notes. George Davison.
The Stereo-Photochromoscope. F. E. Ives.
Photography. Leon Van Loo.
- The American Monthly.**—Washington. June.
The Massacre of Wyoming. Clara L. Bournan.
Immigration of the Huguenots to America. Mrs. M. B. Nash.
Journalism in Rhode Island During the Revolution. Mary W. Bullock.
- American Magazine of Civics.**—New York. June.
Progressive Individualism. John R. Commons.
Woman's Part in Political Sins. Ella W. Winston.
Is Monopoly Always Victorious? Gilbert L. Eberhart.
The Coffee-House as a Rival of the Saloon. I. W. Howerth.
The Issue in Ninety-Six. A. J. Warner.
Why Municipal Reform is a Failure. Charles E. Burton.
Presidential Possibilities: Hon. Joseph C. Sibley. H. M. Irwin.
Jury Reform. Horace F. Cutter.
Indeterminate Sentences. George M. Buck.
Decennial of the American Institute of Civics. H. R. Waite.
- American Naturalist.**—Philadelphia. May.
The Birds of New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
Search for the Unknown Factors of Evolution. Henry F. Osborn.
Fluorine as a Test for the Fossilization of Animal Bones. June.
Is Dæmonelix a Burrow? Erwin H. Barbour.
Hermaphroditism in Animals. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.
Sponges, Recent and Fossil. Joseph F. James.
The Mouth-Parts of the Lepidoptera. Vernon L. Kellogg.
- Art Amateur.**—New York. June.
Drawing for Illustration. Boutet de Monvel.
Palettes for Painting Roses. F. V. Redmond.
China Painting.—I. C. E. Brady.
Talks on Embroidery.—XII. L. B. Wilson.
- Art Interchange.**—New York. June.
A Near View of Inness. J. A. S. Monks.
Old Door Ornaments. N. G. Greenlaw.
Beyond the Pyrenees.—IV: Notes of a Journey in Spain.
Posters in America. Henry McBride.
Art Instruction in the Public Schools.—I. Douglas Volk.
- Atlanta.**—London. June.
Nursing; an Occupation for Gentlewomen.
Animals that Give Light. A. W. Wilson.
The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Solitary Bees. E. Carter.
New Serial Story: "The Mourning Bride," by Mrs. Parr.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—New York. June.
Canadian Bank Stocks as Investments. W. W. L. Chipman.
The Precious Metals—Appreciation or Depreciation? E. Atkinson.
British Manufacturers and Oriental Competition.
- Bankers' Magazine.**—London. June.
Banking Turnover in the United States.
The Bimetallic Argument. Herman Schmidt.
Some Monometallic Arguments. H. Withers.
The Law as to Disappearance of Assured Lives.
- The Biblical World.**—Chicago. June.
James Robinson Boise. Ira M. Price.
The Interpretation of Matthew 12:39, 40. A Symposium.
The Teaching of Jesus.—VI. The Kingdom of God. G. B. Stevens.
An Introduction to the Quran.—IV. Dr. Gustav Weil.
Introduction to the Gospel of Luke.—II. Shailer Mathews.
- Bibliotheca Sacra.**—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly). July.
Calvinism and Constitutional Liberties. Abraham Kuypers.
Capital and Labor. Lucien C. Warner.
Future Life in the Pentateuch. Thomas S. Potwin.
Paul's Phraseology and Roman Law. George F. Magoun.
What is Sociology? Z. S. Holbrook.
The Passing of Agnosticism. Adolf A. Berle.
Studies in Christology. Frank H. Foster.
Injunctions and Strikes. William H. Upson.
- Blackwood's Magazine.**—London. June.
"Tommyrotics" in Literature. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
The Cottonian Library: Our National Collections of Manuscripts.
- Roadside Singers and Covert Warblers.** "A Son of the Marshes."
The Looker-on.
Little Wars on the Indian Frontier.
Recollections of M. Boucher de Perthes.
Sir Samuel Baker and Sir Edward Braddon; Two Great Shikaris.
Other Thoughts on Imperial Defense. Lt.-Col. Sir George S. Clarke.
British West African Possessions. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
- Board of Trade Journal.**—London. May 15.
German Commercial Credit in Russia.
The Greek Currant Crop of 1894.
The United States Cotton Industry.
Proposed Tariff Changes in Belgium.
- Bookman.**—London. June.
Henry Kingsley. F. H. Groome.
Principal Cairns. Prof. Marcus Dods.
W. J. Courthope's "History of English Poetry." G. Saintsbury.
The First Published Writings of John Ruskin. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.
- Canadian Magazine.**—Toronto. June.
Gladstone's Odes of Horace. E. A. Meredith.
Re-Armament of the Militia. Capt. Charles F. Winter.
A Member of Parliament for the University. Thomas Hodgins.
Rome Revisited. C. R. W. Biggar.
Yuba Dam Trout. A. M. R. Gordon.
The Story of Castle Frank, Toronto. H. Scadding.
The Labarum. Arthur Harvey.
Pythagorean Fancies. H. Arthur.
A Glimpse of Portland, Maine, and Its Environs. R. E. Noble.
- Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. June.
The Art of Hand-Shaking. A. Cargill.
Boating on the Cam. "Alan St. Aubyn."
- Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. June.
An American Gravity Railroad. Charles W. Whiting.
Engineering Three Hundred Years Ago. W. F. Durfee.
Correspondence Schools of Engineering. E. P. Roberts.
The Care of Steel Ships. Philip Hichborn.
Some Recent Machine Tools. George L. Clark.
Machine Shop Economy. Oberlin Smith.
Maximum Possible Efficiency of Galvanic Batteries. Henry Morton.
Gas-Motor Street Cars. Frank H. Mason.
Philip Hichborn, Chief Constructor U. S. Navy. R. G. Skerrett.
Electricity for Marine Propulsion. W. F. Durand.
Solid Force Transmission. Killingworth Hedges.
- The Catholic World.**—New York. June.
The Catholic Church the Parent of Republics. J. T. Scharf.
An Old Church in the Catskills. B. J. Reilly.
An Unselfish Woman (Madame de Maintenon).
Some Notes on Disestablishment. F. E. Gilliat-Smith.
Wordsworth: His Home and Works. Philip Oleron.
Downfall of Zolaism. Walter Lecky.
The Pope and England: To-day and To-morrow. Anson T. Colt.
Personal Character of the Renaissance Pontiffs. J. J. O'Shea.
Father Hecker and the Poor Clares in the United States.
Dr. Heber Newton on the Resurrection. G. M. Searle.
The Museum of the Rocks. William Seton.
- Chambers's Journal.**—London. June.
The Supply of Seamen.
Chinee Town, Calcutta.
Curiosities of Advertising.
Two per Cent. at the Bank of England.
New Serial Story: "An Electric Spark," by G. Manville Fenn.
- Charities Review.**—Galesburg, Ill. May.
Some Discursive Remarks on Charity. Charles J. Bonaparte.
The Roman Guilds and Charity. J. P. Waltzing.
The Workingman and Immigration. John W. Knight.
Board of Children's Guardians of Marion County, Indiana. R. C. Brooks.
- Church at Home and Abroad.**—Philadelphia. June.
Rev. John McMillan. D.D. W. F. Hamilton.
Stirring Times in Japan. J. W. Doughty.

Contemporary Review.—London. June.

The Gospel of Intensity. Harry Quilter.
France and England. Jules Simon.
The Pope's Letter to the English People. Dean Farrar.
London vs. the Water Companies. B. F. C. Costelloe.
The Far-Eastern Question. Hon. Reginald Brett.
The Poetry of Keble. A. C. Benson.
The Willful Isolation of England; Japan, &c. Frederick Greenwood.
The Latest Religion of India. G. Mackenzie Cobban.
Predominant Partners and Unionist Discords. T. H. S. Escott.
The Letters of Coleridge. Andrew Lang.
The Canadian Copyright Act. Percy A. Hurd.
Physicians and Surgeons. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

A Colony for Lunatics at Gheel. Flanders.
On the South Downs, Sussex.
In Vintage Time.

The Dial.—Chicago. May 16.

Gustav Freytag.
Browning's Optimism, So-called.

June 1.

The Summer School.
The Antiquity of Greek Lyric Poetry. W. C. Lawton.

Education.—Boston. June.

Early Education in Massachusetts. George H. Martin.
The Question of Teachers' Salaries. J. P. Garber.
Nature and Purpose of Nature Study. Henry L. Clapp.
Report of the Committee of Fifteen. J. L. Pickard.
The Gospel According to Hamlin Garland. Arthur Inkersley.
The Typewriter a Coming Necessity in Schools. F. H. Kasson.

Educational Review.—New York. June.

Philosophy in the United States. A. C. Armstrong.
Electives in Elementary Schools. Edward J. Goodwin.
Need of Geography in the University. William M. Davis.
English in the College. L. A. Sherman.
The State and the Private College. George W. Knight.
Herbart's Doctrine of Interest. William T. Harris.
Early History of the Degree of Ph.D. in the United States.
Sex in Mathematics. David E. Smith.

Educational Review.—London. June.

Tenure of Office: The Official View of the Headmasters' Association.
The Claims of Private Schools to Educational Grants. Dr. Benjamin Ralph.
Girls' Lycées. Miss Alice Zimmern.
Public School Failures. Rev. Percy Dearmer.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

J. J. Colman, and Norwich; the Man and the Town. F. Dolman.
Oliver Macallester; a Study of a Spy. Andrew Lang.
The Château D'If. W. H. Pollock.
Dalmeny House and Park: Lord Rosebery's Scottish Home. A. Lamont.
How the Jockey Lives. W. Wemley.

Fortnightly Review.—London. June.

"Foundations of Belief:" Mr. Balfour's Dialectics. Herbert Spencer.
The New Party. Andrew Reid.
Russia and England. A. J. French.
University Degrees for Women.
Mr. Chamberlain's Municipal Career. Frederick Dolman.
International Law in the War Between Japan and China. Professor T. E. Holland.
Italian Disunion. Jos. Crooklands.
The Duc de Lauzun and the Private Court of Louis XV.
Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. R. S. Gundry.
The Woman Question: A Question of Courage. Harry Quilter.
Disendowment—a Compromise. Bishop Bromby.

The Forum.—New York. June.

Growth of American Nationality. Francis A. Walker.
The Free Silver Argument. W. H. Harvey.
Grotesque Fallacies of Free Silver. J. DeW. Warner.
A Rational Correlation of School Studies. J. M. Rice.
An American Educational System in Fact. E. P. Powell.
College Finances: The Best Investment. Charles F. Twing.
Studies of Notable Men: Joseph Chamberlain, Justin McCarthy.
Are We Degenerating? Charles L. Dana.
The Future of the Great Arid West. E. V. Smalley.
Mr. Kipling's Work, so Far. William H. Bishop.
The Great Libraries of the United States. Herbert Putnam.
The Only Cure for Slums. E. R. L. Gould.

Why the American Voice is Bad. Fletcher Osgood.
The Improving Condition of Business.

Free Review.—London. June.

Oscar Wilde; a Literary Appreciation. E. Newman.
Tolstoi and the Ethics of Jesus. J. M. Robertson.
Living with the Dead; a Plea for Burial Reform.
The Emperor Julian on the Dogmas of Christianity. F. Dodd.
Legitimate Liberty. J. Armsden.
The Fallacy of Saving. Frederick Rockell and J. M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. June.

The First Wooing of Mary Stuart. Alison Buckler.
Night Scenes in Chinatown, San Francisco. W. H. Gleadell.
Cyrano de Bergerac. F. J. Hudleston.
The Curfew: Its Origin and History. Lionel Cresswell.
The Attack on Tibet by Explorers. Rev. D. Gath Whitely.
Great Rainfalls. A. Macivor.
Napoleon at St. Helena; a Reminiscence.

Geographical Journal.—London. June.

Explorations Through the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, 1863-1894.
The Luchu Islands and Their Inhabitants. Continued. Basil Hall Chamberlain.
Upon a Visit to Taavo and the Taita Highlands. With Map. C. W. Hobley.
Notes of a Journey in Northern Mongolia in 1893. A. A. Borradale.
The Antarctic's Voyage to the Antarctic. C. Egeberg Borchgrevink.

The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Reuben Hyde Walworth. Irving Browne.
A Sketch of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Edgar B. Kinkead.
Divorce, from a Layman's Point of View. Frank Chaffee.
A Russian Court. Gifford Knox.
The Story of Gabriel Malagria.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Francis Parkman's Autobiography.
Where Harvard Students Come From. J. H. Beale, Jr.
Shall We Have a University Club? William R. Thayer.
Higher Education in Railway Management. G. B. Leighton.
Revival of Ben Jonson's Epicene. G. P. Baker.
Savage's Portrait of Washington. Justine Winsor.

Homiletic Review.—New York. June.

The Preacher and Preaching for the Present Crisis. D. S. Gregory.
Henry Ward Beecher: His Genius, Work and Worth. J. W. Earnshaw.
The Evangelization of Early England. T. W. Hunt.
Influence of Individuality Upon Christian Character and Life.
Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. April.

The Chicago Sanitary District Canal. Alex. E. Kastl.
Railway Location and Construction. W. B. Lawson.
Longitudinal Bracing for Timber Trestles. M. E. Yeatman.
Relation of Technical to Liberal Education. C. M. Woodward.
Manufacture of Cement from Furnace Slag. Hermann Crueger.

Journal of Geology.—London. May.

The Classification of European Glacial Deposits. Prof. James Geikie.
The Classification of American Glacial Deposits. T. C. Chamberlain.
The Variations of Glaciers. H. Fielding Reid.
Stratigraphy of the Saint Louis and Warsaw Formations in Southeastern Iowa. C. H. Gordon.
Algonkian Rocks of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. C. D. Walcott.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) June.

National Finance and the Income Tax. A. C. Miller.
Hamilton as a Political Economist. E. C. Lunt.
Legislative History of the Second Income Tax. G. Tunell.
Monetary Standards. Jesse F. Orton.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. June.

Concentration and Co-relation, in Plans of Study. Alice H. Putnam.
John Burroughs, Literary Naturalist. Minnie E. Pickett.
Public School Lamps. Augusta Larned.
The First School Year.—X. Katherine Beebe.
The Homer Literary School. Amalie Hofer.

Knowledge.—London. June.

The Coinage of the Greeks. G. F. Hill.
Color Producing Bacteria. C. A. Mitchell.
The Giant Birds of South America. R. Lydekker.

The Sun's Stellar Magnitude J. E. Gore.
The Progress of Selenography. Arthur Mee.
The Functions of the Hairs of Plants. J. Pentland-Smith.

Leisure Hour.—London. June.

The Work of Sir John Franklin. With Portrait.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon Tristram.
Viva Chile. May Crommelin.
The Education of the Horse. W. J. Gordon.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. June.

Instruction in Charities and Correction. Richard T. Ely.
Individualism in Charity. Alice N. Lincoln.
Trade Schools for the Many. Samuel F. Hubbard.
State Roads in Massachusetts. Albert A. Pope.
A Life Class in Sociology. Paul Tyner.
Chicago's Record of Progress. John Visser.
Civics and Politics at the Philadelphia Summer Meeting.
Stockton Axson.

Longman's Magazine.—London. June.

The Home Life of the Verneys. Mrs. Andrew Lang.
Rambles of Philornithos. Horace G. Hutchinson.
On the Evolution of the Golf Links. Dr. Edward Blake.
New Serial: "Old Mrs. Tredgold," by Mrs. Oliphant.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

East and West.
Plotinus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Early Christianity and Its Teaching. Continued. A. M. Glass.
The Doctrine of the Heart.
The Necessity of Spiritual Culture. M. N. Divedi.
Theosophical Activities.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

Rambles Through the Surrey Hills. Hubert Grayle.
The Revenge, a Famous British Ship. W. Wood.
How Cigars and Cigarettes Are Made. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. June.

The Battle of Copenhagen.
On a Devonshire Trout-Stream.
"Chrysal," by Charles Johnston: A Forgotten Satire.
The Disappearance of the Smaller Gentry.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. June.

What Shall Become of the Jew? Leo N. Levi.
Sixth Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge B'nai B'rith.

Mid-Continent Magazine.—Louisville, Ky. June.

Midwinter Travels in Mexico. August Schnachner.
Development of the Club Idea in Memphis. Annah R. Watson.
The Lyric Poet of America. James L. Onderdonk.
John Keats, Poet. Thomas C. Carrington.
How Shall We Pronounce English? Morrison H. Caldwell.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. June.

Julia C. Dorr and Some of Her Poet Contemporaries. Mary J. Reid.
Bicycle Ride from Fort Custer to Livingstone. Eugene May.
Oxford and Its Students. Mary Bowen.
A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie. Frank Russell.
The Iowa Semi-Centennial Again. George F. Parker.
The Nebraska and Kansas Bill of '54. C. B. Aitchison.
A Day in Holland.
The Women's Clubs of Wisconsin. Fanny K. Earl.
Lake Minnetonka. J. D. Cowles.
Club Federation in Iowa. Ella H. Durley.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. June.

The Indians of America. A. T. Pierson.
Fetichism in Africa. Josiah Tyler.
The Forerunner of Moffat and Livingstone. J. I. Good.
Arabia and the Arabian Mission.
Condition of Religious Life in France. Jean C. Bracq.
Present Aspect of Mission Work in Madagascar. James Sibree.

Month.—London. June.

The Religious Test Acts. Continued. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
Newfoundland's Treaty Obligations to France. A. R. White-way.
Spurious Records of Tudor-Martyrs. Rev. J. H. Pollen.
The Jesuits in Canada. S. C. Richards.

Music.—Chicago. June.

Pure Music. Edward B. Perry.
On the Inherent Difficulties of Musical Criticism.
Singing and the Wagner Opera. J. S. Van Cleave.
Beethoven's Note-Book of 1803.—III.
Music in North America.—I. J. C. Fillmore.

National Review.—London. June.

A Grant to the Irish Catholic Clergy: a Chance of Redeeming a Promise.

A Sermon for the Season. Rev. James Adderley.
The Protect onist Revival. J. H. Round.
The Currency Question—for Laymen. Lord Farrer and Bertram Currie.
Guvot of Provins. Miss Edith Sellers.
Is Our Military Administration Hopeless? Major Darwin.
Ghosts: Concerning "Duppies." Alice Spinner.
A Socialist View of the Government. G. Lansbury.

Natural Science.—London. June.

Artesian Water in Queensland.
Primeval Man.
Hanging Foliage.
The Assogue (*Rutorius hibernicus*); a Peculiar British Mammal. Oldfield Thomas.
The Canons of Southern France. A. J. Jukes-Browne.
Individual Variations. Rev. G. Henslow.
The After-Shocks of Earthquakes. C. Davison.
Eozoön and the Monte Somma Blocks. Sir William Dawson and Others.
In the Home of the Nautilus. A. Willey.

New Review.—London. June.

The Interest of the Lieges.
Tailor-made in Germany. M. F. Billington.
What About Amateurs? Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Criticism of Acting. William Archer.
The Character of the Politician.
The New Plutarch. Charles Whibley.
Macaire; Farce by R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Broad and Narrow in the Episcopal Church. S. D. McConnell.
Frances Power Cobbe. John W. Chadwick.
Sentimentalism and Political Economy. W. Kirkus.
Present Standing of the Synoptic Problem in Germany. H. H. Wendt.
Democracy and Religion. J. H. Crooker.
Philosophical Basis of the Supernatural. John Bascom.
The Pauline Eschatology. Orleto Cone.
The Alleged Sympathy of Religions. Joseph Henry Allen.
The Book of the Dead. Sara Y. Stevenson.

Nineteenth Century.—London. June.

England and France on the Niger: "The Race for Borgu." Captain Lugard.
Alliance or Fusion?
The Case for Alliance. St. Loe Strachey.
The Case for Fusion. Edward Dicey.
The Mussulmans of India and the Armenian Question. Khawji Ghulam-us-Saghlain.
In the Days of Her Youth. Harry Quilter.
The After-Careers of University-Educated Women. Mrs. J. E. H. Gordon.
The Anglican Church; and the Celestial Empire of the West. Dr. Jessopp.
Advertising as a Trespass on the Public. Richardson Evans.
Chitral and Frontier Policy. Sir Lepel Griffin.
Bimetallism:
As a Bubble. Henry Dunning MacLeod.
As a "New Way to Pay Old Debts." J. W. Cross.
True and False Conceptions of the Atonement: Reply to Mr. Gladstone. Mrs. Besant.
Provincial Patriotism. Professor Mahaffy.
A Journey to Scotland in 1431. J. J. Jusserand.
The Recent "Witch-Burning" at Colonelnel. E. F. Benson.
The Gentle Art of Book Lending; a Suggestion. George Somes Layard.

North American Review.—New York. June.

Power and Wealth of the United States. M. G. Mulhall.
England, Venezuela, and the Monroe Doctrine. Henry Cabot Lodge.
A Cable Post. J. Henniker Heaton.
Can West Point be Made More Useful? Gen. John Gibson.
Glimpses of Charles Licken.—II. Charles Dickens the Younger.
Military Lessons of the Chino-Japanese War. Hilary A. Herbert.
Germany's Attitude as to a Bi-Metallic Union. Count von Mirbach.
The Silver Standard in Mexico. M. Romero.
Some Thoughts on Canada. Marquis of Lorne.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—VI. A. D. Vandam.
Nordau's Theory of Degeneration.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. June.

A Résumé of the Teachings of Rev. G. D. Herron. H. P. Douglass.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D. Walter B. Murray.

Outing.—New York. June.

Trotting and Pacing Champions of 1894.
Outfit for a Tramping and Camping Trip. W. H. Hobbs.

Bear Hunting in Japan.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.—Rangoon, Burmah, to Calcutta, India.
Keep Your Weather Eye Open.
Trout and Trout Lake.
The Illinois National Guard. Lieut. William R. Hamilton.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. June.
Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures. Sanford B. Dole.
Will it Pay the United States to Annex Hawaii? Peter C. Jones.
Practical and Legal Aspects of Annexation. Charles J. Swift.
How Has Hawaii Become Americanized? Sereno E. Bishop.
Hawaiian Climate. Curtis J. Lyons.
Commercial Development. Thomas G. Thrum.
Kamehaha the Great. Joaquin Miller.
Kalakua's Trip Around the World. W. N. Armstrong.
Hawaiian Cable. Hugh Craig.
Hawaii for Tourists. John D. Spreckles.
The Sugar Industry in Hawaii. H. P. Baldwin.
Coffee Planting in Hawaii. Charles D. Miller.
California and the Railroad. John P. Irish.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. June.
Birds; When Leaves are Green. "A Son of the Marshes."
Portsmouth, Past and Present. Capt. S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Lord Chancellor Erskine. Stuart Erskine.
Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. Continued. Lieut-Gen. Sir E. Wood.

Photo-American.—New York. May.

Artificial Light. Portraiture.
Handling the Studio Light. Fenimore Cornell.
Toning Platinum Prints. Alfred W. Doland.
Composite Photographs. George G. Rockwood.
The Effect of Focal Length. Chapman Jones.
Control Over Results in Development. Alfred Watkins.
Astronomical Photography.
Pinhole Work.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

Address of M. A. Seed.
How to Produce Photographic Pictures. H. Holcroft.
Photo-Engraving with Silver Salts. L. Warnerke.
Plain Surface Silver Paper. Harry Wade.
Pin-Hole Cameras. George G. Rockwood.
Notes on Lantern-Slide Making. T. Perkins.

Photographic Times.—New York. June.

The Photography of Flying Projectiles.
Truth in Photography. Chapman Jones.
Binocular Photomicrography. A. A. Adeo.
The Opera Glass as a Tele-Photographic Objective. O. G. Mason.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—I. A. B. Aubert.
New and Successful Way of Toning Platinotypes. Hector Maclean.
Artificial Illumination for Photographic Purposes. J. H. Janeway.
Naturalistic Photography. G. A. Sawyer.
Hand-Camera Work. James R. Smith.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. June-July.

Virgil's Art. John Albee.
Theocritus: Father of Pastoral Poetry. Joshua Kendall.
Greek Traits in Walt Whitman. Emily C. Monck.
Ruskin's Letters to Chesneau.—III. W. G. Kingsland.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. June.

The Modern Use of Injunctions. F. J. Stimson.
Static and Dynamic Sociology. Lester F. Ward.
Colonial and State Income Taxes. E. R. A. Seligman.
Is the Senate Unfairly Constituted? S. E. Moffett.
Kossuth the Revolutionist.—II. J. B. Moore.
State, Sovereignty, Government. Charles M. Platt.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. June.

Measures of the South Polar Caps of Mars. E. E. Barnard.
Spectroscopic Observations of Saturn.
Comet Eordame. W. J. Hussey.
The Lunar Eclipse of March 11, 1895. L. A. Edlie.
Almanacs.—III. R. W. McFarland.
Progress of Astronomical Photography. H. C. Russell.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. June.

From the Divine Oracles to the Higher Criticism.—I. A. D. White.
Professional Institutions.—II. Physician and Surgeon. Herbert Spencer.
Two-Ocean Pass. Barton W. Evermann.
The Decline in Railway Charges. H. T. Newcomb.
Pleasures of the Telescope.—V. In Summer Star-lands. G. P. Serviss.

The Psychology of Woman. G. T. W. Patrick.
Irritability and Movement in Plants. D. T. MacDougal.
The Spirit of Militarism. A. B. Ronne.
Journeying in Madagascar. Frank Vincent.
Survivals of Sun-worship. Fanny D. Bergen.
Timothy Abbott Conrad. Charles C. Abbott.

Review of Reviews.—New York. June.

Chicago Newspapers and Their Makers. W. J. Abbot.
College Oratory in the West.
This Year's Passion Play at Hôritz, and Kindred Spectacles.

The Rosary.—New York. June.

Typical Tertiaries. Venerable Olier.
The Eighth Centennial of the First Crusade. Reuben Parsons.
St. John's, Utica.—III. Hatton Walsh.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help. A. J. McInerney.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

The Sanitary Engineer in Time of Epidemics. W. P. Gebhard.
The Period of Death as Indicated by Natural History. T. P. Corbally.
Infectious Diseases in Public Schools. Moreau Morris.
Sewerage in Foreign Cities: Amsterdam. Edward Downes.
Pneumatic System for Small Sewage Works. William Fairley.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. June.

Six Years in Latin in Our Secondary Schools. A. F. West.
The Plan of a Six-Year Latin Course. A. F. Nightingale.

Social Economist.—New York. June.

The Standard of Taste for Parks.
Constructing a British Empire.
Deserts the Hot-Bed of Populism.
Ship Subsidies and Bimetallism.
Professor Mallock's Forgotten Artist. Alice Sterne.
Duty of Protectionists Toward Ocean Navigation. W. W. Bates.
The Gratuitous Benefactions of Capital. T. B. Stork.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. June.

Hints on Typewriting.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
The Woman Shorthand and Typewriter as a Reformer. C. Burns.

Strand Magazine.—London. May 15.

Tobogganing in the Engadine. Celia Lovejoy.
Portraits of Miss Esther Falliser. Mr. Justice Mathew, Waller H. Paton and Sir Edmund F. Du Cane.
Sarah Bernhardt. Interview. E. J. Hart.
London; Anno Domini 1795. A. Whitman.
The Census Up to Date. J. Holt Schooling.
Some Popular Hymns and How They Were Written.

Students' Journal.—New York. June.

The Story of the Moon.
A Mexican Holiday.
Engraved Phonography.—Eight Pages.
Part of Chief Justice Fuller's Opinion in the Income Tax Case.

Sunday at Home.—London. June.

New Testament Proverbs. Rev. S. G. Green.
Before and After Emancipation in South Carolina.
The Shells of the Sea of Galilee. Rev. Hugh Macmillan.
Growth of the Bible in China. Dr. W. Wright.
A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. Major A. Heber-Percy.
Sunday in George Yard, Whitechapel, and King Edward Mission.

Sunday Magazine.—London. June.

The Pyramids of Egypt: Where Moses Stood. Rev. R. W. Winston.
Dr. Donald Macleod at Home. A. W. Stewart.
Sophia Albrecht; Women in the Mission Field. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Birds; Voices of the Indian Night. "Eha."

Temple Bar.—London. June.

Notes on J. G. Lockhart.
Weather Preferences of Authors. Pauline W. Roose.
Letters of Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble, 1876-1883. Continued.
The Modern Novel.
Walter Savage Landor. John Fyvie.
New Serial Story: "Scylla or Charybdis?" by Rhoda Broughton.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. June.

The Regular Army and the National Guard. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.
English Food Gifts after the Siege of Paris.

A Forgotten General (William Eaton). E. Shippen.
The Sea-Coast Guns of the United States Service. Lieut. W. E. Ellis.

United Service Magazine.—London. June.

French Operations on the Betsiboka. Captain Pasfield Oliver.
Smokeless Powder; its Influence on Tactics. Colonel Carlos von Banus.

The Confederate States Army.
Functions of the Army and Navy. Captain W. H. James.
Camel Corps; a Memorandum by Sir Charles Napier.
Napoleon on Board H. M. S. *Bellerophon*.
Campaign of Flodden. C. Stein.
The Federation of the Empire. John Johnston.

Westminster Review.—London. June.

The Collapse of Socialism. Walter Lloyd.
The Political Situation. D. Balsillie.
Sex in Fiction. D. F. Hannigan.
How to Revive Trade; and the Old Finance and the New. Arthur Withy.
What is the Silver Question? L. Irwell.
Intimations of a New Poetical Dawn. Thomas Bradfield.

What to Do with Our Habitual Criminals. Dr. S. A. K. Strahan.
An Anomaly in Our Sanitation. G. W. Steeves.
Dancers, Dances, and Dancing. A. W. Beckett.
Cattle Ships and Abattoirs. M. E. Haweis.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. June.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—VI. J. A. Tennant.
Practical Points from the Indiana Convention.
An Old Process. Jex Bardwell.
Hyposulphite of Soda. M. H. Reeb.
Wood-Engraving vs. Half-Tone Engraving.
Photographing Animals.
Practical Photo-Engraving.—IV. A. C. Austin.
Developing Bromide Prints. C. W. H. Blood.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.

The Government and the Bond Syndicate. Brayton Ives.
Views of Napoleon. T. R. Bacon.
Recent Reforms in Taxation. E. R. A. Seligman.
The Western Posts and the British Debts. A. C. McLaughlin.
The London County Council and its Work. George L. Fox.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. June.

Madagascar. M. Klein.
The Language of Birds. G. Kessler.
Louis, XVII of France.
Costly Wedding Festivals. R. March.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

May 4.

Institution for German (Women) Teachers. Dr. G. Kreyenberg.

May 11.

The French in Tonquin. P. von Szczepanski.
Cats. Anna Aldenhoven.

May 18.

The Restoration of the White Hall in the Royal Castle at Berlin. H. Schliepmann.

May 25.

Chasot and the Battle of Hohenfriedberg, June 4, 1745. K. T. Gaedertz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 10.

Joseph Spillmann.
Dr. Burghardt Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst. With Portrait.
Dr. M. Fassbender.

Heft 11.

Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst. Concluded.
Wagner's Works at Bayreuth and Munich. K. A. Stelhe.
The Hand as a Symbol. Dr. Dreibach.
The German Catholic Hospice at Jerusalem.
The Court Life of Louis XIV. Dr. J. Rübsam.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. May.

Unpublished Memoirs of Barras.
Personal Liberty in France Under Louis XIV and Louis XV; the Lettres de Cachet. F. Funck-Brentano.
Reminiscences of Lothar Bucher. H. von Poschinger.
Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Concluded. H. von Poschinger.
The Anti-Revolutionary Bill. Prince Heinrich zu Schoenaich-Carolath.
Giuseppe Verdi. Prof. J. Mähly.
The Origin of the Seven Years' War. H. Ulmann.
Hebbel's Views on Art and Religion. F. Lemmermayer.
The Armenian Question. H. Vambéry.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.

Maxime Du Camp. F. X. Kraus.
The Wallenstein of the Schiller Tragedy in the Light of Recent Historical Research. R. Freiherr von Liliencron.
The Symbolism and Poetry of Bees and Honey. B. Kübler.
Sir Harry Parkes. M. von Brandt.
Johanna Ambrosius. H. Grimm.
Udo II. England. Concluded. Marie von Bunsen.
Dr. Heinrich von Stephan, German Postmaster-General. J. Ronge.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 5.

Child Field-Laborers; the "Schwabekinder" of the Tyrol. A. Achleitner.
The Sign Language of the Italians of the South. W. Kaden.

The Krinitza Field-Laborers' Colony in the Caucasus. K. von Rengarten.
The Jungfrau Railway. S. Simon.
The Sea as a Profession. Max Lay.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.

M. E. Delle Grazie's Epic "Robespierre." K. Bienenstein.
Autobiographical. With Portrait. M. E. Delle Grazie.
The Association of Ideas in Poetry. Dr. S. S. Epstein.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. May.

Madagascar. Spanuth-Pöhlde.
Reminiscences of Weimar.
Letters from Java.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

May 8.

Gustav Freytag. C. Alberti.
Materialism. Dr. L. Bächner.

May 15.

Materialism. Concluded.
Libraries for the People. E. Reyer.

May 22.

Italy Before the Elections. N. Colajanni.
Fifty Years of the Woman Question. J. Duboc.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 31.

The Bankruptcy of Russia. P. Lafargue.
Proportional Representation and the German Elections. Concluded.
Skilled and Unskilled Workmen. F. Lessner.

No. 32.

Gustav Freytag.
Jean Paul Marat Before 1789. L. Héritier.

No. 33.

The Labor Movement in the United States, 1886-1892. F. A. Sorge.
Marat. Concluded.

No. 34.

The Labor Movement in the United States. Continued.
Sanitation in Glass Factories.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. May.

Heymann Steintal. With Portrait. C. Achelis.
Accident Insurance. H. Böttger.
Sketches of Rome Before the Fall of the Papal Supremacy.
K. E. Hasse.

Lord Tennyson. F. Althaus.
Maria Joniaux, Poisoner. Concluded. Paul Lindau.
Franz Vollberg, Musician. Emil Burger.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. May.

The Opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal. Prof. D. Schäfer.
On Art in Italy in the Twelfth Century. Dr. C. Neumann.
The Westminster Convention. F. Luckwaldt.
History and Explanation of Article 15 (on the Independence of the Churches) of the Prussian Constitution. Dr. Norden.

The Training and Use of Cavalry. Frhr. von Bissing.
The Currency Question. "Quartus."
A Social-Democratic Essay.
Ludwig Feuerbach and Hegel. Dr. P. Nerrlich.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. May.
Theosophy and the Theosophical Society. Dr. Hübbe-Schleiden.
Thoughts on Theosophy. Dr. E. Hartmann.
The Lord's Prayer Musically Explained. H. Goring.
Immortality. F. von Weingartner.
Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.
Corfu.
Tasso. Dr. M. Landau.
Influenza. Dr. O. Gotthilf.
Ascent of the Winklerturn.
Johann Christian Günther. Poet.
Heinrich von Rustige. Artist. Prof. Beyer.
Tea and Coffee. Paul von Weilen.
Bismarck Days in Friedrichsruh. P. Lindenberg.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. May.
Luise Begas-Parmentier. Artist. P. von Szczepanski.
The Berlin Flower Corso. Prof. L. Pietsch.
Artistic Birds' Nests. Adolf and Carl Müller.
Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.
Heft 18.
The Modern Ironclad. F. Linder.
Katharina Klafsky. With Portrait. P. J. Sittard.
Homburg.
Heft 19.
Napoleon in Picture.
The Grand Cañon of the Colorado in Arizona. Dr. Max.
Gustav Freytag. With Portrait. Graf von Zeppelin.
Bronislaw Hubermann. With Portrait.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. May.
The Question of Morocco. Pierre Martel.
Compulsory Assurance. Numa Droz.
The Pursuit of Big Game in Africa. Abel Veuglaire.
The Sensibility and Imagination of George Sand. Concluded.
L. Marillier.
Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.
May 1.
Two Letters from Georges Sand to Sainte-Beuve. C. de Lomenie.
Curiosity. Sully Prudhomme.
I Become a Colonist. Hughes Le Roux.
Choiseul at Rome. A. Hallays.
How the Bicycle Affects Women. Dr. J. Championnière.
The Tasso Tercentenary. P. de Nolhac.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.
May 15.
On Love. Georges Sand.
Europe and Japan.
The Empress Josephine's First Marriage. F. Masson.
How Paris is Fed. P. H. F. Brentano.
A Ministerial Crisis under Louis XVI. Comte P. de Ségur.
The Art of the Salons. G. Geffroy.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. May.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
An Enquiry into Decentralization.
Quinzaine.—Paris.
May 1.
Oriental Schisms. Abbé Duchesne.
Paul Bourget, Essayist. Félix Pascal.
Léon de la Sicotière. Gustave le Vasseur.
Proportional Representation. J. Angot des Rotours.
May 15.
The Church of France and the Constituent Assembly of 1790.
Marius Sepet.
The Propaganda for Universal Peace. A. Lefèvre.
The Exhibition of the Champ de Mars. Gustave le Vasseur.
Song: "Délivrance," by G. Lefebvre.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.
May 4.
Balzac and His Correspondence. Gustave Lanson.
France and Alsace. Jean Heimweh.
May 11.
Education and Society in England. Henri Marion.
Gustave Freytag. C. Alberti.
The Siege of Paris and the Commune. Jules Levallois.
May 18.
The Last Years of Marshal de Ségur. Comte P. de Ségur.
Early Conflicts Between the Church and the State in France.
A. Rambaud.
May 25.
J. M. de Hérédia. Raoul Rosières.
The Bourbon Freemasons. H. Monin.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.
May 1.
Lacordaire as Friend and as Priest. Comte d'Haussonville.
Spain, Lisbon, Grenada, Gibraltar. R. Bazin.
Bonaparte at Toulon: a Fragment of Barras's Recollections.
The Morality of Revolutionary Doctrine. F. Brunetière.
Havre and the Maritime Seine. J. Fleury.
Cardinal Dossat: A French Negotiator at Rome. Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé.

May 15.
From Leoben to Campo Formio. A. Sorrel.
The Reign of Gold.—V. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Leconte de Lisle. J. Dornis.
The Crisis in German Metaphysics. L. Bruhl.
The Mecca Pilgrimage and the Propagation of Epidemics. A. Proust.
American Railways. L. P. du Bois.
The Tasso Tercentenary. V. Cherbuliez.

Revue Générale.—Paris. May.
Mgrs. Ketteler and Manning. Charles Woeste.
The Journal of a Parisian Priest. Ch. de Ricault d'Héricault.
The Congo Question Before the French Parliament.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.
May 1.
Barras and the Revolution. G. Duruy.
Autograph Fragments of Barras's Recollections.
In the Holy Land. P. Bourget.
Napoleon the Third and Drouyn Lhuys in 1855. L. Thouvenel.
The Suicide of Democracy. J. Izoulet.

May 15.
France and England in Turkey.
Recollections of a Sailor. G. Hugo.
The Academy of Charles the Ninth and Henry the Third. V. du Bled.
Folk-Lore Poetry in Bresse and Bugy. G. Vicaire.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.
May 1.
Is Lunacy On the Increase? Prof. C. Lombroso.
New Guinea. Comte Meyners d'Estrey.
May 15.
Is Lunacy On the Increase? Concluded. Prof. C. Lombroso.
Tasso's Tercentenary. Dr. Cabanès.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.
May 4.
The Fauna of the North Pole. Axel Ohlin.
The Means of Transport in the United States. Continued. L. Wuarin.
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Maurice Maeterlinck. With Portrait. Tor Hedberg.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	O.	Outing.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
Arg.	Argosy.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atlanta.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JEd.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the 'Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Month.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Mon.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Monist.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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